GSTT GROUP

GSTT Group
Light the way

Tuyển tập 90 đề thi thử đại học kèm lời giải chi tiết và bình luận môn tiếng Anh - tập 1

(Tài liệu lưu hành nội bộ)

Chúc em đậu ĐH!

Lương Văn Thùy.

Bản quyền thuộc Công ty giáo dục trực tuyến Việt Nam – VEDU Corp

Nhất định các em sẽ đỗ đại học một cách đầy tự hào và hãnh diện!
LOVEBOOK luôn tin vào điều đó!

"Đời phải trải qua giông tố nhưng không được cúi đầu trước giông tố"
--- Đặng Thùy Trâm ---

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Giới Thiệu Tổng Quát Về GSTT Group

Cuốn sách này được viết bởi toàn bộ các bạn đến từ GSTT GROUP. Vì vậy, chúng tôi xin được gửi tới các em học sinh và các độc giả đôi nét về tập thể tác giả này. Bài viết được trích trong profile của GSTT GROUP.

I. Giới thiệu chung

Sống trong đời sống cần có một tấm lòng
Để làm gì em biết không ?
Để gió cuốn đi...

Lấy cảm hứng từ ca từ trong bài hát "Để gió cuốn đi" của cố nhạc sĩ Trịnh Công Sơn và câu hỏi là "làm thế nào để cống hiến cho xã hội nhiều nhất khi mình đang còn là sinh viên?", chúng tôi đã thành lập nên **GSTT Group**.

Được thành lập vào ngày 6/5/2011, **GSTT Group** đã trải qua hơn một năm hình thành và phát triển. **GSTT Group là** nơi hội tụ các sinh viên ưu tú đến từ các trường đại học. Các thành viên của **GSTT Group** đều có những thành tích đáng nể trong học tập. Các thành viên của GSTT Group đều là những thủ khoa, á khoa, đạt giải Olympic Quốc gia, quốc tế và những bạn sinh viên giỏi ở các trường. Trong những ngày đầu thành lập **GSTT Group** chủ yếu hoạt động ở mảng online bằng việc thực hiện những bài giảng trực tuyến và hỗ trợ các em học sinh trên diễn đàn. Kể từ đầu năm 2012, **GSTT Group** đã mở rộng hoạt động của mình sang các lĩnh vực khác như tổ chức giảng dạy tình nguyện ở các trung tâm bảo trợ xã hội, tổ chức thi thử đại học cho học sinh 12, tổ chức chương trình giao lưu với học sinh lớp 12 tại các trường cấp 3,...

Không chỉ giàu lòng nhiệt huyết với các thế hệ đàn em đi sau, **GSTT Group** còn rất chú trọng tới việc học tập của các thành viên. Kể từ năm học 2012—2013, **GSTT Group** thành lập các câu lạc bộ học tập dành cho các thành viên. Một số câu lạc bộ đã đi vào hoạt động như : Câu lạc bộ tiếng Anh, câu lạc bộ Luật, Câu lạc bộ kinh tế đối ngoại, Câu lạc bộ Y. Ngoài ra, để các thành viên **GSTT Group** có điều kiện trải nghiệm, làm quen với công việc khi ra trường, **GSTT Group** tổ chức chương trình **JOB TALK**. Những chia sẻ về công việc và cuộc sống của các vị khách mời sẽ giúp các thành viên trưởng thành hơn khi ra trường.

Với phương châm "**cho đi là nhận về mãi mãi** ", chúng tôi nguyện đem hết sức mình để mang những kiến thức của mình truyền đạt lại cho các thế hệ đàn em

Sứ mệnh: Kết nối yêu thương

Tầm nhìn: Trong 1 năm tới hình ảnh **GSTT Group** sẽ đến với tất cả các em học sinh trên cả nước, đặc biệt là những em có mảnh đời bất hạnh. **GSTT Group** sẽ là một đại gia đình với nhiều thế hệ học sinh, sinh viên, ăn sâu trong tiềm thức học sinh, sinh viên Việt Nam.

Slogan: 1. Light the way **2. Sharing the value**

II. Danh mục hoạt động:

Hướng tới học sinh

1. Hoạt động online
   a. Video bài giảng trực tuyến các cấp và đại học, trọng tâm ôn thi đại học
   b. Hỗ trợ các học sinh học tập trên diễn đàn học tập
2. Hoạt động offline
   a. Giảng dạy tình nguyện thường xuyên tại các trung tâm bảo trợ xã hội và ở vùng sâu vùng xa
   b. Giao lưu chia sẻ kinh nghiệm thi cử tới các trường cấp 3

Hướng tới sinh viên

1. Hoạt động online
    a. Bài giảng trực tuyến các môn học
    b. Hỗ trợ học tập trên diễn đàn học tập
2. Hoạt động offline
    a. Các câu lạc bộ học tập: câu lạc bộ tiếng Anh, Câu lạc bộ Y, câu lạc bộ Kinh tế đối ngoại, câu lạc bộ tài chính ngân hàng, câu lạc bộ Luật,...
    b. Chương trình **JOB TALK**. Chương trình giao lưu, trò chuyện với người từ các ngành nghề lĩnh vực khác nhau.
    c. Giảng dạy cho sinh viên ngay tại giảng đường các trường đại học

III. Một số thành tựu nổi bật đạt được:

1. Thực hiện 230 bài giảng trực tuyến
2. Hỗ trợ học tập trên diễn đàn GSTT.VN và trên fan page facebook cho trên 40.000 học sinh trên cả nước từ năm 2011 – 2013.
3. Hỗ trợ ôn thi cuối kỳ cho hơn 200 sinh viên ĐH Bách Khoa HN
4. Giúp đỡ 169 em ở làng trẻ SOS – Hà Nội học tập.
5. Tổ chức 2 chương trình giao lưu cùng thủ khoa đại học ở trường THPT chuyên Lương Văn Tụy – Ninh Bình và THPT Nguyễn Siêu – Hưng Yên
6. Tổ chức thi thử đại học cho 1000 em học sinh ở khu vực Hà Nội.

GSTT GROUP

Ngôi nhà chung của học sinh, sinh viên Việt Nam

Website: http://www.gstt.vn
Facebook: http://www.faceook.com/SHARINGTHEVALUE
Mail: gstt.vn@gmail.com
Youtube: http://www.youtube.com/luongthuyftu

Trước khi sử dụng cuốn sách này, các em nên bỏ chút thời gian đọc câu chuyện sau đây trước:

TÁI ÔNG THẤT MÃ

Sách Hoài Nam Tử có chép một câu chuyện như sau:

"Một ông lão ở gần biên giới giáp với nước Hồ phía Bắc nước Tàu, gần Trường thành, có nuôi một con ngựa. Một hôm con của ông lão dẫn ngựa ra gần biên giới cho ăn cỏ, vì lơ đễnh nên con ngựa vọt chạy qua nước Hồ mất dạng. Những người trong xóm nghe tin đến chia buồn với ông lão.

Ông lão là người thông hiểu việc đời nên rất bình tĩnh nói:

- Biết đâu con ngựa chạy mất ấy đem lại điều tốt cho tôi.

Vài tháng sau, con ngựa chạy mất ấy quay trở về, dẫn theo một con ngựa của nước Hồ, cao lớn và mạnh mẽ. Người trong xóm hay tin liền đến chúc mừng ông lão, và nhắc lại lời ông lão đã nói trước đây.

Ông lão không có vẻ gì vui mừng, nói:

- Biết đâu việc được ngựa Hồ nầy sẽ dẫn đến tai họa cho tôi.

Con trai của ông lão rất thích cỡi ngựa, thấy con ngựa Hồ cao lớn mạnh mẽ thì thích lắm, liền nhảy lên lưng cỡi nó chạy đi. Con ngựa Hồ chưa thuần nết nên nhảy loạn lên. Có lần con ông lão không cẩn thận để ngựa Hồ hất xuống, té gãy xương đùi, khiến con ông lão bị què chân, tật nguyền. Người trong xóm vội đến chia buồn với ông lão, thật không ngờ con ngựa không tốn tiền mua nầy lại gây ra tai họa cho con trai của ông lão như thế.

Ông lão thản nhiên nói:

- Xin các vị chớ lo lắng cho tôi, con tôi bị ngã gãy chân, tuy bất hạnh đó, nhưng biết đâu nhờ họa nầy mà được phúc.

Một năm sau, nước Hồ kéo quân sang xâm lấn Trung nguyên. Các trai tráng trong vùng biên giới đều phải sung vào quân ngũ chống ngăn giặc Hồ. Quân Hồ thiện chiến, đánh tan đạo quân mới gọi nhập ngũ, các trai tráng đều tử trận, riêng con trai ông lão vì bị què chân nên miễn đi lính, được sống sót ở gia đình."

Sau khi kể câu chuyện trên, sách Hoài Nam Tử đưa ra luận điểm: Họa là gốc của Phúc, Phúc là gốc của Họa. Họa Phúc luân chuyển và tương sinh. Sự biến đổi ấy không thể nhìn thấy được, chỉ thấy cái hậu quả của nó. Do đó, người đời sau lập ra thành ngữ: *Tái ông thất mã, an tri họa phúc.* Nghĩa là: ông lão ở biên giới mất ngựa, biết đâu là họa hay là phúc.

Hai điều họa phúc cứ xoay vần với nhau, khó biết được, nên khi được phước thì không nên quá vui mừng mà quên đề phòng cái họa sẽ đến; khi gặp điều họa thì cũng không nên quá buồn rầu đau khổ mà tổn hại tinh thần. Việc đời, hết may tới rủi, hết rủi tới may, nên bắt chước tái ông mà giữ sự thản nhiên trước những biến đổi thăng trầm trong cuộc sống".

Các em à, tâm thế luyện đề cũng giống như ông lão trong câu chuyện trên. Dù khi luyện đề đạt kết quả cao hay thấp các em cũng phải giữ được sự bình thản, điềm tĩnh nhé. Nếu có thấp cũng đừng nên tỏ ra tự ti, chán nản, rồi bỏ bê không dám luyện đề nữa.Điểm thấp là lúc chúng ta học được nhiều nhất. Nếu có đạt điểm cao thì cũng đừng nên tỏ ra đắc thắng,chủ quan. Hãy luôn tập trung cao độ và ghì chặt mục tiêu của mình!

Chúc các em có những giây phút bùng nổ với cuốn sách này!

Phần I: Đề thi

Đề số 1

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the** word **that differs from the rest in the position of the main stress in each of the following Questions.

Question 1: A. familiar **B.** impatient **C.** uncertain **D.** arrogant

Question 2: A. forgettable **B.** philosophy **C.** humanism **D.** objectively

Question 3: A. disappear **B.** arrangement **C.** opponent **D.** contractual

Question 4: A. respectable **B.** affectionate **C.** occasional **D.** kindergarten

Question 5: A. environmental **B.** conservatively **C.** approximately **D.** considerable

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following Questions.

Question 6: Research has shown that there is no difference at all between the brain of the average woman and _______ of the average man.

A. what **B.** which **C.** one **D.** that

Question 7: "MD" is the abbreviation of _______.

A. Medical Development **B.** Doctor of Medicine **C.** Medium Density **D.** Management Director

Question 8: - "That's a very nice skirt you're wearing."

- "_______"

A. How a compliment! **B.** That's all right.

C. It's nice of you to say so. **D.** I like you said so.

Question 9: _______ are the formal rules of correct or polite behavior among people using the Internet.

A. Traffic rules **B.** Family rules **C.** Codes of etiquettes **D.** Codes of netiquettes

Question 10: - "_______"

- "Yes, of course."

A. You won't help me this time. **B.** You'd better give me one hand.

C. I don't think I'll need your help. **D.** Could you give me a hand?

Question 11: UNICEF _______ supports and funds for the most disadvantaged children all over the world.

A. presents **B.** assists **C.** provides **D.** offers.

Question 12: Is there anyone who _______ the plan put forward by the committee?

A. differs **B.** disagrees **C.** objects **D.** opposes

Question 13: He would win the race if he _______ his brother's example and trained harder.

A. repeated **B.** set **C.** answered **D.** followed

Question 14 "Excuse me. Where is the _______ office of OXFAM located?"

A. leading **B.** head **C.** central **D.** summit

Question 15: She neglected her study during the term, _______ she couldn't pass the exam.

A. although **B.** because **C.** so that **D.** so

Question 16: The doctors know that it is very difficult to save the patient's life, _______ they will try their best.

A. but **B.** although **C.** despite **D.** however

Question 17: I am sending you my curriculum vitae _______ you will have a chance to study it before our interview.

A. so that **B.** because **C.** for **D.** since

Question 18: Unfortunately, your letter arrived after the final date for application, _______, we cannot consider you for the post.

A. As result **B.** That is because **C.** Consequently **D.** To this

Question 19: Everybody in the house woke up when the burglar alarm _______.

A. went out **B.** went off **C.** came about **D.** rang off

Question 20: - "You're already leaving? The ball is only starting."

- "But it's very late, so _______."

A. take care **B.** have a good day **C.** goodbye for now **D.** it's great fun, thanks

Question 21: Have a piece of chocolate, _______?

A. do you **B.** would you **C.** don't you **D.** haven't you

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Question 22: By the time you come here tomorrow, the work _______.
A. will have been finishing **B.** will be finishing
C. will have been finished **D.** will be finished

Question 23: If you put your money in a bank now, you may get 12% _______ annually.
A. interest **B.** profit **C.** money **D.** income

Question 24: -" _______ "
- "Yes. I'd like to buy a computer. "
A. Do you look for something? **B.** Good morning. Can I help you?
C. Excuse me. Do you want to buy it? **D.** Can you help me buy something?

Question 25: In making remarks, he _______ to understatement.
A. declined **B.** intended **C.** aligned **D.** inclined

Question 26: After her illness, Lam had to work hard to _______ his classmates.
A. catch sight of **B.** keep pace with **C.** get in touch with **D.** make allowance for

Question 27: Some kinds of birds are on the _______ of extinction.
A. brink **B.** tip **C.** side **D.** edge

Question 28: _______ of popular expressions in our language have interesting backgrounds.
A. A large number **B.** The large number **C.** A great deal **D.** A sum

Question 29: _______ for farming purposes, soil must contain the minerals plants require.
A. To be good **B.** Being good **C.** Be good **D.** That's good

Question 30: Please _______ your cigarette. I am going to get choked.
A. cut down **B.** blowout **C.** put aside **D.** put out

Question 31: The new laws have encouraged both domestic and foreign private _______.
A. savings **B.** paying **C.** investment **D.** economics

Question 32: Since the reform, the country has undergone _______ changes.
A. large **B.** sizeable **C.** substantial **D.** favourable

Question 33: - "Do you like your new job?"
- "Yes, but my employer insisted that I _______ on time. "
A. was **B.** am **C.** have been **D.** be

Question 34: Many companies know that attractive _______ can persuade customers to buy their goods.
A. packs **B.** packets **C.** package **D.** packaging

Question 35: I think the company should inform its customers _______ the improvements in their services.
A. on **B.** about **C.** to **D.** with

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer for each of the blanks from 36 to 45.

The universal symbol of the Internet era communications, the @ sign used in e-mail addresses to signify the word 'at', is (36) _______ a 500-year-old invention of Italian merchants, a Rome academic has revealed. Giorgio Stabile, a science professor at La Sapienza University, (37) _______ to have stumbled on the earliest known example of the symbol's use, as a(n) (38) _______ of a measure of weight or volume. He says the sign represents an amphora, a measure of (39) _______ based on the terracotta jars used to transport grain and liquid in the ancient Mediterranean world.

The professor (40) _______ toe ancient symbol in the course of research for a visual history of the 20th century, to be published by the Treccani Encyclopedia. The first (41) _______ instance of its use, he says, occurred in a letter written by a Florentine merchant on May 4, 1536. He says the sign made its (42) _______ along trade routes to northern Europe, where it came to represent 'at the price of, its contemporary accountancy (43) _______.

Professor Stabile believes that Italian banks may possess even earlier documents (44) _______ the symbol lying forgotten in their archives. The oldest example could be of great value. It could be used (45) _______ publicity purposes and to enhance the prestige of the institution that owned it, he says. The race is on between the mercantile world and the banking world to see who has the oldest documentation of @.

Question 36: A. actually **B.** truly **C.** essentially **D.** accurately
Question 37: A. says **B.** states **C.** claims **D.** tells
Question 38: A. proof **B.** sign **C.** evidence **D.** indication
Question 39: A. ability **B.** capacity **C.** capability **D.** facility
Question 40: A. exposed **B.** unearthed **C.** dug **D.** devised

Question 41: **A.** known **B.** knowing **C.** knowable **D.** knowledgeable
Question 42: **A.** line **B.** means **C.** way **D.** method
Question 43: **A.** sense **B.** importance **C.** meaning **D.** understanding
Question 44: **A.** taking **B.** carrying **C.** delivering **D.** bearing
Question 45: **A.** on **B.** for **C.** with **D.** by

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the Questions from 46 to 55.

A rather surprising geographical feature of Antarctica is that a huge freshwater lake, one of the world's largest and deepest, lies ***hidden*** there under four kilometers of ice. Now known as Lake Vostok, this huge body of water is located under the ice block that comprises Antarctica. The lake is able to exist in its unfrozen state beneath this block of ice because its waters are warmed by geothermal heat from the earth's core. The thick glacier above Lake Vostok actually insulates it from the ***frigid*** temperatures on the surface.

The lake was first discovered in the 1970s while a research team was conducting an aerial survey of the area. Radio waves from the survey equipment penetrated the ice and revealed a body of water of indeterminate size. It was not until much more recently that data collected by satellite made scientists aware of the tremendous size of the lake; the satellite-borne radar detected an extremely flat region where the ice remains level because it is floating on the water of the lake.

The discovery of such a huge freshwater lake trapped under Antarctica is of interest to the scientific community because of the potential that the lake contains ancient ***microbes*** that have survived for thousands upon thousands of years, unaffected by factors such as nuclear fallout and elevated ultraviolet light that have affected organisms in more exposed areas. The ***downside*** of the discovery, however, lies in the difficulty of conducting research on the lake in such a harsh climate and in the problems associated with obtaining uncontaminated samples from the lake without actually exposing the lake to contamination. Scientists are looking for possible ways to accomplish this.

Question 46: The word "***hidden***" in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to
A. undrinkable **B.** untouched **C.** unexploitable **D.** undiscovered

Question 47: What is true of Lake Vostok?
A. It is completely frozen. **B.** It is a saltwater lake.
C. It is beneath a thick slab of ice. **D.** It is heated by the sun.

Question 48: Which of the following is closest in meaning to "***frigid***" in paragraph 1?
A. Extremely cold **B.** Easily broken **C.** Quite harsh **D.** Lukewarm

Question 49: All of the following are true about the 1970 survey of Antarctica EXCEPT that it _______.
A. was conducted by air **B.** made use of radio waves
C. could not determine the lake's exact size **D.** was controlled by a satellite

Question 50: It can be inferred from the passage that the ice would not be flat if _______.
A. there were no lake underneath **B.** the lake were not so big
C. Antarctica were not so cold **D.** radio waves were not used

Question 51: The word "***microbes***" in paragraph 3 could best be replaced by which of the following?
A. Pieces of dust **B.** Tiny bubbles **C.** Tiny organisms **D.** Rays of light

Question 52: Lake Vostok is potentially important to scientists because it
A. can be studied using radio waves **B.** may contain uncontaminated microbes
C. may have elevated levels of ultraviolet light **D.** has already been contaminated

Question 53: The word "***downside***" in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to _______.
A. bottom level **B.** negative aspect **C.** underside **D.** buried section

Question 54: The last paragraph suggests that scientists should be aware of ________.
A. further discoveries on the surface of Antarctica
B. problems with satellite-borne radar equipment
C. ways to study Lake Vostok without contaminating it
D. the harsh climate of Antarctica

Question 55: The purpose of the passage is to_______.
A. explain how Lake Vostok was discovered
B. provide satellite data concerning Antarctica
C. discuss future plans for Lake Vostok

D. present an unexpected aspect of Antarctica's geography

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 56 to 65.

Perhaps the most striking quality of satiric literature is its freshness and its originality of perspective. Satire itself, however, rarely offers original ideas. Instead, it presents the familiar in a new form. Satirists do not offer the world new philosophies. What they do is look at familiar conditions from a perspective that makes these conditions seem foolish, harmful, or affected. Satire jars us out of complacence into a pleasantly shocked realization that many of the values we unquestioningly accept are false.

Don Quixote makes chivalry seem absurd; *Brave New World* ridicules the pretensions of science; *A Modest Proposal* dramatizes starvation by advocating cannibalism. None of these ideas is original. Chivalry was suspect before Cervantes, humanists objected to the claims of pure science before Aldous Huxley, and people were aware of famine before Swift.

It was not the originality of the idea that made these satires popular. It was the manner of expression, the satiric method, that made them interesting and entertaining. Satires are read because they are aesthetically satisfying works of art, not because they are morally wholesome or ethically instructive. They are stimulating and refreshing because with commonsense briskness they brush away illusions and secondhand opinions. With spontaneous irreverence, satire rearranges perspectives, scrambles familiar objects into incongruous juxtaposition, and speaks in a personal idiom instead of abstract platitude.

Satire exists because there is need for it. It has lived because readers appreciate a ***refreshing*** stimulus, an irreverent reminder that they live in a world of platitudinous thinking, cheap moralizing, and foolish philosophy. Satire serves to prod people into an awareness of truth, though rarely to any action on behalf of truth. Satire tends to remind people that much of what they see, hear, and read in popular media is ***sanctimonious,*** sentimental, and only partially true. Life resembles in only a slight degree the popular image of it.

Question 56: What does the passage mainly discuss?

A. Difficulties of writing satiric literature. **B.** Popular topics of satire.
C. New philosophies emerging from satiric literature. **D.** Reasons for the popularity of satire.

Question 57: The last sentence of the first paragraph refers to ______ as a result of reading satire.

A. a long fact-finding quest **B.** a pleasant surprise
C. a process of disillusionment **D.** a process of total confusion

Question 58: *Don Quixote, Brave New World*, and *A Modest Proposal* are cited by the author as_.

A. classic satiric works **B.** a typical approach to satire
C. best satirists of all times **D.** good critiques by satirists

Question 59: What satires fascinates readers is how ______.

A. ideas are expressed **B.** ideas are organized
C. realistic they are **D.** plots are created

Question 60: Which of the following can be found in satiric literature?

A. Newly emerging philosophies. **B.** Odd combinations of objects and ideas.
C. Abstract discussion of morals and ethics. **D.** Wholesome characters who are unselfish.

Question 61: According to the passage, there is a need for satire because people need to be ______.

A. informed about new scientific developments
B. exposed to original philosophies when they are formulated
C. reminded that popular ideas may often be inaccurate
D. told how they can be of service to their communities

Question 62: The word "***refreshing***" in the last paragraph is closest in meaning to______.

A. popular **B.** revitalizing **C.** common **D.** awakening

Question 63: The word "***sanctimonious***" may be new to you. It most probably means "______" in this context.

A. exaggerated **B.** good **C.** educational **D.** moderate

Question 64: Readers of satiric literature will be most likely to ______.

A. teach themselves to write fiction **B.** accept conventional points of view
C. become better informed about current affairs **D.** re-examine their opinions and values

Question 65: The various purposes of satire include all of the following EXCEPT______.

A. introducing readers to unfamiliar situations **B.** brushing away illusions
C. reminding readers of the truth **D.** exposing false values

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to show the underlined, part that needs correction.

Question 66: Please remain in your assign seats until the instructor dismisses the class.
A B C D

Question 67: Employees who haven't seen the new regulations often ask for unnecessary questions; instead they
A B C
should ask for a copy of the regulations and read them.
D

Question 68: Even you are unsure of the standard procedures in any situation, please don't hesitate to consult with
A B C D
your supervising manager.

Question 69: We have always believed that honesty is best policy in personal as well as professional matters.
A B C D

Question 70: The nutritionist told him to avoid eating lots of carbohydrates, focus having more protein-rich foods
A B C
and green vegetables, and drink at least eight glasses of water a day.
D

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

Question 71: In Roman numerals, _______ symbols for numeric values.
A. letters are the alphabet's
B. letters of the alphabet are
C. which uses letters of the alphabet
D. in which letters of the alphabet are

Question 72: _______ received law degrees as today.
A. Never so many women have
B. Never have so many women
C. The women aren't ever
D. Women who have never

Question 73: George would certainly have attended the meeting _______.
A. if he didn't get a flat tire
B. if the flat tire didn't happen
C. had he not had a flat tire
D. had the tire not flatten itself

Question 74: While the language barrier was once an obstacle to trade, _______.
A. the technical case is now no more
B. the case doesn't longer exist
C. which is no longer the case
D. the technical hurdle is now the case.

Question 75: New sources of energy are constantly being looked for _______.
A. although fossil fuels continue to dwindle
B. as fossil fuels continue to dwindle
C. so that we continue to reduce fossil fuels
D. fossil fuels continuing to dwindle

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to each of the following questions.

Question 76: "Getting a good job doesn't matter much to me. "
A. "I am only interested in getting a good job".
B. "It's interesting for me to get a good job."
C. "I am not good at getting a good job. "
D. "I don't care about getting a good job. "

Question 77: Access to the library computer facilities is open to students.
A. Computers in the library are not used for students.
B. Students can freely assess the library computer service.
C. Students are not allowed to use library computers.
D. The library computer facilities are accessible to students.

Question 78: They were exposed to biased information, so they didn't know the true story.
A. If they got unbiased information, they could know the true story.
B. If they had unbiased the information, they could have known the true story.
C. If they had been exposed to unbiased information, they would have known the true story.
D. If they have exposed to the unbiased information, they could have seen the true story.

Question 79: It doesn't cost much to run a solar power system.
A. A solar power system is quite cheap to set up.
B. Running a solar power system costs nothing.

C. A solar power system costs so much to run.

D. Running a solar power system is not costly.

Question 80: We missed the turning because we forgot to take the map with us.

A. Without the right map with us, we missed the turning.

B. If we were taking the map with us, we did not miss the turning.

C. Without the map with us, we missed the turning.

D. Having remembered the map with us, we would not miss the turning.

Đề số 2

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the rest in each of the following questions.

Question 1: A. shown **B.** flown **C.** grown **D.** crown

Question 2: A. complexion **B.** examination **C.** exaggerate **D.** exhibit

Question 3: A. accountant **B.** amount **C.** founding **D.** country

Question 4: A. missed **B.** laughed. **C.** stopped **D.** closed

Question 5: A. criteria **B.** initiate **C.** certificate **D.** interactive

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following Questions.

Question 6: He is doing very badly but he tries to _______ appearances.

A. hold on **B.** stick to **C.** keep up **D.** make out

Question 7: I regret going to the cinema. I wish I _______.

A. didn't go there **B.** haven't gone there **C.** hadn't gone there **D.** would not go there

Question 8: Today's weather will be a _______ of yesterday.

A. continuing **B.** continuation **C.** continuity **D.** continual

Question 9: The children had been _______ of the danger, but had taken no notice.

A. warned **B.** explained **C.** shown. **D.** prevented

Question 10: Our country has large areas of _______ beauty.

A. unharmed **B.** undamaged **C.** unspoilt **D.** uninjured

Question 11: Scientists and engineers have invented devices to remove _______ from industrial wastes.

A. pollutions **B.** pollute **C.** polluting **D.** pollutants

Question 12: The _______ polluted atmosphere in some industrial regions is called "smog".

A. much **B.** largely **C.** fully **D.** heavily

Question 13: Too many factories dispose _______ their waste by pumping it into rivers and the sea.

A. out **B.** of **C.** away **D.** off

Question 14: He was so mean that he could not bear to _______ the smallest sum of money for the charity appeal.

A. part with **B.** pay off **C.** give in **D.** let out

Question 15: - Teacher: "Jon, you've written a much better essay this time. "

-Jon: "_______"

A. Writing? Why? **B.** Thank you. It's really encouraging.

C. You're welcome. **D.** What did you say? I'm so shy.

Question 16: The _______ ~~north we go, the less likely we are to meet high temperatures.~~

A. far **B.** furthest **C.** farther **D.** farthest

Question 17: Unlike the other Asian states, Singapore has _______ raw materials.

A. hardly any **B.** any hardly **C.** hardly no **D.** hardly some

Question 18: Although the patient's condition is serious, she seems to be out of _______.

A. place **B.** control **C.** danger **D.** order

Question 19: "ATM" stands for _______.

A. automatic talking machine **B.** automation telling mate

C. automobile teller mate **D.** automated teller machine

Question 20: - "Do you feel like going to the stadium this afternoon?"- "_______".

A. I don't agree. I'm afraid. **B.** I feel very bored.

C. You're welcomed. **D.** That would be great

Question 21: - "I don't think I can do this. " – "__________"

A. Oh, come on! Give it a try! **B.** Yeah. It's not easy.

C. No, I hope not. **D.** Sure, no way!

Question 22: If you want your children to play football well, you need to find a good _______.

A. supervisor **B.** teacher **C.** coach **D.** captain

Question 23: "Don't count your chickens _______ they are hatched. "

A. after **B.** since **C.** while **D.** before

Question 24: - Cindy: "Your hairstyle is terrific, Mary!" - Mary: "_______".

A. Yes, all right. **B.** Thanks, Cindy. I had it done yesterday.

C. Never mention it. **D.** Thanks, but I'm afraid.

Question 25: The sports event was _______ and successfully organized.

A. good preparation **B.** good job **C.** well-done **D.** well-prepared

Question 26: - "Make yourself at home. " – "_______"

A. Not at all. Don't mention it. **B.** Thanks. Same to you.

C. That's very nice. Thank you. **D.** Yes, can I help you?

Question 27: The country won't be _______ for re-election as non-permanent member of the UN Security Council.

A. suitable **B.** eligible **C.** rightful **D.** legal

Question 28: Michael could hardly wait to _______ his new motorbike.

A. sit down **B.** turn back **C.** try out **D.** put on

Question 29: The child who was caught _______ was made to stand in the corner of the classroom.

A. behaving **B.** misbehave **C.** misbehavior **D.** misbehaving

Question 30: _______ the country joined the WTO, it has made big economic achievements.

A. After **B.** Since **C.** When **D.** As soon as

Question 31: They are conducting a wide _______ of surveys throughout Vietnam.

A. collection **B.** range **C.** selection **D.** group

Question 32: Thanks to the invention of labor-saving _______, domestic chores are no longer a burden.

A. devices **B.** things **C.** equipment **D.** furniture

Question 33: Only 65 percent of people voted in the local election; the rest were completely_______.

A. uninterested **B.** disinterested **C.** uninteresting **D.** interested

Question 34: Slang can be defined as a set of codes used in _______ language.

A. informal **B.** unfamiliar **C.** informative **D.** uneducated

Question 35: The widespread use of pesticides and herbicides has led to the _______ of ground water in many parts of the world.

A. corruption **B.** infection **C.** poison **D.** contamination

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer for each of the blanks from 36 to 45.

Many parents believe that they should begin to teach their children to read when they are (36) _______ more than toddlers. This is fine if the child shows a real interest but forcing a child could be counter-productive if she isn't ready. Wise parents will have a (37) _______ attitude and take the lead from their child. What they should provide is a selection of (38) _______ toys, books and other activities. Nowadays there is plenty of good (39) _______ available for young children, and of course, seeing plenty of books in use about the house will also (40) _______ them to read.

Of course, books are no longer the only source of stories and information. There is also a huge range of videos, which can reinforce and extend the pleasure a child finds in a book and are (41) _______ valuable in helping to increase vocabulary and concentration. Television gets a bad review as far as children are concerned, mainly because too many spend too much time watching programmes not intended for their age (42) _______. Too many television programmes induce an incurious, uncritical attitude that is going to make learning much more difficult. However, (43) _______ viewing of programmes designed for young children can be useful. Just as adults enjoy reading a book after seeing it serialised on television, so children will pounce on books which (44)____ their favourite television characters, and videos can add a new (45)_____ to a story known from a book.

Question 36: **A.** scarcely **B.** rarely **C.** slightly **D.** really

Question 37: **A.** cheerful **B.** contented **C.** relaxed **D.** hopeful

Question 38: **A.** bright **B.** thrilling **C.** energetic **D.** stimulating
Question 39: **A.** material **B.** sense **C.** produce **D.** stimualating
Question 40: **A.** provoke **B.** encourage **C.** provide **D.** attract
Question 41: **A.** properly **B.** worthily **C.** perfectly **D.** equally
Question 42: **A.** set **B.** band **C.** group **D.** limit
Question 43: **A.** cautious **B.** choice **C.** approved **D.** discriminating
Question 44: **A.** illustrate **B.** extend **C.** feature **D.** possess
Question 45: **A.** revival **B.** dimension **C.** option **D.** existence

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 46 to 55.

Herman Melville, an American author best known today for his novel Moby Dick, was actually more popular during his lifetime for some of his other works. He traveled extensively and used the knowledge gained during his travels as the basis for his early novels. In 1837, at the age of eighteen, Melville signed as a cabin boy on a merchant ship that was to sail from his.

Massachusetts home to Liverpool, England. His experiences on this trip served as a **basis** for the novel Redburn (1849). In 1841, Melville set out on a whaling ship headed for the South Seas. After jumping ship in Tahiti, he wandered around the islands of Tahiti and Moorea. This South Sea island sojourn was a backdrop to the novel Omoo (1847). After three years away from home, Melville joined up with a U. S. naval **frigate** that was returning to the eastern United States around Cape Horn. The novel White Jacket (1850) describes this lengthy voyage as a navy seaman.

With the publication of these early adventure novels, Melville developed a strong and loyal following among readers eager for his tales of exotic places and situations. However, in 1851, with the publication of Moby Dick, Melville's popularity started to diminish. Moby Dick, on one level the saga of the hunt for the great white whale, was also a heavily symbolic allegory of the heroic struggle of humanity against the universe. The public was not ready for Melville's literary **metamorphosis** from romantic adventure to philosophical symbolism. It is ironic that the novel that served to diminish Melville's popularity during his lifetime is the one for which he is best known today.

Question 46: The main subject of the passage is_______.
A. Melville's travels **B.** the popularity of Melville's novels
C. Melville's personal background **D.** Moby Dick

Question 47: According to the passage, Melville's early novels were_______.
A. published while he was traveling **B.** completely fictional
C. all about his work on whaling ships **D.** based on his travel experience

Question 48: In what year did Melville's book about his experiences as a cabin boy appear?
A. 1837 **B.** 1841 **C.** 1847 **D.** 1849

Question 49: The word "basis" in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to
A. background **B.** message **C.** bottom **D.** dissertation

Question 50: The passage implies that Melville stayed in Tahiti because
A. he had unofficially left his ship
B. he was on leave while his ship was in port
C. he had finished his term of duty
D. he had received permission to take a vacation in Tahiti

Question 51: A "frigate" in paragraph 1 is probably_______.
A. an office **B.** a ship **C.** a troop **D.** a fishing boat

Question 52: How did the publication of Moby Dick affect Melville's popularity?
A. His popularity increased immediately. **B.** It had no effect on his popularity.
C. It caused his popularity to decrease. **D.** His popularity remained as strong as ever.

Question 53: According to the passage, Moby Dick is_______.
A. a romantic adventure **B.** a single-faceted work
C. a short story about a whale **D.** symbolic of humanity fighting the universe

Question 54: The word "**metamorphosis**" in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to_______
A. circle **B.** change **C.** mysticism **D.** descent

Question 55: The passage would most likely be assigned reading in a course on ________

A. nineteenth-century novels **B.** American history
C. oceanography **D.** modem American literature

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 56 to 65.

An air pollutant is defined as a compound added directly or indirectly by humans to the atmosphere in such quantities as to affect humans, animals, vegetation, or materials **adversely**. Air pollution requires a very flexible definition that permits continuous change. When the first air pollution laws were established in England in the fourteenth century, air pollutants were limited to compounds that could be seen or smelled - a far cry from the extensive list of harmful substances known today. As technology has developed and knowledge of the health aspects of various chemicals has increased, the list of air pollutants has lengthened. In the future, even water vapor might be considered an air pollutant under certain conditions.

Many of the more important air pollutants, such as sulfur oxides, carbon monoxide, and nitrogen oxides, are found in nature. As the Earth developed, the concentration of these pollutants was altered by various chemical reactions; they became components in biogeochemical cycles. **These** serve as an air purification scheme by allowing the compounds to move from the air to the water or soil. On a global basis, nature's output of these compounds dwarfs that resulting from human activities.

However, human production usually occurs in a **localized** area, such as a city. In such a region, human output may be dominant and may temporarily overload the natural purification scheme of the cycles. The result is an increased concentration of noxious chemicals in the air. The concentrations at which the adverse effects appear will be greater than the concentrations that the pollutants would have in the absence of human activities. The actual concentration need not be large for a substance to be a pollutant; in fact, the numerical value tells us little until we know how much of an increase this represents over the concentration that would occur naturally in the area. For example, sulfur dioxide has **detectable** health effects at 0. 08 parts per million (ppm), which is about 400 times its natural level. Carbon monoxide, however, has a natural level of 0. 1 ppm and is not usually a pollutant until its level reaches about 15 ppm.

Question 56: What does the passage mainly discuss?
A. The economic impact of air pollution.
B. What constitutes an air pollutant.
C. How much harm air pollutants can cause.
D. The effects of compounds added to the atmosphere.

Question 57: The word "adversely" in the first paragraph is closest in meaning to______.
A. negatively **B.** quickly **C.** admittedly **D.** considerably

Question 58: It can be inferred from the first paragraph that______.
A. water vapor is an air pollutant in localized areas
B. most air pollutants today can be seen or smelled
C. the definition of air pollution will continue to change
D. a substance becomes an air pollutant only in cities

Question 59: The word "These" in the second paragraph is closest in meaning to______.
A. the various chemical reactions **B.** the pollutants from the developing Earth
C. the compounds moved to the water or soil **D.** the components in biogeochemical cycles

Question 60: For which of the following reasons can natural pollutants play an important role in controlling air pollution?
A. They function as part of a purification process.
B. They occur in greater quantities than other pollutants.
C. They are less harmful to living beings than other pollutants.
D. They have existed since the Earth developed.

Question 61: According to the passage, human-generated air pollution in localized regions______.
A. can be dwarfed by nature's output of pollutants
B. can overwhelm the natural system that removes pollutants
C. will damage areas outside of the localized regions
D. will react harmfully with natural pollutants

Question 62: The word "localized" in the third paragraph is closest in meaning to______.
A. specified **B.** circled **C.** surrounded **D.** encircled

Question 63: According to the passage, the numerical value of the concentration level of a substance is onlyn useful if _______.

A. the other substances in the area are known
B. it is in a localized area
C. the natural level is also known
D. it can be calculated quickly

Question 64: The word "detectable" in the third paragraph is closest in meaning to______.

A. beneficial
B. special
C. measurable
D. separable

Question 65: Which of the following is best supported by the passage?

A. To effectively control pollution, local government should regularly review their air pollution laws.
B. One of the most important steps in preserving natural lands is to better enforce air pollution laws.
C. Scientists should be consulted in order to establish uniform limits for all air pollutants.
D. Human activities have been effective in reducing air pollution.

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to show the underlined part needs corrections.

Question 66: The root of the trees allow the water to go into the soil, that gradually releases it to flowdown rivers.
(A: to go into; B: that; C: releases; D: flowdown)

Question 67: I get quite depressed when I think about the damage we are making to the environment.
(A: quite depressed; B: about; C: damage; D: making to)

Question 68: Alike oxygen, which is chemically changed by our bodies into carbon dioxide, nitrogen is merely exhaled back into the air.
(A: Alike; B: chemically; C: merely; D: into)

Question 69: I think she will be suitable for the work because she has been working like a teacher for a long time.
(A: will be; B: for; C: has been; D: working like)

Question 70: Passengers are required to arrive to the gate fifteen minutes before departure time.
(A: are required; B: arrive to; C: before; D: departure time)

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

Question 71: The cyclist________he crossed the main street.

A. looked with caution after
B. had looked with caution before
C. was looked with caution when
D. looks with caution when

Question 72: The facilities of the older hospital are as good. ________.

A. or better than the new hospital
B. as or better that the new hospital
C. as or better than those of the new hospital
D. as or better than the new hospital

Question 73: A study has been done to determine how the recent change in government policies______.

A. has affected the small business sector
B. have affected the small business sector
C. the small business sector was affected
D. affecting the small business sector

Question 74: ________, we would be rich by now.

A. If we invest in the telecommunications industry
B. Unless we had investment in the telecommunications industry
C. Had we invested in the telecommunications industry
D. Did we invest in the telecommunications industry

Question 75: When the personnel director realized______, he immediately added two more staff to the project.

A. what a formidable task it was
B. what it was a formidable task
C. it was what a formidable task
D. how formidable was it a task

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct and natural combination of each pair of sentences given.

Question 76: The student next to me kept chewing gum. That bothered me a lot.

A. The student next to me kept chewing gum, that bothered me a lot.
B. The student next to me kept chewing gum, which bothered me a lot.
C. The student next to me kept chewing gum bothering me a lot.
D. The student next to me kept chewing gum bothered me a lot.

Question 77: Transportation has been made much easier thanks to the invention of cars. However, cars are the greatest contributor of air pollution.

A. The invention of cars has made transportation much easier, but cars are among the greatest contributors of air pollution.

B. Although the invention of cars has made transportation much easier, people use cars to contribute to the pollution of air.

C. Although the invention of cars has made transportation much easier, cars are the greatest contributor of air pollution.

D. However easier the invention of cars has made transportation, it is cars that are among the greatest contributors of air pollution.

Question 78: He was suspected to have stolen credit cards. The police have investigated him for days.

A. He has been investigated for days, suspected to have stolen credit cards.

B. Suspecting to have stolen credit cards, he has been investigated for days.

C. Having suspected to have stolen credit cards, he has been investigated for days.

D. Suspected to have stolen credit cards, he has been investigated for days.

Question 79: The man wanted to get some fresh air in the room. He opened the window.

A. The man wanted to get some fresh air in the room because he opened the window.

B. The man opened the window in order to get some fresh air in the room.

C. The man got some fresh air in the room, even though he opened the window.

D. Having opened the window, the room could get some fresh air.

Question 80: The plan may be ingenious. It will never work in practice.

A. Ingenious as it may be, the plan will never work in practice.

B. Ingenious as may the plan, it will never work in practice.

C. The plan may be too ingenious to work in practice.

D. The plan is as impractical as it is ingenious.

Đề số 3

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that differs from the rest in the position of the main stress in each of the following questions.

Question 1: **A.** criticize **B.** miserable **C.** inferior **D.** questionable
Question 2: **A.** television **B.** repetition **C.** mountaineer **D.** residential
Question 3: **A.** experience **B.** simplify **C.** physician **D.** maternal
Question 4: **A.** quality **B.** satisfy **C.** sequential **D.** reference
Question 5: **A.** neutralize **B.** establish **C.** regional **D.** maximum

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to complete each unfinished sentence or substitute the underlined part.

Question 6: I may look half asleep, but I can assure you I am _______ awake.
A. broad **B.** full **C.** well **D.** wide

Question 7: It's important to project a(n) _______ image during the interview.
A. upbeat **B.** cheerful **C.** optimistic **D.** positive

Question 8: _______ that he had no choice but to leave early.
A. In such a situation did he find himself **B.** In such a situation he found himself
C. He found himself in a situation where **D.** He found himself in a so embarrassing situation

Question 9: The children can stay here _______ they don't make too much noise.
A. whether **B.** providing **C.** unless **D.** until

Question 10: There's no danger in using this machine as long as you _______ to the safety regulations.
A. comply **B.** abide **C.** adhere **D.** observe

Question 11: Sports drinks have caught _______ as consumers have become more health-conscious.
A. in **B.** at **C.** out **D.** on

Question 12: It's a serious operation for a man as old as my father. He is very frail. I hope he _______.
A. gets away **B.** comes round **C.** pulls through **D.** stands up

Question 13: The whole village was wiped out in the bombing raids.
A. changed completely **B.** cleaned well
C. destroyed completely **D.** removed quickly

Question 14: Sometimes life must be very unpleasant for _______ near the airport.
A. those living **B.** someone to live **C.** people live **D.** they who live

Question 15: -"_______."
- "Thank you. We are proud of him."
A. Your child is just adorable! **B.** Can we ask your child to take a photo?
C. Your kid is naughty. **D.** I can give your kid a lift to school.

Question 16: -"The test results will be released at 9 am tomorrow!"
- "Will it? _______."
A. Can I wait for it? **B.** Could it wait? **C.** Yes, please. **D.** I can't wait!

Question 17: I'll be kind to them _______ they decide to leave me.
A. lest **B.** whereas **C.** in case **D.** so as not

Question 18: - "_______"
- "I love it. It's great, especially at night."
A. When do you often listen to classical music? **B.** How do you like classical music?
C. What kind of music do you like? **D.** How often do you listen to classical music?

Question 19: To what extent will future scientific discoveries make possible the _______ of the human life span?
A. increase **B.** prolongation **C.** expansion **D.** growth

Question 20: Left - hand traffic, a custom existing in Britain only, _______ back to the days when English people went to and fro on horseback.
A. dated **B.** dating **C.** dates **D.** which dates

Question 21: She came in covered in muD. So I bathed her and _______ her in new clothes.
A. wearing **B.** dressed **C.** put **D.** wore

Question 22: The brochure stated the hotel was situated _______ beside the sea.

A. direct **B.** precise **C.** right **D.** exact

Question 23: _______ he was kidnapped by the Iraqi guerrillas yesterday has been confirmed.

A. If **B.** What **C.** That **D.** Ø

Question 24: The optic fiber was a major _______ in the field of telecommunications.

A. break down **B.** breakthrough **C.** revolution **D.** technique

Question 25: The police _______ a good deal of criticism over their handling of the demonstration.

A. brought about **B.** opened up **C.** went down with **D.** came in for

Question 26: She has just bought _______.

A. a French old interesting painting **B.** an old interesting painting French
C. an interesting old French painting **D.** a French interesting old paint

Question 27: Aspirin was used as a medicine as far _______ as the 5th century BC.

A. back **B.** behind **C.** beyond **D.** before

Question 28: He drives me to the edge because he never stops talking.

A. irritates me **B.** steers me **C.** moves me **D.** frightens me

Question 29: Employers are not allowed to discriminate against an applicant because of their social or financial _______.

A. background **B.** history **C.** precedent **D.** past

Question 30: He was tried for forgery in a law court but was lucky enough to _______.

A. get by **B.** get to **C.** get through **D.** get off

Question 31: John: "Could you tell me how to get to the nearest post office?" Peter: "_______."

A. Sorry for this inconvenience **B.** Not at all
C. Sorry, I'm a new comer here **D.** I have no clue

Question 32: Anna was so _______ in her work that she didn't notice when I came in.

A. absent-minded **B.** wrapped up **C.** busy **D.** concentrating

Question 33: This man is so arrogant that he is completely _______ to all criticism.

A. impervious **B.** unaware **C.** regardless **D.** unconscious

Question 34: - "Would you like some more to eat?"
- "No, thank you. I've had more than enough already."

A. amount **B.** race **C.** pour **D.** plenty

Question 35: Only 40 % of 5-year-olds have _______ to pre-school children.

A. denial **B.** access **C.** recognition **D.** approach

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

In this era of increased global warming and diminishing fossil fuel supplies, we must begin to put a greater priority on harnessing alternative energy sources. Fortunately, there are a number of readily available, renewable resources that are both cost- effective and earth – friendly. Two such resources are solar power and geothermal power.

Solar energy, which reaches the earth through sunlight, is so abundant that it could meet the needs of worldwide energy consumption 6,000 times over. And solar energy is easily harnessed through the use of photovoltaic cells that convert sunlight to electricity. In the US alone, more than 100, 000 homes are equipped with solar electric systems in the form of solar panels or solar roof tiles. And in other parts of the world, including many developing countries, the use of solar system is growing steadily.

Another alternative energy source, which is abundant in specific geographical areas, is geothermal power, which creates energy by tapping heat from below the surface of the earth. Hot water and steam that are trapped in underground pools are pumped to the surface and used to run a generator, which produces electricity. Geothermal energy is 50,000 times more abundant than the entire known supply of fossil fuel resources and as with solar power, the technology needed to utilize geothermal energy is fairly simple. A prime example of effective geothermal use in Iceland, a region of high geothermal activity where there are over 80 percent of private homes, are heated by geothermal power.

Solar and geothermal energy are just two of promising renewable alternatives to conventional energy sources. The time is long overdue to invest in the development and use of alternative energy on global scale.

Question 36: What is the main topic of this passage?

A. The benefits of solar and wind power over conventional energy sources.

B. Two types of alternative energy sources that should be further utilized.

C. How energy resources are tapped from nature.

D. Examples of the use of energy sources worldwide.

Question 37: According to the passage, why should we consider using alternative energy sources?

A. Because fossil fuels are no longer available.

B. Because global warming has increased the amount of sunlight that reaches the earth.

C. Because they are free and available worldwide.

D. Because conventional energy resources are being depleted, and they cause environmental damage.

Question 38: Which of the following words could best replace the word "harnessing"?

A. Capturing **B.** Harassing **C.** Depleting **D.** Exporting

Question 39: According to the passage, what can be inferred about solar roof tiles?

A. They are being used in many undeveloped countries.

B. They can convert geothermal energy to electricity.

C. They are more expensive than solar panels.

D. They contain photovoltaic cells.

Question 40: According to the passage, how is solar energy production similar to geothermal energy production?

A. They both require the use of a generator. **B.** They both use heat from the earth's surface.

C. They both require fairly simple technology. **D.** They are both conventional and costly.

Question 41: Where is the best place in the passage to insert the following sentence?

"Although the US is not utilizing geothermal resources to this extent, the Western US has a similar capacity to generate geothermal power"

A. after the phrase "earth-friendly" **B.** after the phrase "growing steadily"

C. after the phrase "geothermal power" **D.** after the phrase "global scale"

Question 42: According to the passage, which of the following is true about solar power?

A. There is very little of it available in Iceland.

B. It is being used in 100, 000 private homes worldwide.

C. It is 6,000 times more powerful than energy from fossil fuels.

D. There is enough of it to far exceed the energy needs of the world.

Question 43: What can be inferred about the use of geothermal energy in Iceland?

A. It is widely used form of energy for heating homes.

B. Twenty percent of the geothermal energy created is used to heat businesses.

C. It is not effective for use in private homes.

D. It is 80 times more effective than traditional forms of energy.

Question 44: What does the author imply about alternative energy sources?

A. Many different types of alternative energy sources exist.

B. Most alternative energy sources are too impractical for private use.

C. Alternative energy is too expensive for developing countries to produce.

D. Solar and geothermal energy are the effective forms of alternative power.

Question 45: What best describes the author's purpose in writing the passage?

A. To warn people about the hazards of fossil fuel use.

B. To convince people of the benefits of developing alternative energy sources.

C. To describe the advantages and disadvantages of alternative energy use.

D. To outline the problems and solutions connected with global warming.

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the best way to make the sentence from the cues.

Question 46: How/ ungrateful/ you/ not/ greet/ former/ teacher/ meet/ him.

A. How ungrateful of you not to greet your former teacher when you met him.

B. How ungrateful you are not to greet your former teacher when you met him.

C. How ungrateful of you not to greet your former teacher to met him.

D. How ungrateful to you not to greet your former teacher when you met him.

Question 47: If / he/ come/ station/ earlier/ not miss/ train.

A. If he had came to the station earlier he would not have missed the train.

B. If he had come to the station earlier he would have not missed the train.

C. If he has come to the station earlier he would not have missed the train.

D. If he had come to the station earlier he would not have missed the train.

Question 48: The/ book/ boring/ I/ it/ reading/ so/ stopped/ that/ was/.

A. The book was so boring that I stopped reading it.
B. The book was boring so that I stopped reading it.
C. The reading book was so boring that I stopped it.
D. The boring book stopped reading so that I was it.

Question 49: be sure/ good seat/ your tickets / should/ bought/ advance.

A. To be sure of a good seat, your tickets should be bought in advance.
B. To be sure of a good seat, your tickets should be bought advance.
C. I'm sure about a good seat for your tickets should be bought in advance.
D. To be sure of a good seat for your tickets should be bought in advance.

Question 50: fact/ her son/ out/ danger/ bring/ her/ some relief.

A. The fact that her son is out of danger brought her some relief.
B. The fact that her son was out of danger which brought her some relief.
C. The fact that her son is out of danger has brought her some relief.
D. The fact that her son was out of danger brought her some relief.

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to show the underlined part that needs correction.

Question 51: Providing (**A**) relief after the disaster necessitated the mobilization of vast amounts (**B**) of food, medical (**C**) supply (**D**), and people.

Question 52: Excavations in several mounds and villages on the east bank (**A**) of the Euphrates River have revealed (**B**) the city of Nebuchadnezzar, an ancient community that had been laying (**C**) under later reconstructions (**D**) of the city of. Babylon.

Question 53: Assessment instruments in nursery schools they feature (**A**) items and other materials (**B**) different from (**C**) those on elementary school tests (**D**).

Question 54: Migrant workers (**A**) live in substandard (**B**) unsanitary (**C**), and dilapidated housing and often are lacking (**D**) medical care.

Question 55: For thousands of years, man (**A**) has created sweet-smelling substances (**B**) from wood, herbs, and flowers and using them (**C**) for perfume or medicine (**D**).

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to each of the following questionsor indicate the correct answer to each of them.

Question 56: The noise next door did not stop until after midnight.

A. Not until after midnight the noise next door stopped.
B. It was not until after midnight that the noise next door stopped.
C. The noise next door stopped at midnight.
D. It was midnight and the noise next door stopped.

Question 57: Their dog was so fierce that nobody would visit them.

A. They had a such fierce dog that nobody would visit them.
B. They had so fierce a dog that nobody would visit them.
C. Their dog was too fierce to visit.
D. They had a so fierce dog that nobody would visit them.

Question 58: If you want to be kept informed about current affairs, you should listen to the radio.

A. Only by listening to the radio, you can keep yourself informed about current affairs.
B. Listening to the radio and you will be kept informed about current affairs.
C. A good way of keeping yourself informed about current affairs is listen to the radio.

D. Listening to the radio is a good way of keeping yourself informed about current affairs.

Question 59: I travel by bus only when I have no alternative.

A. Travelling by bus is my only alternative.

B. It's my only alternative to travel by bus.

C. I resort to travelling by bus only when I have no alternative.

D. I travel by bus only as a last resort.

Question 60: What the politician was saying fell on deaf ears last night.

A. No one listened to what the politician was saying last night because they had deaf ears.

B. No one listened to what the politician was saying last night.

C. What the politician was saying deafened the listeners last night.

D. The politician fell deaf when he was speaking last night.

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word for each of the numbered blanks.

Everybody has heard about the Internet, do you know what an "intranet" is? It is this: just as the Internet connects people around the world, intranets connect people within a (61) _______ company. In fact, intranets make use of the same software programs as the Internet to (62) _______ computers and people. This (63) _______ that you do not have to buy a lot of additional programs to set up an intranet service. If your intranet is working properly, it can link together a huge amount of (64) _______ which is stored in different places in the company. In this way, people can get the information they need, regardless (65) _______ where it comes from. A company intranet can, of course, be used for unimportant information like office memos or canteen menus. But an intranet should (66) _______ important information which people need to make decision about new products, costs and so on. The intranet is (67) _______ to share their information with other people. (68) _______, many departments don't want to share their specialist knowledge with others. Another problem which often occurs is (69) _______ top managers like to use the intranet to "communicate down" rather than to "communicate across". That is, they use the intranet to give orders, not to (70) _______ information between themselves and others working in the same organization.

Question 61: A. branch **B.** jointed **C.** single **D.** large

Question 62: A. contact **B.** compare **C.** distinguish **D.** introduce

Question 63: A. indicates **B.** is **C.** means **D.** is said

Question 64: A. information **B.** properties **C.** elements **D.** parts

Question 65: A. to **B.** on **C.** with **D.** of

Question 66: A. provide- **B.** take **C.** give **D.** bring

Question 67: A. going **B.** willing **C.** likely **D.** happened

Question 68: A. However **B.** Luckily **C.** Unfortunately **D.** Consequently

Question 69: A. which **B.** it **C.** what **D.** that

Question 70: A. enjoy **B.** provide **C.** share **D.** divide

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to each of the following questions or indicate the correct answer to each of them.

Lighthouses are towers with strong lights that help mariners plot their position, inform them that land is near, and warn them of dangerous rocks and reefs. They are placed at prominent points on the coast and on islands, reefs, and sandbars.

Every lighthouse has a distinctive pattern of light known as its characteristic. There are five basic characteristics: fixed, flashing, occulting, group flashing, and group occulting. A fixed signal is a steady beam. A flashing signal has periods of darkness longer than periods of light, while an occulting signal's periods of light are longer. A group- flashing light gives off two or more flashes at regular intervals, and a group – occulting signal consists of a fixed light with two or more periods of darkness at regular intervals. Some lighthouses use lights of different colors as well, and today, most lighthouses are also equipped with radio beacons. The three types of apparatus used to produce the signals are the catoptric, in which metal is used to reflect the light; the dioptric, in which glass is used; and the catadioptric, in which both glass and metal are used.

In the daytime, lighthouses can usually be identified by their structure alone. The most typical structure is a tower tapering at the top, but some, such as the Bastion Lighthouse on the Saint Lawrence River, are shaped like pyramids, and others, such as the Race Rock light, look like wooden houses sitting on high platforms. Still others, such as The American Shoal lighthouse off the Florida Coast, are skeletal towers of steel. Where lighthouses might be confused in daylight, they can be distinguished by day- marker patterns – designed of checks and stripes painted in vivid colors on lighthouse walls.

In the past, the job of lighthouse keeper was lonely and difficult if somewhat romantic. Lighthouse keepers put in hours of tedious work maintaining the lights. Today, lighthouses are almost entirely automated with humans supplying only occasional maintenance. Because of improvements in navigational technology, the importance of lighthouses has diminished. There are only about 340 functioning lighthouses in existence in the United States today, compared to about 1,500 in 1900, and there are only about 1,400 functioning lighthouses outside the United States. Some decommissioned lighthouses have been preserved as historical monument.

Question 71: Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage as one of the functions of lighthouses?

A. To help sailors determine their location
B. To warn of danger from rocks and reefs
C. To notify sailors that bad weather is approaching
D. To indicate that land is near

Question 72: The word "prominent" is closest in meaning to_______.

A. dangerous
B. conspicuous
C. picturesque
D. famous

Question 73: In the context of this passage, the author uses the term "characteristic" to refer to a _______.

A. period of darkness
B. person who operates a lighthouse
C. pattern painted on a lighthouse
D. distinctive light signal

Question 74: According to the passage, what kind of signal has long periods of light that are regularly broken by two or more periods of darkness?

A. Flashing
B. Group occulting
C. occulting
D. Group flashing

Question 75: According to the passage, a catoptric apparatus is one that uses _______.

A. lights of various colors
B. metal
C. glass
D. a radio beacon

Question 76: For which of the following does the author NOT provide a scientific example in the third paragraph?

A. A lighthouse shaped like a pyramid
B. A lighthouse made of steel
C. A lighthouse with day-marker patterns
D. A lighthouse that resembles a house on a platform

Question 77: The word "tapering" is closest in meaning to which of the following?

A. Soaring
B. Narrowing
C. Opening
D. Rotating

Question 78: It can be concluded from the passage that lighthouses with day- marker patterns would most likely be found in areas where_______.

A. the weather is frequently bad
B. the structure themselves cannot be easily seen by passing mariners
C. there are not many lighthouses
D. there are a number of lighthouses with similar structures

Question 79: The author implies that, compared to those of the past, contemporary lighthouses _______.

A. employ more powerful lights
B. require less maintenance
C. are more difficult to operate
D. are more romantic

Question 80: There is information in the fourth paragraph to support which of these statements?

A. There are more lighthouses in the United States now than there were in 1900.
B. There are more lighthouses in the United States today than in any other single country.
C. There are more functioning lighthouses in the United States today than there are lighthouses preserved as historical monuments.
D. There were more lighthouses in the United States in 1900 than there are elsewhere in the world today.

Đề số 4

Blacken the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that differs from the rest in the position of the main stress in each of the following Questions.

Question 1: A. habitat **B.** antelope **C.** sociable **D.** gorilla

Question 2: A. object **B.** victim **C.** panic **D.** trauma

Question 3: A. intuitive **B.** intimacy **C.** tremendously **D.** mechanical

Question 4: A. ordinary **B.** emphasis **C.** decompose **D.** calendar

Question 5: A. comfortable **B.** necessary **C.** community **D.** memorable

Blacken the letter A, B , C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following Question.

Question 6: A: "Have you seen the price of petrol these days?"
B: "________"
A. It's amazing, isn't it? **C.** I'm amazing, aren't I? **B.** Isn't it great? **D.** What a lot of petrol!

Question7: My father is forever finding ________with the way I dress.
A. error **B.** mistake **C.** blemish **D.** fault

Question 8: Many plant and animal species are now on the……of extinction.
A. danger **B.** border **C.** verge **D.** margin

Question 9: There you are: the ________person I was looking for.
A. utter **B.** correct **C.** ever **D.** very

Question 10: Patient: "Can I make an appointment to see the doctor, please?"
Receptionist: "________"
A. Not at the moment. He can't be disturbed. **B.** OK, you will need to check my diary.
C. OK, let me just check the diary. **D.** Have a seat and I'll be with you in an hour.

Question 11: I _______ down your number if I ________ right now. Can you call me back in half an hour?
A. could be writing/am not driving **B.** would write/weren't driving
C. were writing/wouldn't drive **D.** had written/hadn't been driving

Question 12: Under UK opportunity laws, an employee _______ against on the grounds of race, religion or gender.
A. didn't use to discriminate **B.** should not discriminate
C. cannot be discriminated **D.** hasn't been discriminating

Question 13: My wallet _______ at the station while I _______ for the train.
A. must have been stolen/was waiting **B.** should have stolen/had been waiting
C. will be stolen/am waiting **D.** had to steal/would be waiting

Question 14: The new manager _______ very strict rules as soon as he had _______ the position
A. laid down/taken over **B.** put down/taken over
C. lay down/taken up **D.** wrote down/come over

Question 15: Newspaper publishers in the States have estimated ______ reads a newspaper every day.
A. nearly 80 percent of the adult population who **B.** it is nearly 80 percent of the adult population
C. that nearly 80 percent of the adult population who **D.** that nearly 80 percent of the adult population

Question 16: " Wow! What a nice coat you are wearing!"
A. Certainly. Do you like it, too? **B.** I like you to say that
C. Yes, of course. It's expensive **D.** Thanks. My mother bought it for me.

Question 17. It's not in my nature to_____over the price of something.
A. haggle **B.** discuss **C.** challenge **D.** transact

Question 18: Although the conditions weren't ideal for a walk, we decided to_____a go of it.
A. make **B.** do **C.** run **D.** carry

Question 19: Her outgoing character contrast_____with that of her sister.
A. sharply **B.** thoroughly **C.** fully **D.** coolly

Question 20: She clearly joined the firm with an_____to improving herself professionally.
A. view **B.** aim **C.** plan **D.** ambition

Question 21: The curriculum at the public school is as good_____of any private school.

A. or better than **B.** as or better than that **C.** as or better that **D.** as or better than those

Question 22: He tends to forget things very quickly and behaves more and more like the typical_____professor
A. clear-minded **B.** absent-minded **C.** well-minded **D.** cool-minded

Question 23: I had to get up early, _____I'd have missed the train.
A. if not **B.** but **C.** otherwise **D.** so that

Question 24: Where have you been? You were _____to be here half an hour ago?
A. allowed **B.** had **C.** supposed **D.** thought

Question 25: Geometry is the branch of mathematics_____the properties of lines, curves, shapes and surfaces.
A. that concerned with **B.** it is concerned with **C.** concerned with **D.** its concerns are

Question 26: What_____milk shake do you want – strawberry, chocolate or orange?
A. taste **B.** kind **C.** flavor **D.** type

Question 27: " Would you mind lending me your bike?" - "_____"
A. Yes. Here it is **B.** Not at all **C.** Great **D.** Yes, let's

Question 28: The players were cheered by their_____as they came out of the pitch.
A. audience **B.** public **C.** viewers **D.** supporters

Question 29: This picture book, the few pages______are missing, is my favorite.
A. for which **B.** of which **C.** of that **D.** to which

Question 30: Modern skyscrapers have a steel skeleton of beams and columns_____a three-dimensional grid.
A. forms **B.** from which forming **C.** and forming **D.** that forms

Question 31: I read the contract again and again _______ avoiding making spelling mistakes.
A. in terms of **B.** by means of **C.** with a view to **D.** in view of

Question 32: Congress has decreed that the gasoline tax______
A. should be abolished **B.** should abolish **C.** be abolished **D.** is abolished

Question 33: " Buy me a newspaper on your way back______?
A. don't you **B.** can't you **C.** will you **D.** do you?

Question 34: We have just been told some_____news.
A. surprised **B.** surprise **C.** astonished **D.** astonishing

Question 35: Not until late 1960s_____on the moon.
A. that Americans walked **B.** when Americans walked
C. did Americans walk **D.** when did Americans walk

Read the following passage and blacken the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the Questions.

Scientists do not yet thoroughly understand just how the body of an individual becomes sensitive to a substance that is harmless or even wholesome for the average person. Milk, wheat, and egg, for example, rank among the most healthful and widely used foods. Yet these foods can cause persons sensitive to them to suffer greatly. At first, the body of the individual is not harmed by coming into contact with the substance. After a varying interval of time, usually longer than a few weeks, the body becomes sensitive to it, and an allergy has begun to develop. Sometimes it's hard to figure out if you have a food allergy, since it can show up so many different ways.

Your **symptoms** could be caused by many other problems. You may have rashes, hives, joint pains mimicking arthritis, headaches, irritability, or depression. The most common food allergies are to milk, eggs, seafood, wheat, nuts, seeds, chocolate, oranges, and tomatoes, Many of these allergies will not develop if these foods are not fed to an infant until her or his intestines mature at around seven months. Breast milk also tends to be protective. Migraines can be **set off** by foods containing tyramine, phenathylamine, monosodium glutamate, or sodium nitrate. Common foods which contain these are chocolate, aged cheeses, sour cream, red wine, pickled herring, chicken livers, avocados, ripe bananas, cured meats, many Oriental and prepared foods (read the labels!).

Some people have been successful in treating their migraines with supplements of B-vitamins, particularly B6 and niacin. Children who are **hyperactive** may benefit from eliminating food additives, especially colorings, and foods high in salicylates from their diets. A few of **these** are almonds, green peppers, peaches, tea, grapes. This is the diet made popular by Benjamin Feingold, who has written the book "Why your Child is Hyperactive". Other researchers have had mixed results when testing whether the diet is effective.

Question 36: The topic of this passage is
A. reactions to foods **B.** food and nutrition **C.** infants and allergies **D.** a good diet

Question 37: According to the passage, the difficulty in diagnosing allergies to foods is due to
A. the vast number of different foods we eat
B. lack of a proper treatment plan
C. the similarity of symptoms of the allergy to other problems
D. the use of prepared formula to feed babies

Question 38: The word "**symptoms**" in line 7 is closest in meaning to
A. indications **B.** diet **C.** diagnosis **D.** prescriptions

Question 39: The phrase "**set off**" in lines 11 is closest in meaning to
A. relieved **B.** identified **C.** avoided **D.** triggered

Question 40: What can be inferred about babies from this passage?
A. They can eat almost anything.
B. They should have a carefully restricted diet as infants.
C. They gain little benefit from being breast fed.
D. They may become hyperactive if fed solid food too early.

Question 41: The word "**hyperactive**" in line 15 is closest in meaning to
A. overly active **B.** unusually low activity **C.** excited **D.** inquisitive

Question 42: The author states that the reason that infants need to avoid certain foods related to allergies has to do with the infant's ______
A. lack of teeth **B.** poor metabolism
C. underdeveloped intestinal tract **D.** inability to swallow solid foods

Question 43: The word "**these**" in line 16 refers to
A. food additives **B.** food colorings
C. unnutritious foods **D.** foods high in sacilates

Question 44: Which of the following was a suggested treatment for migraines in the passage?
A. Eating more ripe bananas **B.** Avoiding all Oriental foods
C. Getting plenty of sodium nitrate **D.** Using Vitamin B in addition to a good diet

Question 45: According to the article the Feingold diet is **NOT**
A. verified by researchers as being consistently effective
B. available in book form
C. beneficial for hyperactive children
D. designed to eliminate foods containing certain food additives

Blacken the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to show the underlined part that needs correction.

Question 46: Televisions are now an everyday feature of most households in the United States, and television viewing is the number one activity leisure.
A B C D

Question 47: In general, novels are thought of extended works of prose fiction depicting the inner and outer lives of their characters.
A B C D

Question 48: The flamingo constructs a cylindrical mud nest for its egg, which both parents care for it.
A B C D

Question 49: The rapid growth of the world's population over the past 100 years have led to a great increase in the acreage of land under cultivation.
A B C D

Question 50: Bacteria are one of the most abundant life forms on earth, growing on and inside another living things, in every type of environment.
A B C D

Read the following passage and blacken the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word for each of the blanks

How men first learnt to (51)_______ words is unknown; in other words, the origin of language is a (52)_______. All we really know is that men, unlike animals, (53)_______invented certain sounds to express thoughts and feelings, actions and things so that they could communicate with each other; and that later they agreed (54)_______certain signs, called letters, which could be combined to represent those sounds, and which could be written down. These sounds, (55)_______spoken or written in letters, are called words. Great writers are those who not only have great thoughts but also express these thoughts in words that (56)_______ powerfully to our minds and emotions. This charming and telling use of words is what we call literacy (57)_______. Above all, the real poet is a master of words. He can (58)_______his meanings in words which sing like music, and which by their position and association can (59)_______ men to tears. We should, therefore, learn to choose our words carefully, (60)_______they will make our speech silly and vulgar.

Question 51: **A.** invent **B.** create **C.** make **D.** discover

Question 52: **A.** story **B.** secret **C.** mystery **D.** legend

Question 53: **A.** somehow **B.** however **C.** somewhat **D.** whatever

Question 54: **A.** at **B.** upon **C.** with **D.** to

Question 55: **A.** if **B.** however **C.** whether **D.** though

Question 56: **A.** interest **B.** appeal **C.** attract **D.** lure

Question 57: **A.** prose **B.** work **C.** form **D.** type

Question 58: **A.** carry **B.** convey **C.** transfer **D.** transmit

Question 59: **A.** take **B.** send **C.** break **D.** move

Question 60: **A.** or **B.** so **C.** although **D.** because

Blacken the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to each of the following Questions.

Question 61: He seemed very reluctant to take my advice.

A. He seemed quite willing to take my advice. **B.** It seemed he was not ready to give me advice

C. It seemed he was not willing to take my advice. **D.** He seemed very anxious to take my advice.

Question 62: It was very impolite of him to leave without saying a word.

A. He was very impolite to leave without saying a word.

B. He didn't say nothing when he left.

C. He didn't say anything as he left, which was impolite.

D. Both A and C are correct.

Question 63: He can hardly see at all without glasses.

A. He can see without glasses if he tries hard. **B.** He can't see everything without glasses

C. He can see even if he doesn't wear glasses **D.** He is practically blind without glasses.

Question 64: I don't agree with prohibiting smoking in bars.

A. I am not in favor to prohibiting smoking in bars. **B.** I am not in favor of prohibiting smoking in bars.

C. I am not in favor with prohibiting smoking in bars. **D.** I am not on favor of prohibiting smoking in bars.

Question 65: If it hadn't been for his carelessness, we would have finished the work.

A. He was careless because we hadn't finished the work.

B. If he was careful, we would finish the work.

C. If he had been more careful, we would have completed the work.

D. Because he wasn't careless, we didn't finish the work.

Question 66: Look out for those falling rocks.

A. Let's look for falling rocks **B.** Don't let those falling rock hit you.

C. Look for these falling rocks. **D.** Look out the window at those falling rocks.

Question 67: She reminded her daughter of their table manners.

A. She wanted her daughter to be more polite while eating.

B. She wanted her daughter to leave the dinner table.

C. She wanted her daughter to eat a little more slowly.

D. She wanted her daughter to remember all meal time.

Question 68: The teacher gave us permission to leave the room.

A. " You must leave the room", the teacher told us.

B. " You ought to leave the room", the teacher told us.

C. " I give you permission to leave the room", the teacher told us.

D. " You may leave the room," the teacher told us.

Question 69: After the operation, she recovered far quicker than any of us had expected her to.

A. She recovered from the operation just as quickly as anybody could have hoped.

B. Once the operation was over, her recovery was as fast as could be expected.

C. To our great surprise, she was back to normal again as soon as the operation was over.

D. We were all surprised at how fast her health returned after the operation.

Question 70: Many countries share the view that drastic measures must be taken to stop the pollution of the seas.

A. The pollution of the seas can only be prevented providing that many countries follow the same policy.

B. A lot of countries agree that it is essential to take strong action to put an end to the pollution of the seas.

C. By putting into practice a series of precautions, it is generally believed that the pollution of the seas will be prevented.

D. The seas will, it seems, continue to be polluted unless this agreement is accepted by a majority of the countries.

Read the following passage and blacken the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the Questions.

Until recently, hunting for treasure from shipwrecks was mostly fantasy; with recent technological advances, however, the search for **sunken** treasure has become more popular as a legitimate endeavor. This has caused a debate between those wanting to salvage the wrecks and those wanting to preserve them.

Treasure hunters are spurred on by the thought of finding caches of gold coins or other valuable objects on a sunken ship. One team of salvagers, for instance, searched the wreck of the RMS *Republic*, which sank outside the Boston harbor in 1900. The search party, using side-scan sonar, a device that projects sound waves across the ocean bottom and produces a **profile** of the sea floor, located the wreck in just two and a half days. Before the use of this new technology, such searches could take months or years. The team of divers searched the wreck for two months, finding silver tea services, crystal dinnerware, and thousands of bottles of wine, but they did not find the five and a half tons of American Gold Eagle coins they were searching for.

Preservationists focus on the historic value of a ship. They say that even if a shipwreck's treasure does not have a high monetary value, it can be an invaluable source of historic artifacts that are preserved in nearly **mint condition**. But once a salvage team has **scoured** a site, much of the archaeological value is lost. Maritime archaeologists who are preservationists worry that the success of salvagers will attract more treasure-hunting expeditions and thus threaten remaining undiscovered wrecks. Preservationists are lobbying their state lawmakers to legally restrict underwater searches and unregulated salvages. To counter their efforts, treasure hunters argue that without the **lure** of gold and million-dollar treasures, the wrecks and their historical artifacts would never be recovered at all.

Question 71: What is the main idea of this passage?

A. Searching for wrecks is much easier with new technologies like side-scan sonar.

B. Maritime archaeologists are concerned about the unregulated searching of wrecks.

C. The search of the RMS *Republic* failed to produce the hoped-for coins.

D. The popularity of treasure seeking has spurred a debate between preservationists and salvagers.

Question 72: The word "**sunken**" in line 2 is closest in meaning to which of the following words?

A. broken **B.** underwater **C.** ancient **D.** hollow

Question 73: Which of the following could best replace the phrase "**a profile**" as used in line 7?

A. a projection **B.** an execution **C.** a highlight **D.** an outline

Question 74: Which of the following statements is best supported by the author?

A. The value of a shipwreck depends on the quantity of its artifacts.

B. Preservationists are fighting the use of technological advances such as side-scan sonar.

C. Side-scan sonar has helped to legitimize salvaging.

D. The use of sound waves is crucial to locating shipwrecks.

Question 75: The author uses the phrase "**mint condition**" in line 12-13 to describe

A. something perfect **B.** something significant **C.** something tolerant **D.** something magical

Question 76: All of the following were found on the RMS *Republic* **EXCEPT**

A. wine bottles **B.** silver tea services

C. American Gold Eagle coins **D.** crystal dinnerware

Question 77: From the passage, you can infer that a preservationist would be most likely to

A. shun treasure-seeking salvagers **B.** be a diver
C. put treasures in a museum **D.** do archaeological research

Question 78: The word "**scoured**" in line 13 is most similar to which of the following?
A. scraped away **B.** scratched over **C.** scrambled around **D.** searched through

Question 79: In line 17, what is the closest meaning to the word "**lure**"?
A. knowledge **B.** attraction **C.** luxury **D.** glare

Question 80: The second and third paragraphs are an example of
A. chronological order **B.** explanation **C.** specific to general **D.** Definition

Đề số 5

Blacken the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to show the underlined part that needs correction.

Question 1: Cool temperatures, shade, moist , and the presence of dead organic material provide the ideal living conditions for mushrooms.
A B C D

Question 2: Despite fats and oil are nutritionally important as energy sources, medical research indicates that saturated fats may contribute to hardening of the arteries.
A B C D

Question 3: The engineering in charge of the design of a scientific tool works in close partnership with the scientist and the technician .
A B C D

Question 4: Searching for alternate forms of energy does not necessary mean the abandonment of fossil fuels as an energy source .
A B C D

Question 5: The radio telescope, invented in 1932, has capabilities beyond far those of optical telescopes in tracking signals from galaxies.
A B C D

Read the following passage and blacken the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word for each of the blanks

Quite apart from the economic similarity between present-day automation and the mechanization, which has been proceeding for centuries, it must also be stressed that even in the United States, automation is by no means the only factor (6) _____ people from existing jobs. The increasing number of unneeded workers in (7) _____ years has been the result of much more simple and old-fashioned influences: farm laborers have been (8) _____ out of work by bigger tractors, miners by the cheapness of oil, and railway-men by better roads. It is quite wrong, therefore, to think of automation as some new monster whose arrival (9) _____ the existence of employment in the same way that the arrival of myxomatosis threatened the existence of the rabbit. Automation is one (10) _____ of technological changes (changes in tastes, changes in social patterns, changes in organization) which (11) ______ in certain jobs disappearing and certain skills ceasing to be required. And even in America, which has a level of technology and output per (12) ______ much in advance of Britain's, there is no (13) ______ that the (14) ______ of change is actually speeding up. Nevertheless changes in the amount of labor needed to produce a certain output are proceeding fairly rapidly in America – and in (15) ______ countries – and may proceed more rapidly in future. Indeed it is one of the main objects of economic policy.

Question 6: A. riding **B.** displacing **C.** passing **D.** dismissing
Question 7: A. recent **B.** later **C.** passed **D.** elapsed
Question 8: A. put **B.** fit **C.** set **D.** dismissed
Question 9: A. shadows **B.** evades **C.** intimidates **D.** threatens
Question 10: A. face **B.** point **C.** aspect **D.** angle
Question 11: A. result **B.** reside **C.** end **D.** prospect
Question 12: A. human **B.** head **C.** unit **D.** piece
Question 13: A. signal **B.** evidence **C.** demonstration **D.** incidence

Question 14: **A.** step **B.** rush **C.** pace **D.** leap

Question 15: **A.** another **B.** others **C.** other **D.** each

Blacken the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word ***that differs from the rest in the position of the main stress in each of the following questions.***

Question 16: **A.** historian **B.** architecture **C.** biography **D.** thermometer

Question 17: **A.** supposedly **B.** curriculum **C.** surprisingly **D.** supernatural

Question 18: **A.** magnificent **B.** miraculous **C.** inferior **D.** electronic

Question 19: **A.** relevant **B.** cognitive **C.** artistic **D.** consequence

Question 20: **A.** admirable **B.** considerate **C.** unbearable **D.** intentional

Blacken the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to each of the following questions.

Question 21: There were no poor performances, but that of the Russian dancers was certainly the best.

A. The best performances were those of the Russians; some of others were poor.

B. The standard of dancing was high, particularly among the Russians.

C. The Russian dancers were well-worth watching but the others weren't.

D. They all danced well, but the Russian dancers were far better.

Question 22: Owing to the poor visibility caused by the fog, it took us ten hours, instead of the usual eight, to get to Istanbul.

A. The light of Istanbul were visible for two hours before we reached the city.

B. Even though we ran into a lot of fog on the way to Istanbul, the journey didn't take much longer than usual.

C. It took between eight and ten hours to drive to Istanbul, depending on visibility.

D. The fog meant that we reached Istanbul two hours later than normal.

Question 23: The theory of natural selection made the idea of organic evolution acceptable to the majority of the scientific world.

A. The world's scientist accepted the idea of organic evolution more rapidly than the concept of natural selection.

B. Without the theory of natural selection to support it, no scientists would ever have approved the theory of organic evolution.

C. On the whole, the scientific world approved the concept of organic evolution once the theory of natural selection had been postulated.

D. It was only after the introduction of the theory of natural selection that scientists paid any attention to the idea of organic evolution.

Question 24: Much to my surprise, I found his lecture on the civilization of Mesopotamia extremely interesting.

A. Contrary to expectations, his lecture on ancient Mesopotamia was the most fascinating of all.

B. It was at his lecture on the civilization of Metosotamia that I realized how fascinating the subject is.

C. I was fascinated by what he had to say in his lecture on the civilization of Mesopotamia though I hadn't expected to be.

D. I hadn't expected him to lecture on the civilization of Mesopotamia, but he spoke remarkably well.

Question 25: The newspapers are putting the blame on his private secretary, but I think several people are equally guilty.

A. It seems to me that several people are at fault, not just his private secretary as the newspapers are suggesting.

B. The names of some guilty people were given to the newspapers by his private secretary.

C. According to the newspapers, it is not only his private secretary who is to blame; several other people are involved.

D. Some of the people who are quite as guilty as his private secretary have managed to avoid getting their names in the newspapers.

Question 26: Rather than disturb the meeting, I left without saying goodbye.

A. I would rather disturb the meeting than leave without saying goodbye.

B. I left without saying goodbye as I didn't want to disturb the meeting.

C. I disturbed the meeting because I said goodbye.

D. The meeting was disturbed as I left saying goodbye.

Question 27: As Elton John became more famous, it was more difficult for him to avoid newspaper reporters.

A. The more famous Elton John became, the more difficult it was for him to avoid newspaper reporters.

B. The more famous Elton John became, the more difficult for him it was to avoid newspaper reporters.

C. The more famous Elton John became, more difficult for him to avoid newspaper reporters it was.

D. The more Elton John became famous, the more difficult for him it was to avoid newspaper reporters.

Question 28: We're still debating whether or not he deserves to be promoted.

A. There was much disagreement among us as to whether he's suitable candidate for promotion.

B. The question of whether he's entitled to promotion has not yet been discussed.

C. His promotion will certainly cause a great deal of disagreement among us.

D. We haven't yet come to an agreement as to if he should be promoted.

Question 29: Apparently, Tom and Jerry can't spend an afternoon together without fighting.

A. A fight seems inevitable when Tom and Jerry are together even if only for an afternoon.

B. Tom and Jerry must have got together in the afternoon to have a fight.

C. Presumably, on the afternoon of the fight, Tom and Jerry were together.

D. Unfortunately, Tom and Jerry spent the whole afternoon fighting each other.

Question 30: Wouldn't it be better to let them know about the alterations to the plan?

A. Why haven't they been informed about the new development?

B. Shouldn't they have been consulted before the scheme was changed?

C. Don't you think they should be informed about the changes in the plan?

D. We'd better ask them to change the plan, hadn't we?

Read the following passage and blacken the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the Questions.

The history of clinical nutrition, or the study of the relationship between health and how the body takes in and utilizes food substances, can be divided into four distinct eras: the first began in the nineteenth century and extended into the early twentieth century when it was recognized for the first time that food contained constituents that were essential for human function and that different foods provided different amounts of these essential agents. Near the end of this era, research studies demonstrated that rapid weight loss was associated with nitrogen imbalance and could only be rectified by providing adequate dietary protein associated with certain foods.

The second era was initiated in the early decades of the twentieth century and might be called "the vitamin period. " Vitamins came to be recognized in foods, and deficiency syndromes were described. As vitamins became recognized as essential food constituents necessary for health, it became **tempting** to suggest that every disease and condition for which there had been no previous effective treatment might be responsive to vitamin therapy. At that point in time, medical schools started to become more interested in having their curricula integrate nutritional concepts into the basic sciences. Much of the focus of this education was on the recognition of deficiency symptoms. Herein lay the beginning of what ultimately turned from ignorance to denial of the value of nutritional therapies in medicine. **Reckless** claims were made for effects of vitamins that went far beyond what could actually be achieved from the use of **them.**

In the third era of nutritional history in the early 1950's to mid-1960's, vitamin therapy began to fall into disrepute. **Concomitant with** this, nutrition education in medical schools also became less popular. It was just a decade before this that many drug companies had found their vitamin sales **skyrocketing** and were quick to supply practicing physicians with generous samples of vitamins and literature extolling the virtue of supplementation for a variety of health-related conditions. Expectations as to the success of vitamins in disease control were exaggerated. As is known in retrospect, vitamin and mineral therapies are much less effective when applied to health-crisis conditions than when applied to long-term problems of under nutrition that lead to chronic health problems.

Question 31: What does the passage mainly discuss?

A. The effects of vitamins on the human body

B. The history of food preferences from the nineteenth century to the present

C. The stages of development of clinical nutrition as a field of study

D. Nutritional practices of the nineteenth century

Question 32: It can be inferred from the passage that which of the following discoveries was made during the first era in the history of nutrition?

A. Protein was recognized as an essential component of diet.

B. Vitamins were synthesized from foods.

C. Effective techniques of weight loss were determined.

D. Certain foods were found to be harmful to good health.

Question 33: The word **"tempting"** is closest in meaning to

A. necessary **B.** attractive **C.** realistic **D.** correct

Question 34: It can be inferred from the passage that medical schools began to teach concepts of nutrition in order to

A. convince medical doctors to participate in research studies on nutrition

B. encourage medical doctors to apply concepts of nutrition in the treatment of disease

C. convince doctors to conduct experimental vitamin therapies on their patients

D. support the creation of artificial vitamins

Question 35: The word **"Reckless"** is closest in meaning to

A. recorded **B.** irresponsible **C.** informative **D.** urgent

Question 36: The word **"them"** in line 16 refers to

A. therapies **B.** claims **C.** effects **D.** vitamins

Question 37: Why did vitamin therapy begin losing favor in the 1950's ?

A. The public lost interest in vitamins.

B. Medical schools stopped teaching nutritional concepts.

C. Nutritional research was of poor quality

D. Claims for the effectiveness of vitamin therapy were seen to be exaggerated.

Question 38: The phrase **"concomitant with"** is closest in meaning to

A. in conjunction with **B.** prior to **C.** in dispute with **D.** in regard to

Question 39: The word **"skyrocketing"** is closest in meaning to

A. internationally popular **B.** increasing rapidly **C.** acceptable **D.** surprising

Question 40: The paragraph following the passage most probably discusses

A. The fourth era of nutrition history **B.** Problems associated with undernutrition

C. How drug companies became successful **D.** Why nutrition education lost its appeal

Blacken the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

Question 41: Why don't you try praising your students occasionally instead of ________ them all the time?

A. crying to **B.** falling over **C.** shouting at **D.** rushing into

Question 42: After so many years, it is great to see him ________ his ambitions.

A. realise **B.** get **C.** possess **D.** deserve

Question 43: Unless this outbreak of cholera ________ rapidly under control, we ________ ourselves with an epidemic on our hands.

A. has brought/could find **B.** is brought/may find

C. were brought/would be found ~~**D.** had brought/might have found~~

Question 44: We still meet up for a drink and a chat once ________.

A. in a blue moon **B.** in a while **C.** at a time **D.** in a black mood

Question 45: ________ in the diet is especially important for vegetarians.

A. Enough protein is obtained **B.** Obtaining enough protein

C. They obtain enough protein **D.** By obtaining enough protein

Question 46: Linda: "It's been a tough couple of months, but I think the worst is behind us now. "

Jill: "________"

A. Good luck! **B.** Good morning. **C.** Goodness me! **D.** Good.

Question 47: Many of the relics of early Mesopotamia, one of the areas where civilizations first _____, ______ from their sites over the years, and are now on display in European museums. .

A. used to develop/were removed **B.** had developed/have removed

C. developed/have been removed **D.** were developing/had removed

Question 48: Student: "I would like to join the library. "

Librarian: "________"

A. OK. Would you like to fill in this form? **B.** OK. This is the form that requires us.

C. OK. I would like to fill in this form. **D.** OK. See if you can join.

Question 49: I hope that by the time our rivals ________ out about this deal, we ______ all the contracts.

A. found/had been signed **B.** will find/are signing **C.** have found/will sign **D.** find/will have signed

Question 50: I'm beginning to think _______ people say about him is true.

A. which **B.** things **C.** what **D.** those

Question 51: A: "How much sugar do you want in your coffee?"
B: "________"

A. So much. **B.** Too much. **C.** Little bit. **D.** Not much.

Question 52: At the South Pole ________ , the coldest and most desolate region on Earth.

A. Antarctica lies where **B.** Antarctica lies and **C.** where Antarctica lies **D.** lies Antarctica

Question 53: She never once needed to consult the manual. She had all the information _______ her fingertips.

A. with **B.** at **C.** by **D.** for

Question 54: ________ have made communication faster and easier through the use of email and Internet is widely recognized.

A. It is that computers **B.** That computers **C.** Computers that **D.** That it is computers

Question 55: Larry drove all night to get there for his sister's wedding. He ______exhausted by the time he arrived.

A. ought to be **B.** could be **C.** should have been **D.** must have been

Question 56: This was of course very embarrassing for the P. M. and _____of the speech he told funny stories.

A. in spite **B.** in case **C.** instead **D.** intend

Question 57: Rows and silences are ______ and parcel of any marriage.

A. package **B.** stamps **C.** packet **D.** part

Question 58: ________, Sarah Jeweft, a nineteenth- century writer, read widely in her family's extensive library.

A. That she received little education formally
B. The little formal education that she received
C. Little formal education that was received by
D. Although she received little formal education

Question 59: Children with parents whose guidance is firm, consistent and rational are inclined ________ high levels of self-confidence.

A. possess **B.** have possessed **C.** to possess **D.** possessing

Question 60: Linda: "Have you got anything by Jane Austen?"
Janet: "________"

A. No, I haven't got any.
B. Will you buy it, please?
C. Have a look upstairs.
D. Don't worry about it. I've got some.

Question 61: Although thunder and lightning are produced at the same time, light waves travel faster ________, so we see the lightning before we hear the thunder.

A. than sound waves are **B.** than sound waves do **C.** do sound waves **D.** sound waves

Question 62: Snow aids farmers by keeping heat in the lower ground levels, thereby _____ from freezing.

A. to save the seeds **B.** saving the seeds **C.** which save the seeds **D.** the seeds save

Question 63: The boy _______ to having been writing graffiti on the walls.

A. agreed **B.** confessed **C.** denied **D.** accepted

Question 64: The Earth has a tremendous amount of water, but_______ in the oceans.

A. almost all of it is **B.** it is almost all of **C.** all of it is almost **D.** it almost is all

Question 65: You will be glad to know your son's work is showing a _______ improvement.

A. marked **B.** mediocre **C.** minimal **D.** pronounced

Question 66: The world's deepest cave, Pierre St. Martin in the Pyrenees mountains, is almost three times as deep ________.

A. as the Empire State Building is high
B. that the Empire State Building is higher
C. is higher than the Empire State Building
D. and the Empire State Building's height

Question 67: Overweight people should not jog, because it puts a great _______ their hearts.

A. strain on **B.** control over **C.** trouble with **D.** cruelty to

Question 68: Don't worry; this is nothing that _______ you .

A. matters **B.** entails **C.** concerns **D.** complicates

Question 69: It may be raining, but I'm _______ enjoying myself.

A. thoroughly **B.** slightly **C.** extremely **D.** desperately

Question 70: How do you account for the manager's fiery _______ yesterday afternoon?

A. output **B.** outburst **C.** outcry **D.** outlaw

Read the following passage and blacken the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

Sharks have gained an unfair reputation for being fierce predators of large sea animals. Humanity's unfounded fear and hatred of these ancient creatures is leading to a worldwide slaughter that may result in the extinction of many coastal shark species. The shark is the victim of a warped attitude of wildlife protection; we strive only to protect the beautiful, non-threatening parts of our environment. And, in our efforts to restore only non-threatening parts of our earth, we ignore other important parts.

A perfect illustration of this attitude is the contrasting attitude toward another large sea animal, the dolphin. During the 1980s, environmentalists in the United States **protested** the use of driftnets for tuna fishing in the Pacific Ocean since these nets also caught dolphins. The environmentalists generated enough political and economic pressure to prevent tuna companies from buying tuna that had been caught in driftnets. In contrast to this effort on behalf of the dolphins, these same environmentalists have done very little to help save the Pacific Ocean sharks whose population has decreased nearly to the point of extinction.

Sharks are among the oldest creatures on earth, having survived in the seas for more than 350 million years. They are extremely efficient animals, feeding on wounded or dying animals, thus performing an important role in nature of **weeding out** the weaker animals in a species. Just the fact that species such as the Great White Shark have **managed to live** in the oceans for so many millions of years is enough proof of their efficiency and adaptability to changing environments. It is time for us humans, who may not survive another 1,000 years at the rate we are damaging the planet, to **cast away** our fears and begin considering the protection of sharks as an important part of a program for protection of all our natural environment.

Question 71: With which of the following topics is this passage primarily concerned?

A. Sharks are efficient creatures with bad reputations.
B. Sharks are some of the oldest creatures on earth.
C. Sharks illustrate a problem in wildlife protection.
D. The campaign to save dolphins was not extended to save sharks.

Question 72: The word **"protested"** is closest in meaning to which of the following?

A. prescribed **B.** objected to **C.** protected **D.** reflected on

Question 73: How did environmentalists manage to protect dolphins?

A. They prevented fishermen from selling them for meat.
B. They pressured fishermen into protecting dolphins by law.
C. They brought political pressure against tuna companies.
D. They created sanctuaries where dolphin fishing was not allowed.

Question 74: About how long have sharks lived on the planet?

A. 25 million years **B.** 150 million years **C.** 350 million years **D.** 500 million years

Question 75: The author uses the phrase **"weeding out"** to mean

A. strengthening something that is weak **B.** feeding something that is hungry
C. encouraging something that is efficient **D.** getting rid of something that is unwanted

Question 76: The phrase **"managed to live"** is used to infer that

A. surviving was difficult **B.** migration was common
C. procreation was expanding **D.** roaming was necessary

Question 77: The phrase **"to cast away"** means most nearly

A. to throw off **B.** to bring in **C.** to see through **D.** to set apart

Question 78: What is the author's tone in this passage?

A. explanatory **B.** accusatory **C.** gentle **D.** proud

Question 79: Which of the following best describes the organization of this passage?

A. order of importance **B.** cause and effect **C.** statement and example **D.** chronological order

Question 80: Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage?

A. We are only protecting the beautiful and non-threatening parts of our environment.
B. Worldwide slaughter of sharks may lead to the extinction of these animals.
C. Environmentalists didn't approve of using driftnets to catch tuna because they also caught dolphins.
D. Tuna fishing is one of the causes that lead to the decrease in the number of tuna in the Pacific Ocean.

Đề số 6

Blacken the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

Question 1: My supervisor is angry with me. I didn't do all the work I ______ last week.

A. should have done **B.** need to have done **C.** may have done **D.** must have done

Question 2: This cheese isn't fit for eating. It's ________ all over after lying in the bin for so long.

A. spoiled **B.** mouldy **C.** sour **D.** rusty

Question 3: ______ , the whole family slept soundly.

A. Hot though the night air was **B.** Hot though was the night air

C. Hot although the night air was **D.** Hot although was the night air

Question 4: Linda: " Thomas thinks he knows everything about dinosaurs. "

Jill: "________"

A. He's such a know-all. **B.** He knew a lot about dinosaurs.

C. He knows enough. **D.** Everything he knows is all about dinosaurs.

Question 5: The new office block ________ well with its surroundings.

A. blends in **B.** stands out **C.** shapes up **D.** sets off

Question 6: Wife: "The cupboard in our living room is broken. "

Husband: "________"

A. But it's big **B.** We have to pay extra money.

C. But it's small. **D.** We'll get it fixed

Question 7: He spent part of ______ afternoon telling them _____ news he couldn't tell them by _____ phone.

A. the/the/-- **B.** an/--/the **C.** an/the/the **D.** the/--/the

Question 8: _______ native to Europe, the daisy has now spread throughout most of North America.

A. Although **B.** In spite of **C.** If it were **D.** That it is

Question 9: In the United States, a primary election is a method ______ voters select the nominees for public office.

A. that **B.** is that **C.** by which **D.** by those

Question 10: After a great deal of questioning, he decided to ***come clean*** and tell the truth.

A. admit **B.** confess **C.** agree **D.** deny

Question 11: He is a ______.

A. capable of taking difficult decisions manager **B.** manager capable of taking difficult decisions

C. capable manager of taking difficult decisions **D.** manager capable to take difficult decisions

Question 12: No matter how much pressure you put on Simon, he won't budge a(n) _______.

A. hand **B.** mile **C.** foot **D.** metre

Question 13: We couldn't stay long, so we only wished Mark many happy ________ of his birthday and hurried to the airport.

A. days **B.** moments **C.** returns **D.** regards

Question 14: You must obey the speed limits on public roads. They are designed to keep you safe. You shouldn't exceed the speed limit ________ you are an experienced race car driver.

A. even if **B.** only if **C.** if **D.** in the event that

Question 15: Not only________ a good physician but also a talented violist.

A. she is famous as **B.** she appears to be **C.** is she known as **D.** appears as she is

Question 16: Her family has gone to Edinburgh to pay their last ________to uncle Bob who died last week.

A. sympathy **B.** love **C.** respects **D.** honors

Question 17: It's not easy to make Janet furious. The girl is very gentle by ________.

A. herself **B.** nature **C.** personality **D.** reaction

Question 18: It's a serious operation for a woman as old as my grandmother. She's very frail. I hope she_____.

A. gets over **B.** comes round **C.** pulls through **D.** stands up

Question 19: Linda: "What a lovely house you have!"

Janet: "________"

A. No problem! **B.** Thank you. Hope you'll drop in.

C. Of course not. It's not costly **D.** I think so.

Question 20: I can accept criticism in general, but Martin _______ it too far, so I had no other option but to show my disapproval.

A. pushed **B.** carried **C.** made **D.** put

Question 21: Had you told me that this was going to happen, I _______ it.

A. hadn't believed **B.** would never have believed

C. can't believe **D.** don't believe

Question 22: My boss has an urgent report for me to write. She demanded that it _______on her desk by 5 p. m today.

A. was **B.** be **C.** will be **D.** is

Question 23: Jeans like this may have been fashionable in the 60's, but now they are_______ the times.

A. out of **B.** under **C.** over **D.** behind

Question 24: I ***take my hat off*** to all those people who worked hard to get the contract.

A. encourage **B.** congratulate **C.** respect **D.** welcome

Question 25: "I don't suppose there'll be any seats left," " No, I______ . "

A. don't suppose **B.** don't suppose so **C.** suppose **D.** supposed not

Question 26: The first time I went swimming in deep waters, I sank to the bottom like a rock. ______ I've learned to stay afloat, I feel better about the water, but I still can't swim well.

A. As soon as **B.** The first time **C.** When **D.** Now that

Question 27: In my opinion, this is ______ less satisfactory than the previous offer.

A. fairly **B.** far **C.** absolutely **D.** somewhat

Question 28: A: "Cheer up – it might never happen".

B: "________"

A. It's so very unlikely, isn't it? **B.** It already has.

C. That was the last thing I did before I told you. **D.** What do you think?

Question 29: In contrast to her husband, she is a very ***down-to-earth*** sort of person who manages to control his wild ideas.

A. cynical **B.** boring **C.** critical **D.** practical

Question 30: We realised our visit in their house was unwelcome by the _______ smile on the woman's face.

A. artificial **B.** forced **C.** fictional **D.** friendly

Read the following passage and blacken the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

Any list of the greatest thinkers in history contains the name of the brilliant physicist Albert Einstein. His theories of relativity led to entirely new ways of thinking about time, space, matter, energy, and gravity. Einstein's work led to such scientific advances as the control of atomic energy, even television as a practical application of Einstein's work. In 1902 Einstein became an examiner in the Swiss patent office at Bern. In 1905, at age 26, he published the first of five major research papers.

The first one provided a theory explaining Brownian movement, the zig-zag motion of microscopic particles in suspension. The second paper laid the foundation for the photon, or quantum, theory of light. In it he proposed that light is composed of separate packets of energy, called quanta or photons, that have some of the properties of particles and some of the properties of waves. A third paper contained the "special theory of relativity" which showed that time and motion are relative to the observer, if the speed of light is constant and the natural laws are the same everywhere in the universe.

The fourth paper was a mathematical addition to the special theory of relativity. Here Einstein presented his famous formula, $E = mc^2$, known as the energy mass equivalence. In 1916, Einstein published his general theory of relativity. In it he proposed that gravity is not a force, but a curve in the space-time continuum, created by the presence of mass. Einstein spoke out frequently against nationalism, the **exalting** of one nation above all others. He opposed war and violence and supported Zionism, the movement to establish a Jewish homeland in Palestine. When the Nazis came to power in 1933, they denounced his ideas.

He then moved to the United States. In 1939 Einstein learned that two German chemists had split the uranium atom. Einstein wrote to President Franklin D. Roosevelt warning him that this scientific knowledge could lead to Germany developing an atomic bomb. He suggested the United States begin its own atomic bomb research.

Question 31: Einstein's primary work was in the area of

A. chemistry **B.** biology **C.** physics **D.** engineering

Question 32: Which of the following inventions is mentioned in the passage as a practical application of Einstein's discoveries?

A. Radio **B.** Automobiles **C.** Computers **D.** Television

Question 33: According to the passage, Einstein supported all of the following except

A. the establishment of a Jewish homeland in Palestine

B. nationalism

C. atomic bomb research in the United States.

D. the defeat of the Nazis.

Question 34: In which country was Einstein born?

A. Switzerland **B.** United States **C.** Germany **D.** Israel

Question 35: What is "**Brownian movement**"?

A. The zig-zag motion of microscopic particles in suspension

B. The emission of electrons from solids when struck by light

C. The motion of photons in light

D. The basis of the theory of relativity

Question 36: Einstein was a citizen of all of the following countries EXCEPT

A. Belgium **B.** Germany **C.** United States **D.** Switzerland

Question37: It is clear from the tone of the passage that the author feels

A. Einstein's work in physics was somewhat tarnished by his conservative political views.

B. Albert Einstein was one of the most brilliant thinkers in history.

C. Einstein's work in physics, though theoretically impressive, led to few practical applications.

D. Einstein's theories have been consistently proven incorrect.

Question 38: According to Einstein's special theory of relativity,

A. all properties of matter and energy can be explained in a single mathematical formulA.

B. light is composed of separate packets of energy.

C. time and motion are relative to the observer.

D. some solids emit electrons when struck by light.

Question 39: In line 15, the word "**exalting**" most nearly means

A. elevation **B.** criticism **C.** support **D.** elimination

Question 40: According to Einstein, light is composed of separate packets of energy called

A. electrons **B.** photoelectrons **C.** quanta **D.** gamma rays

Blacken the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to each of the following questions.

Question 41: Visitors to Thailand ought not to show the soles of their feet to anyone, as it is very rude to do so there.

A. Since it is impolite to do so there, travellers in Thailand would rather not show the soles of their feet to others.

B. It is better that people travelling in Thailand don't expose the soles of their feet to others, as there, it is impolite to do so.

C. People visiting Thailand never uncover the soles of their feet, as it can be extremely rude to do so there.

D. Fearing that they might offend people, visitors to Thailand don't let other people see the soles of their feet.

Question 42: It said in the brochure that everything was included; however, the hotel charged us extra for drinks.

A. When we were asked by the hotel to pay for the drinks, we told them we were on the everything-included scheme.

B. Although the hotel charged us extra for drinks, as was stated in the brochure, everything else was covered by the initial price.

C. According to the brochure, there would be no additional charges, but we ended up paying the hotel for our drinks.

D. Apart from the drinks, which were specified as extra in the brochure, everything was included in the price of the room.

Question 43: Whereas Mozilla Firefox is less messy, Internet Explorer is more familiar to most computer users.

A. Although Mozilla Firefox is only a bit more disorderly than Internet Explorer, many people prefer the latter due to its greater familiarity.

B. It is Internet Explorer's being less messy than Mozilla Firefox that makes it more popular with computer users.

C. Both Mozilla Firefox and Internet Explorer are quite disorderly, so people usually prefer the latter, as they are more familiar with it.

D. The majority of people who use computers are better acquainted with Internet Explorer, but Mozilla Firefox has the advantage of being more orderly.

Question 44: The writer wasn't in the habit of backing up her files, so when her computer went down, she lost all her work.

A. Unfortunately, the writer forgot to save her work before shutting down the computer, because she was not in the habit of doing it.

B. When the writer's computer stopped functioning, all of her work disappeared because she didn't regularly make copies of her files.

C. The writer wished that she had backed up her files, because she lost all of her work when her computer stopped working.

D. After completing her work, the writer was unable to make back-up files of it due to a functioning problem with her computer.

Question 45: The basketball team was at a loss about how to play in the second quarter of the game, so they started to argue with each other.

A. The disagreement within the basketball team came about because they were not sure which strategy to use in the second quarter of the game.

B. Due to their poor position in the second quarter of the game, the members of the basketball team began to quarrel with each other.

C. The basketball team were worried that they would perform worse in the game's second quarter, and this led to an argument among the players.

D. The argument among the basketball players was over how to overcome their losing position during the second quarter of the game.

Question 46: In 1908, the Irish explorer Ernest Shackleton was on the point of reaching the South Pole when he decided to turn back.

A. Ernest Shackleton, who was an Irish explorer, came close to the South Pole in 1908, but then he made up his mind to go back.

B. The Irish explorer Ernest Shackleton couldn't see the point of reaching the South Pole in 1908, so he chose to go back.

C. In 1908, Ernest Shackleton, who was an explorer from Ireland, reached the South Pole just when he was deciding to return.

D. At the point when the Irish explorer Ernest Shackleton thought about turning around, he was on his way to the South Pole.

Question 47: Pictorial health warnings on cigarette packets are more likely to encourage smokers to quit.

A. The advantage of picture warnings on cigarette packs is that they reach even smokers who can not read.

B. Putting warnings in the form of pictures on packs of cigarettes may better motivate people to stop smoking.

C. Of all the ways to deter people from smoking, putting pictures on packs of cigarettes is the most effective.

D. Those smokers who look at the pictures on their packets of cigarettes generally want to quit smoking.

Question 48: You can cancel your ticket with a full refund only if you do so one week before your scheduled departure.

A. You can apply for a full refund for your ticket within a week if you've had a change of plan and can't make the flight.

B. When you purchase a ticket for a flight, it's impossible to get a refund on it in advance of the date that your flight will be leaving.

C. In order to get all the money you've paid for the ticket back, the cancellation has to be done seven days prior to your plane's scheduled take-off.

D. When a flight has been cancelled by the airlines, you must ask for a full refund within one week of the day of departure.

Question 49: Dr. Brown was at his leisure to mark his students' exams, so he read and marked them throughout the holiday break.

A. Dr. Brown decided to mark his students' exams over the holiday, as he didn't want to rush doing them.

B. Over the entire vacation, Dr. Brown slowly read and graded his students' exams because there was no rush for him to mark them.

C. Having plenty of time through the holidays, Dr. Brown marked his students' exams first and then spent time on more enjoyable activities.

D. During the holiday break, Dr. Brown took time to grade his students' exams, as he was in a hurry to finish marking them.

Question 50: The likelihood of suffering a heart attack rises as one becomes increasingly obese.

A. Anyone who is obese is likely to experience a heart attack at any time.

B. Heart attacks are happening more and more often, and most of the sufferers are obese.

C. The more obese one is, the higher the chances for a heart attack become.

D. Obesity results in only a slight increase in the probability of having a heart attack.

Blacken the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to show the underlined part that needs correction.

Question 51: Melting glaciers may account the rise in sea level that has taken place during this century.
A B C D

Question 52: Of every the major traditions of wood carving , the one that is closest in structure to the tree is the
A B C D
crest pole made by the Native Americans of the Northwest coast.

Question 53: Nuclear energy, despite its early promise as a source of electrical power, is still insignificant in
A B C D
compared with older and safer energy sources.

Question 54: Realistic novels , in trying to present life as it actually is, have written many works that are noted for
A B C D
their artistry of style.

Question 55: The chorus plays a large part in any oratorio, link areas sung by soloists with segments of choral
A B C D
music.

Read the following passage and blacken the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word for each of the blanks.

The point of Phobia Awareness Week is to highlight the difficulties that many people face in everyday situations. It is important to (56) _____ between a fear and a phobia. It's (57) _____ usual for all of us to have our own peculiar fears, for example being anxious around snakes or nervous about flying. However, only a very small proportion of us actually have a phobia of these things. When these fears begin to (58) _____ you embarrassment or you feel that your life is being disrupted then you would be wise to (59) _____ treatment for what could potentially be a phobia. By far the most (60) _____ phobia and potentially the most disruptive is agoraphobia. The word derives from Greek and (61) _____ means 'fear of the marketplace' but we apply it today to describe a distressing (62) _____ in which people avoid going outside because of the awful feelings of anxiety that arise. Treatment of phobias usually consists of the patient (63) _____ behavioural therapy during which they gradually get used to being near the object or the situation that causes them fear. Drugs may be (64) _____ to treat anxiety and many people opt for alternative therapy such as acupuncture or hypnosis to help them come to (65) _____ with their fear and conquer it.

Question 56: **A.** choose **B.** distinguish **C.** select **D.** pick
Question 57: **A.** very **B.** absolutely **C.** quite **D.** truly
Question 58: **A.** cause **B.** make **C.** create **D.** give
Question 59: **A.** explore **B.** hunt **C.** search **D.** seek
Question 60: **A.** standard **B.** average **C.** normal **D.** common
Question 61: **A.** precisely **B.** specifically **C.** literally **D.** exactly
Question 62: **A.** illness **B.** condition **C.** disease **D.** injury
Question 63: **A.** undergoing **B.** taking **C.** experiencing **D.** doing
Question 64: **A.** released **B.** issued **C.** certified **D.** prescribed
Question 65: **A.** acceptance **B.** terms **C.** realisation **D.** comfort

Blacken the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that differs from the rest in the position of the main stress in each of the following questions.

Question 66: A. indigenous **B.** significant **C.** scientific **D.** peculiar

Question 67: A. developmental **B.** managerial **C.** satisfactory **D.** supernatural

Question 68: A. habitat **B.** balcony **C.** bachelor **D.** gorilla

Question 69: A. punctual **B.** cognitive **C.** artistic **D.** obstinate

Question 70: A. musician **B.** officer **C.** pianist **D.** triangle

Read the following passage and blacken the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

The human **criterion** for perfect vision is 20/20 for reading the standard lines on a Snellen eye chart **without a hitch**. The score is determined by how well you read lines of letters of different sizes from 20 feet away. But being able to read the bottom line on the eye chart does not approximate perfection as far as other species are concerned. Most birds would consider us very visually handicapped. The hawk, for instance, has such sharp eyes that it can spot a dime on the sidewalk while perched on top of the Empire State Building.

It can make fine visual distinctions because it is blessed with one million cones per square millimeter in its retina. And in water, humans are farsighted, while the kingfisher, swooping down to spear fish, can see well in both the air and water because it is endowed with two foveae – areas of the eye, consisting mostly of cones, **that** provide visual distinctions. One foveae permits the bird, while in the air, to scan the water below with one eye at a time. This is called monocular vision. Once it hits the water, the other fovea joins in, allowing the kingfisher to focus both eyes, like binoculars, on its prey at the same time.

A frog's vision is distinguished by its ability to perceive things as a constant motion picture. Known as "bug detectors", a highly developed set of cells in a frog's eyes responds mainly to moving objects. So, it is said that a frog sitting in a field of dead bugs wouldn't see them as food and would starve.

The bee has a "compound" eye, which is used for navigation. It has 15,000 facets that divide what it sees into a pattern of dots, or mosaic. With this kind of vision, the bee sees the sun only as a single dot, a constant point of reference. Thus, the eye is a superb navigational instrument that constantly measures the angle of its line of flight in relation to the sun. A bee's eye also gauges flight speed. And if that is not enough to leave our 20/20 "perfect vision" **paling into insignificance**, the bee is capable of seeing something we can't – ultraviolet light.

Thus, what humans consider to be "perfect vision" is in fact rather limited when we look at other species. However, there is still much to be said for the human eye. Of all the mammals, only humans and some primates can enjoy the pleasures of color vision.

Question 71: What does the passage mainly discuss?

A. limits of the human eye **B.** perfect vision

C. different eyes for different uses **D.** eye variation among different species

Question 72: The word "**criterion**" in line 1 is closest in meaning to

A. standard **B.** need **C.** expectation **D.** rule

Question 73: The phrase "**without a hitch**" is closest in meaning to

A. unaided **B.** without glasses **C.** with little hesitation **D.** easily

Question 74: According to the passage, why might birds and animals consider humans very visually handicapped?

A. humans can't see very well in either air or water

B. human eyes are not as well suited to our needs

C. the main outstanding feature of human eyes is color vision

D. human eyes can't do what their eyes can do

Question 75: The word "**that**" in line 8 refers to

A. foveae **B.** areas of the eye **C.** cones **D.** visual distinctions

Question 76: According to the passage, "**bug detectors**" are useful for

A. navigation **B.** seeing moving objects

C. avoiding bugs when getting food **D.** avoiding starvation

Question 77: According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true

A. kingfishers have monocular vision

B. bees see patterns of dots

C. hawks eyes consist mostly of cones that can allow it to scan with one eye at a time

D. humans are farsighted in water

Question 78: Where in the passage does the author discuss that eyes are useful for avoiding starvation?

A. lines 1-3 **B.** lines 4-6 **C.** lines 12-14 **D.** lines 17-20

Question 79: The phrase "**paling into insignificance**" is closest in meaning to

A. fading away **B.** of less importance

C. without colored light **D.** being reduced to little importance

Question 80: Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

A. eyes have developed differently in each species **B.** bees have the most complex eye

C. humans should not envy what they don't need **D.** perfect vision is not perfect

Đề số 7

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to show the underlined part that needs correction from 1 to 5.

Question 1: The top of the mountain covered with snow during winter.

A B C D

Question 2: He has been hoped for a rise for the last four months, but his boss is reluctant to give him one.

A B C D

Question 3: Mining over 2,000 years ago, copper is one of the earliest known metals.

A B C D

Question 4: The price of crude oil used to be a great deal lower than now, wasn't it?

A B C D

Question 5: The duties of the secretary are to take the minutes, mailing the correspondence, and calling the members' before the meetings.

A B C D

Mark the letter A, B, C,or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that differs from the rest in the position of the main stress in each of the following questions from 6 to 10.

Question 6: A. overwhelming **B.** incredible **C.** optimistic **D.** intellectual.

Question 7: A. kitchen **B.** mountain **C.** fountain **D.** maintain

Question 8: A. justice **B.** diverse **C.** series **D.** current

Question 9: A. tendency **B.** importance **C.** incidence. **D.** difference

Question 10: A. bamboo **B.** cactus **C.** camel **D.** hummock

Read the following passage and mark the letter A,B,C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions from 11 to 20.

Speech is one of the most important (11)___ of communicating. It consists of far more than just making noises. To talk and also (12)___ to by other people, we have to speak a language ,that is, we have to use combinations of (13)____that everyone agrees to stand for a particular object or idea. Communication wouldbe impossible if everyone made up their own language. Learning a language properly is very (14)___. The basic (15)____of English is not very large, and not only about 2,000 words are needed to speak it quite (16)___. But the more idea you can (17)____ the more precise you can be about their exact meaning. Words are the (18)____thing we use in communicating what we want to say. The way we (19)____the words is also very important. Our tone of voice can express many emotions and (20)____whether we are pleased or angry, for instance.

Question 11: A. reason **B.** tests **C.** ways **D.** rules

Question 12: A. be spoken **B.** be examined **C.** be understood **D.** be talked

Question 13: A. systems **B.** sounds **C.** languages **D.** talks

Question 14: A. easy **B.** important **C.** simple **D.** expensive

Question 15: A. grammar **B.** word **C.** vocabulary **D.** structure

Question 16: A. fluent **B.** good **C.** well **D.** perfect

Question 17: A. need **B.** grow **C.** express **D.** pass

Question 18: A. main **B.** certain **C.** full **D.** most

Question 19: A. talk **B.** say **C.** pass **D.** send

Question 20: A. show **B.** ask **C.** understand **D.** know

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Mark the letter A, B, C,or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions from 6 to 35.

Question 21: ____ patient, and you will succeed.

A. To be **B.** Are **C.** Be **D.** Being

Question 22: It is believed ___causes weight loss.

A. much stress **B.** much stress that **C.** it is much stress **D.** that much stress

Question 23: He doesn't seem to be successful ____hard he works.

A. whatever **B.** although **C.** but **D.** however

Question 24: Are there any interesting ____in the paper ?

A. news **B.** pieces of news **C.** piece of news **D.** new

Question 25: We've decided to interview only ten ___ for the job .

A. applicants **B.** applicable **C.** appliances **D.** applications

Question 26: The child was told to eat all his vegetables or ___he would get no ice cream .

A. in case **B.** in fact **C.** instead **D.** else

Question 27: The stolen jewels were ___a lot of money.

,**A.** priced **B.** worth **C.** cost **D.** valued

Question 28: My brother is intelligent but he ____common sense .

A. fails **B.** lacks **C.** misses **D.** wants

Question 29: I am ___tired to think about that problem at the moment.

A. simply **B.** far too **C.** much more **D.** nearly

Question 30: " Which of the two boys is a boy scout?" "____ of them is ."

A. All **B.** None **C.** Neither **D.** Both

Question 31: His ___ of the school regulations really can't be ignored any longer.

A. carelessness **B.** inattention **C.** unfamiliarity **D.** disregard

Question 32: ___after trying three times ,he passed the examination.

A. Last of all **B.** Lastly **C.** Last **D.** At last

Question 33: I think you should stay___

A. calm **B.** tranquil **C.** peaceful **D.** quiet

Question 34: All work is better than ___at all.

A. no **B.** no one **C.** none **D.** not

Question 35: The question of late payment of the bills was ___again at the meeting

A. raised **B.** risen **C.** brought **D.** taken

Question 36: None of us has ever ___of cheating in class .

A. declared **B.** persisted **C.** approved **D.** concluded

Question 37: We have been working hard . Let's ___ a break .

A. make **B.** find **C.** do **D.** take

Question 38: It never ___my mind he will tell lies to me .

A. crosses **B.** takes **C.** enters **D.** happens

Question 39: I'm afraid you'll have to make a decision at once. We have no time to ___.

A. save **B.** spare **C.** draw **D.** adjust

Question 40: Those men are paid by ___ .

A. an hour **B.** hour **C.** every hour **D.** the hour

Question 41: " Help!"

" ____________ "

A. Just a minute! **B.** Moment ! **C.** I come at once ! **D.** Wait on !

Question 42: " Take me some medicine from the first aid kit,_______ you ?

A. don't **B.** can **C.** do **D.** will

Question 43: " I am terribly sorry !" " _______ "

A. It's nothing **B.** Nothing **C.** Don't worry **D.** Never mind !

Question 44: The ship was put into quarantine and the passengers and the crew were__ to land .

A. ordered **B.** forbidden **C.** permitted **D.** let

Question 45: " Could I speak to Susie May, please ?"

"Yes,________."

A. Answering **B.** Talking **C.** Saying **D.** Speaking

Question 46: He spent his entire life ___round the world, never setting down anywhere.

A. scattering **B.** vesting **C.** roaming **D.** roaring

Question 47: " Would you mind helping me with these heavy boxes?"

" ________ "

A. "Yes, I would. " **B.** " Not at all. " **C.** " What a pity !" **D.** "my Gosh!"

Question 48: I wish you wouldn't call him ___that insulting name.

A. by **B.** with **C.** in **D.** under

Question 49: They received a ten-year sentence for ___armed robbery .

A. committing **B.** practicing **C.** doing **D.** making

Question 50: In life ___can make a mistake ; we're all human .

A. anyone **B.** someone **C.** some people **D.** not anybody

Read the following passage and mark the letter A,B,C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questionsfrom 51 to 60 .

The ocean bottom- a region nearly 2. 5 times greater than total land area of the Earth- is a vast **frontier** that even today is largely unexplored and uncharted. Until about a century ago , the deep-ocean floor was completely **inaccessible**, hidden beneath waters averaging over 3,6000 meters deep. Totally without light and subjected to intense pressures hundreds of times greater than at the Earth's surface, deep-ocean bottom is a hostile environment to humans , in some ways as forbidding and remote as the void of outer space.

Although researchers have taken samples of deep-ocean rocks and sediments for over a century, the first detailed global investigation of the ocean bottom did not actually start until 1968, with the beginning of the National Science Foundation's Deep Sea Drilling Project (DSDP). Using techniques first developed for the offshore oil gas industry, the Dad's drill ship , the Glomar Challenger, was able to maintain a steady position on the ocean's surface and drill in very deep waters, **extracting** samples of sediments and rock from the ocean floor.

The Glomar Challenger completed 96 voyages in a 15 -year research program that ended in November 1983. During this time, the vessel logged 600,000 kilometers and took almost 20,000 core samples of seabed sediments and rocks at 624 drilling sites around the world . The Glomar Challenger's core samples have allowed geologists to reconstruct what the planet looked like hundreds of millions of years ago and to calculate what it will problem look like millions of years in the future. Today , largely on the **strength** of evidence gathered during the Glomar Challenger's voyages, nearly all earth scientists agree on the theories of plate tectonics and continental drift that explain many of the geological processes that shape the Earth.

The cores of sediment drilled by the Glomar Challenger have also yielded information critical to understanding the world's past climates . Deep-ocean sediments provide a climatic record stretching back hundreds of millions of years, because **theyare** largely isolated from the mechanical erosion and the intense chemical and biological activity that rapidly destroy much land-based evidence of past climates. This record has already provided insights into the patterns and causes of past climatic change-information that may be used to predict future climates

Question 51: The author refers to the ocean bottom as a "**frontier**" because it___

A. attracts courageous explorers **B.** is not a popular area for scientific research

C. contains a wide variety of life forms **D.** is an unknown territory

Question 52: The word "**inaccessible**" is closest meaning to ___ .

A. unusable **B.** unreachable **C.** unrecognizable **D.** unsafe

Question 53: The author mention outer space in the first paragraph because___ .

A. it is similar to the ocean floor in being alien to the human environment

B. techniques used by scientists to explore outer space were similar to those used in ocean exploration .

C. the Earth's climate millions of years ago was similar to condition in outer space.

D. rock formations in outré space are similar to those found on the ocean floor

Question 54: Which of the following is True of the Glmmer Challenger ?

A. It is a type of submarine . **B.** It has gone on over 100 voyages .

C. It made its first DSDP voyage in 1968. **D.** It is an ongoing project .

Question 55: The word "**extracting**" in the second paragraph is closest in meaning to _______.

A. locating **B.** breaking **C.** analyzing **D.** removing

Question 56: The Deep Sea Drilling Project was significant because it was _______.

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A. attempt to find new sources of oil and gas

B. funded entirely by the gas and oil industry

C. the first extensive exploration of the ocean bottom

D. composed of geologists from all over the world

Question 57: The word "**strength**" in the third paragraph is closest in meaning to _______.

A. endurance **B.** basis **C.** discovery **D.** purpose

Question 58: The word "**they**" in the last paragraph refers to _______.

A. sediments **B.** cores **C.** climates **D.** years

Question 59: The DSDP can be said to be _______ in terms of geological exploration.

A. a total flop **B.** a west of time and effort

C. a great success **D.** of crucial importance

Question 60: Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage as being a result of the Deep Sea Drilling Project ?

A. Geologists were able to determine the Earth's appearance hundreds of millions of years ago.

B. Two geological theories became more widely accepted by scientists.

C. Geologists observed forms of marine life never before seen

D. Information was revealed about the Earth's past climatic changes .

Read the following passage and mark the letter A,B,C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions from 61 to 70.

Are organically grown foods the best choices ? The advantages claimed for such foods over conventionally grown and marketed food products are now being debated. **Advocates** of organic foods – a term whose meaning varies greatly – frequently proclaim that such products are safer and more nutritious than **others.**

The growing interest of consumers in the safety and more nutritional quality of the typical North American diet is a **welcome development** . However, much of this interest has been sparked by sweeping claims that the food supply is unsafe or inadequate in meeting nutritional needs. Although most of these claims are not supported by scientific evidence, the preponderance of written material advancing such claims makes it difficult for the general public to separate fact from fiction. As a result, claims that eating a diet consisting entirely of organically grown foods prevents or cures disease or provides other benefits to health have become widely publicized and form the basis for folklore.

Almost daily the public is besieged by claims for "no-aging" diets, new vitamins, and other wonder foods. There are numerous **unsubstantiated** reports that natural vitamins are superior to synthetic ones, that fertilized eggs are nutritionally superior to fertilized eggs, that untreated grains are better than fumigated grains and the like. One thing that most organically grown food products seem to have in common is that they cost more than conventionally grown foods. But in many cases consumers are misled if they believe organic foods can **maintain** health and provide better nutritional quality than conventionally grown foods. So there is real cause for concern if consumers, particularly those with limited incomes, distrust the regular food and buy only expensive organic foods instead.

Question 61: The word "**Advocates**" is closest in meaning to which of the following ?

A. Proponents **B.** Inspectors **C.** Consumers **D.** Merchants

Question 62: In the first paragraph, the word "**other**" refers to ______.

A. advocates **B.** products **C.** advantages **D.** organic foods

Question 63: The "**welcome development**" mentioned is an increase in______.

A. the amount of health food grown in North American

B. interest in food safety and nutritional quality of the typical North American diet

C. the number of consumers in North American

D. the nutritional quality of the typical North American diet

Question 64: According to the first paragraph , which of the following is true about the terms " **organic foods**" ?

A. It has been used only in recent years. **B.** It is seldom used by consumers.

C. It has no fixed meaning. **D.** It is accepted by most nutritionists .

Question 65: The word "**unsubstantiated**" is closest in meaning to ______.

A. uncontested **B.** unbelievable **C.** unverified **D.** unpopular

Question 66: The word "**maintain**" is closest in meaning to ______.

A. preserve **B.** retire **C.** improve **D.** monitor

Question 67: Who does the author think should NOT buy organic foods ?

A. Advocated of organic food **B.** Wealthy people

C. Concerned consumers **D.** Low income consumers

Question 68: The author implies that there is cause for concern if consumers with limited incomes buy organic foods instead of conventionally grown foods because ______.

A. too many farmers will stop using conventional method to grow food crops

B. many organic foods are actually less nutritious than similar conventionally grown foods

C. conventionally grown foods are more readily available than organic foods

D. organic foods can be more expensive but are often no better than conventionally grown foods

Question 69: According to the last paragraph, consumers who believe that organic foods are better than conventionally grown foods are often ______.

A. wealthy **B.** mistaken **C.** thrifty **D.** careless

Question 70: What is the author's attitude toward the claims made by advocates of health foods?

A. Very enthusiastic **B.** Neutral **C.** Skeptical **D.** Somewhat favorable

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to each of the following questions from 71 to 75 .

Question 71: His handwriting is so small that I can hardly read it.

A. His handwriting is too bad to read. **B.** He is used to small writing so I can hardly read it

C. His handwriting is the smallest I have ever read. **D.** He has such small writing that I can hardly read it.

Question 72: The only student who failed the exam was John.

A. Everyone passed the exam.

B. Together with other students, John failed the exam.

C. With the exception of John, everyone passed the exam.

D. Everyone, apart from John, failed the exam

Question 73: "Why don't you get your hair cut , Gavin?" said Adam.

A. Adam advised Gavin to cut his hair

B. Gavin was suggested to have a haircut.

C. It was suggested that Adam get Gavin's hair cut.

D. Adam suggested that Gavin should have his hair cut

Question 74: You are all welcome to take any food you like .

A. Any food welcome to take if you like. **B.** It's my pleasure to take any food you like.

C. You don't have to pay for any food that you like. **D.** Please help yourselves to any food you like.

Question 75: Without skilful surgery he would not have survived the operation.

A. With skilful surgery he would have survived the operation.

B. Had it not been for skilful surgery he would not have survived the operation.

C. But for skilful surgery he would not have survived the operation.

D. He wouldn't have survived the operation if he hadn't had skilful surgery.

Mark the letter A, B, C,or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions from 76 to 80.

Question 76: It is important that ________.

A. an exact record should be kept **B.** an exact record to be kept

C. to keep an exact record **D.** keeping an exact record

Question 77: ________ the book, please return it to me.

A. Should you find **B.** Will you have found **C.** Will you be finding **D.** Will you find

Question 78: ______. we went swimming.

A. So hot was the day **B.** It was a hot day **C.** Being a hot day **D.** Due to a hot day

Question 79: I know Jimmy ______ him.

A. too well so as to trust **B.** so well as to trust

C. too well to trust **D.** well enough as to trust

Question 80: _____ is the price of this car .

A. What interested in us **B.** That we are interested in

C. That interested us **D.** What we are interested in

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Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that differs from the rest in the position of the main stress in each of the following questions.

Question 1: A. explanation **B.** preparation **C.** considerate **D.** information

Question 2: A. elaborately **B.** mysteriously **C.** originally **D.** necessarily

Question 3: A. individual **B.** competitive **C.** occupation **D.** documentary

Question 4: A. capture **B.** picture **C.** ensure **D.** pleasure

Question 5: A. different **B.** important **C.** essential **D.** negation

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct one to complete each of the following sentences.

Question 6: It was in this house ______.

A. I was born in **B.** in which I was born **C.** where I was born **D.** that I was born

Question 7: Thailand defeated Laos______3______2.

A. with/by **B.** with/ of **C.** by/of **D.** by/to

Question 8: ***On the second thought***, I believe I will go with you to the theater.

A. On reflection **B.** For this time only

C. After discussing with my wife **D.** For the second time

Question 9: My passport ______ last month, so I will have to get a new one.

A. ended **B.** terminated **C.** expire **D.** elapsed

Question 10: I must take this watch to be repaired, it _____ over 20 minutes a day.

A. gains **B.** accelerates **C.** increases **D.** progresses

Question 11: Mr. Henry was given a medal in _____ of his service to his country.

A. response **B.** gratitude **C.** recognition **D.** knowledge

Question 12: "Please speak up a bit more, Jason. You're hardly ***loud enough to be heard*** from the back", the teacher said.

A. eligible **B.** audible **C.** edible **D.** visible

Question 13: If he is in trouble, it is his own fault; I personally wouldn't ______ a finger to help him.

A. bend **B.** turn **C.** rise **D.** lift

Question14: As it was Christmas, the _____ at church was much larger than usual.

A. congregation **B.** convention **C.** grouping **D.** audience

Question15: -"______" "Yeah, down this street, on the left"

A. Is there a station near here? **B.** How often does the train come?

C. Is this a train station? **D.** Would you like to go by train?

Question16: Forget all and try your best next time- Lightning never ______twice in the same place.

A. strikes **B.** beats **C.** hits **D.** attacks

Question17: He managed to finish his thesis under the _____ of his tutor.

A. assistance **B.** help **C.** guidance **D.** aid

Question18: Everyone knows about pollution problems, but not many people have _____ any solutions.

A. looked into **B.** come up with **C.** thought over **D.** got round to

Question19: There has been a recommendation that Peter _______ the president of the country.

A. will be elected **B.** be elected **C.** is elected **D.** was elected

Question20: The sheep were huddled into a _____ to protect them from overnight frosts.

A. cage **B.** pen **C.** kennel **D.** hutch

Question 21: Many _____ crafts such as weaving are now being revived.

A. habitual **B.** traditional **C.** customary **D.** ordinary

Question 22: There is ______ in my bead room

A. a square wooden old table **B.** an old square wooden table

C. a wooden old square table **D.** an old wooden square table

Question 23: There seems to be a large ______ between the number of people employed in service industries, and those employed in the primary sectors.

A. discrepancy **B.** discretion **C.** discriminate **D.** distinguish

Question 24: A: "I am sorry. I broke the vase. "
B: "______. "
A. OK. Go ahead
B. Yes, certainly
C. Don't worry. Things break.
D. I'd rather not.

Question 25: ______, he felt so unhappy and lonely.
A. In spite of his being wealth
B. Rich as was he
C. Rich as he was
D. Despite his wealthy

Question 26: ______of half- starving wolves were roaming the snow- covered countryside.
A. Herds
B. Flocks
C. Packs
D. Swarms

Question 27: "I understand you don't like opera. ______, I go at least once a month. "
A. In contrast
B. On contrast
C. In the contrast
D. On the contrast

Question 28: He seems to make the same mistake **over and over** again
A. for good
B. by the way
C. repeatedly
D. in vain

Question 29: When ______ to explain his mistake, the new employee cleared his throat nervously.
A. asking
B. to be asked
C. to be asking
D. asked

Question 30: You _____ as well seek for a fish in the tree as try to do that.
A. might
B. should
C. would
D. must

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word or phrase that is closest in meaning to the underlined part in each of the following questions.

Question 31: His new yacht is certainly an **ostentatious** display of his wealth.
A. showy
B. expensive
C. large
D. ossified

Question 32: A domineering husband, he is the **stereotype** of a male chauvinist.
A. musician
B. opposite
C. disagreeable type
D. fixed conception

Question 33: I'd rather stay in a hotel with all the **amenities** than camp in the woods.
A. expenses
B. friends
C. sports
D. conveniences

Question 34: Dr. Jones suggested that final examinations should be discontinued, an **innovation** I heartily support.
A. inner part
B. test
C. entrance
D. change

Question 35: He inherited a **lucrative** business from his father.
A. lucid
B. losing
C. wealthy
D. profitable

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions 36 to 45.

Animals have an intuitive awareness of quantities. They know without analysis the difference between a number of objects and a smaller number. In his book " *The Natural History of Selboure* " (1786), the naturalist Gilbert White tells how he **surreptitiously** removed one egg a day from a plover's nest, and how the mother laid another egg each day to make up for the missing one. He noted that other species of birds ignore the absence of a single egg but abandon their nests if more than one egg has been removed. It has also been noted by naturalists that a certain type of wasp always provides five – never four, never six - caterpillars for each of their eggs so that their young have something to eat when the eggs hatch. Research has also shown that both mice and pigeons can be taught to distinguish between odd and even numbers of food pieces.

These and similar **accounts** have led some **people** to infer that creatures other than humans can actually count. They also point to dogs that have been taught to respond to numerical questions with the correct number of barks, or to horses that seem to solve arithmetic problems by stomping their hooves the proper number of times.

Animals respond to quantities only when they are connected to survival as a species – as in the case of the eggs – or survival as individuals - as in the case of food. There is no transfer to other situations or from concrete reality to the abstract notion of numbers. Animals can "count" only when the objects are present and only when the numbers involved are small – not more than seven or eight. In lab experiments, animals trained to "count" one kind of object were unable to count any other type. The objects, not the numbers, are what interest them. Animals admittedly remarkable achievements simply do not amount to evidence of counting, nor do **they** reveal more than innate instincts, refined by the genes of successive generations, or the results of clever, careful conditioning by trainers.

Question 36: The word "**they**" refer to______.
A. numbers
B. animals
C. achievements
D. genes

Question 37: The word "odd" refers to which of the following?

A. numbers such as 1, 3, 5 and so on **B.** unusual numbers
C. lucky numbers **D.** numbers such as 2, 4, 6 and so on

Question 38: The word "**accounts**" is closest in meaning to ______.
A. reasons **B.** deceptions **C.** invoices **D.** reports

Question 39: According to information in the passage, which of the following is **LEAST** likely to occur as a result of animals' intuitive awareness of quantities?
A. When asked by its trainer how old it is, a monkey holds up five fingers.
B. A lion follows one antelope instead of the herd of antelopes because it is easier to hunt a single prey.
C. When one of its four kittens crawls away, a mother cat misses it and searches for the kitten.
D. A pigeon is more attracted by a box containing two pieces of food than by a box containing one piece.

Question 40: The word **"surreptitiously"** is closest in meaning to ______.
A. stubbornly **B.** secretly **C.** quickly **D.** occasionally

Question 41: What is the main idea of this passage?
A. Of all animals, dogs and horses can count best.
B. Careful training is required to teach animals to perform tricks involving numbers
C. Although animals may be aware of quantities, they cannot actually count.
D. Animals cannot "count" more than one kind of object.

Question 42: Where in the passage does the author mention research that supports his own view of animals' inability to count?
A. "In his book______the missing one. "
B. "In lab experiments______other type"
C. "Research has shown that ______ food pieces. "
D. "These and similar accounts ______ count. "

Question 43: Why does the author refer to Gilbert White's book in line 2?
A. To contradict the idea that animals can count.
B. To provide evidence that some birds are aware of quantities.
C. To show how attitudes have changed since1786.
D. To indicate that more research is needed in this field.

Question 44: How would the author probably characterize **the people** who are mentioned in the first line of the second paragraph?
A. As mistaken **B.** As demanding **C.** As clever **D.** As foolish

Question 45: The author mentions that all of the following are aware of quantities in some ways EXCEPT _____.
A. caterpillars **B.** mice **C.** plovers **D.** wasps

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 46 to 55.

The Roman alphabet took thousands of years to develop, from the picture writing of the ancient Egyptians through modifications by Phoenicians, Greek, Romans, and others. Yet in just a dozen years, one man, Sequoyah, invented an alphabet for the Cherokee people. Born in eastern Tennessee, Sequoyah was a hunter and a silversmith in his youth, as well as an able interpreter who knew Spanish, French and English.

Sequoyah wanted his people to have the secret of the **"talking leaves"** as he called his books of white people, and so he set out to design a written form of Cherokee. His chief aim was to record his people's ancient tribal customs. He began by designing pictographs for every word in the Cherokee vocabulary. Reputedly his wife, angry with him for his neglect of garden and house, burned his notes, and he had to start over. This time, having concluded that picture-writing was **cumbersome,** he made symbols for the sounds of Cherokee language. Eventually he refined his system to eighty-five characters, which he borrowed from the Roman, Greek, and Hebrew alphabets. He presented this system to the Cherokee General Council in 1821, and it was wholeheartedly approved. The response was phenomenal. Cherokees who had struggled for months to learn English lettering school picked up the new system in days. Several books were printed in Cherokee, and in 1828, a newspaper, the *Cherokee Phoenix,* was first published in the new alphabet. Sequoyah was acclaimed by his people.

In his later life, Sequoyah dedicated himself to the general advancement of his people. He went to Washington, D. C, as a representative of the Western tribes. He helped settled bitter differences among Cherokee after their forced movement by the federal government to the Oklahoma territory in the 1930s. He died in Mexico in 1843 while searching for groups of lost Cherokee. A statue of Sequoyah represents Oklahoma in the Statuary

Hall in the Capitol building of Washington. D. C. However, he is probably chiefly remembered today because Sequoias, the giant redwood trees of California, are named of him.

Question 46: The passage is mainly concerned with_____.
A. Sequoyah's experiences in Mexico. **B.** the development of the Roman alphabet
C. the pictographic system of writing **D.** the accomplishments of Sequoyah

Question 47: According to the passage, a memorial statue of Sequoyah is located in ______.
A. Tennessee **B.** Oklahoma **C.** Mexico **D.** Washington. D. C

Question 48: According to the passage, how long did it take to develop the Cherokee's alphabet?
A. twelve years **B.** eighty-five years **C.** twenty years **D.** thousands of years

Question 49: In the final version of the Cherokee alphabet system, each of the characters represents a ______.
A. picture **B.** sound **C.** word **D.** thought

Question 50: Why does author mention the giant redwood trees of California in the passage?
A. The trees inspired Sequoyah to write a book.
B. Sequoyah was born in the vicinity of the redwood forest.
C. The trees were named in Sequoyah's honor.
D. Sequoyah took his name from those trees.

Question 51: According to the passage, Sequoyah used the phrase **talking leaves** to refer to______.
A. redwood trees **B.** newspaper **C.** books **D.** symbols for sounds

Question 52: There is no indication in the passage that, as a young man, Sequoyah______.
A. served as a representative in Washington **B.** served as an interpreter
C. made things form silver **D.** hunted game

Question 53: What was Sequoyah's main purpose in designing a Cherokee alphabet?
A. to record Cherokee customs **B.** to write about his own life
C. to publish a newspaper **D.** to write books in Cherokee

Question 54: The word **cumbersome** is closest in meaning to______.
A. radical **B.** awkward **C.** unfamiliar **D.** simplistic

Question 55: All of the following were mentioned in the passage as alphabet systems that Squoyah borrowed from **except**______.
A. Egyptian **B.** Hebrew **C.** Roman **D.** Greek

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word for each of the blanks from 56 to 65.

There are many superstitions in Britain, but one of the most (56) ______ held is that it is unlucky to walk under a ladder even if it means (57) ______ the pavement into a busy street! If you must pass under a ladder, you can avoid bad luck by crossing your fingers and keeping them crossed until you have seen a dog. (58) ______, you may lick your finger and make a cross on the toe of your shoe, and not look again at the shoe until the mark has dried.

Another common superstition is that it is unlucky to open an umbrella in the house - it will either bring (59) ______ to the person who opened it or to the whole (60) ______. Anyone opening an umbrella in the fine weather is unpopular, as it inevitably brings rain!

The number 13 is said to be unlucky for some, and when the 13th day of the month (61) ______ on a Friday, anyone wishing to avoid a bad event had better stay indoors. The worst misfortune that can happen to a person is caused by breaking a mirror, as it brings seven years of bad luck! The superstition is supposed to (62) ______ in ancient times, when mirrors were considered to be tools of the gods.

Black cats are generally considered lucky in Britain, even though they are (63) ______witchcraft. It is (64) ______ lucky if a black cat crosses your path – although in America the exact opposite belief prevails.

Finally, a commonly held superstition is that of touching wood (65) ______luck. This measure is most often taken if you think you have said something that is tempting fate, such as "My car has never broken down, touch wood?"

Question 56: **A.** broadly **B.** widely **C.** quickly **D.** speedily
Question 57: **A.** jumping off **B.** keeping from **C.** stepping off **D.** running from
Question 58: **A.** Consequently **B.** However **C.** Comparatively **D.** Alternatively
Question 59: **A.** difficulty **B.** tragedy **C.** loss **D.** misfortune
Question 60: **A.** house **B.** household **C.** home **D.** member

Question 61: **A.** happens **B.** arrives **C.** falls **D.** drops

Question 62: **A.** be originated **B.** be originating **C.** have originated **D.** originate

Question 63: **A.** concerned about **B.** related with **C.** associated with **D.** connected on

Question 64: **A.** specially **B.** rarely **C.** frequently **D.** especially

Question 65: **A.** as **B.** in **C.** for **D.** of

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to choose the sentence which is closest in meaning to the given one orthat is best made from the given prompts.

Question 66: He was driving so fast that he could have had an accident.

A. He wasn't driving fast enough to avoid an accident.
B. He didn't have an accident although he was driving very fast.
C. If he had been driving very fast, he would have had an accident.
D. An accident happened, and it was caused by his very fast driving.

Question 67: Mrs. Jones told me that her neighbors were moving to Florida.

A. Mrs. Jones and her neighbors live in Florida.
B. Mrs. Jones is planning to move to Florida with her neighbors.
C. I knew that Mrs. Jones had moved to Florida because her neighbors told me.
D. "My neighbors are moving to Florida," said Mrs. Jones.

Question 68: Ho Chi Minh/ all/ to/ goal/ devoted/ single/: / his/ country/ life/ independence/ for/ his/.

A. Ho Chi Minh devoted his all life to a goal: independence for his single country.
B. Ho Chi Minh devoted all his life to a single goal: independence for his country.
C. Ho Chi Minh devoted his all life to a goal: single independence for his country.
D. Ho Chi Minh devoted all his life to a goal single: independence for his country.

Question 69: No matter how hard Fred tried to start the car, he didn't succeed.

A. Fried tried very hard to start the car, and succeeded.
B. Fried tried hard to start the car, and with success.
C. However hard he tried, Fried couldn't start the car.
D. It's hard for Fried to start the car because he never succeeded.

Question 70: Darwin,/ theory of revolution/ was/ scientists/ among/ made/ famous,/ him/ the/ greatest/whose/.

A. Darwin, whose theory of evolution made him famous, was among the greatest scientists.
B. Darwin, whose theory of evolution, has made him famous was among the greatest scientists.
C. Darwin, made him famous whose theory of revolution, was among the greatest scientists.
D. Darwin, whose theory of revolution was among the greatest, made him famous scientists.

Question 71: It was only because his wife helped him that he was able to finish his book.

A. Without his wife's help, he couldn't have finished his book.
B. If only he had been able to finish his book.
C. But for his wife's help, he couldn't finish his book.
D. If it weren't for his wife's help, he couldn't have finished his book.

Question 72: You have to finish your homework if you want to go to the party.

A. Unless you finish your homework, you can go to the party.
B. Finish your homework, you can go to the party.
C. Finish your homework, otherwise you can go to the party.
D. Finish your homework, or else you cannot go to the party.

Question 73: Our/ because/ become/ fingers/ in/ life/ modern/ more/ much/ sensitive/ them/ use/ we/ will/.

A. Our fingers will become more sensitive because we use them much in modern life.
B. Our fingers will become more sensitive because modern life in we use them very much.
C. Our fingers will become more sensitive because we use modern life much in them.
D. Our fingers will become more modern because we use them much in sensitive life.

Question 74: farmers/ outside/ the/ hundreds/ parliament/ of/ house/ demonstrated.

A. Hundreds farmers outside demonstrated of the Parliament House
B. Hundreds of farmers demonstrated outside the Parliament House.
C. Farmers demonstrated outside hundreds of Parliament House.
D. Hundreds of farmers outside demonstrated the Parliament House.

Question 75: son/ it/ food/ he/ in/ for/ was/ my/ to/ eat/ was/ when/ difficult/ Thai/ Bangkok/.

A. It was difficult for my son when he was in Bangkok to eat Thai food.
B. It was difficult to eat Thai food when he was in Bangkok for my son.
C. It was difficult for my son to eat Thai food when he was in Bangkok.
D. It was difficult to eat Thai food for my son when he was in Bangkok.

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to show the underlined part that needs correction.

Question 76: Neither of the girls have turned in the term papers to the instructor yet.
A B C D

Question 77: A secretary told me an important file had left in the lunch room just the other day.
A B C D

Question 78: The original World Cup trophy was given permanent to Brazil to honor that country's record third world cup title in Mexico in 1970.
A B C D

Question 79: Physical therapists help patients relearn how to use their bodies after disease or injure.
A B C D

Question 80: Modern transportation can speed a doctor to the side of a sick person, even if the patient lives on an isolating farm.
A B C D

Đề số 9

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of the primary stress in each of the following questions.

Question 1: A. secure **B.** confine **C.** precede **D.** desert
Question 2: A. habitat **B.** contribute **C.** eternal **D.** opponent
Question 3: A. admiration **B.** enthusiast **C.** discriminate **D.** minority
Question 4: A. counterpart **B.** determine **C.** argument **D.** inflation
Question 5: A. keenness **B.** submit **C.** applicant **D.** compliment

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

Question 6: I'll show you around the city when you ________ to visit me.
A. come **B.** are coming **C.** will come **D.** will be coming

Question 7: I ________ for Mary for the last two hours, but she still hasn't arrived
A. am waiting **B.** have been waiting **C.** was waiting **D.** had been waiting

Question 8: I'm absolutely no good at all ________ any kind of sport
A. with **B.** on **C.** at **D.** for

Question 9: I'd have told you if I ________ the book
A. had seen **B.** should have seen **C.** saw **D.** would have seen

Question 10: He refused to give up work ________ he'd won a million dollars
A. despite **B.** however **C.** even though **D.** as though

Question 11: There was nothing special about his clothes ________ from his flowery tie
A. but **B.** except **C.** other **D.** apart

Question 12: You can use my bicycle ________ you bring it back tomorrow.
A. as long as **B.** although **C.** nevertheless **D.** in spite of

Question 13: He missed the lecture, so I lent hum my notes ________.
A. after **B.** afterwards **C.** at last **D.** finally

Question 14: Trung: "Why do you think most people learn English?"
Phong: "________"
A. All of them are **B.** I heard it was very good
C. Very often it's to get a better job **D.** Because I like it

Question 15: John: "What kind of job would you like?"
Mike: "_________"

A. Is there a good chance of promotion? **B.** I heard it was very good.
C. Anytime after next week **D.** Anything to do with computers.

Question 16: Martin was very _________ of what he had done

A. shame **B.** shameful **C.** ashamed **D.** ashame

Question 17: Peter _________ opened the door of the cellar, wondering what he might find.

A. cautious **B.** cautiously **C.** cautional **D.** cautionally

Question 18: That large dog is perfectly _________ and has never been known to attack anyone.

A. harming **B.** unharmed **C.** harmless **D.** harmful

Question 19: He kindly offered to _________ me the way to the station.

A. explain **B.** direct **C.** describe **D.** show

Question 20: Several items of _________ were found on the river bank.

A. clothes **B.** dress **C.** costume **D.** clothing

Question 21: Nobody knows what the _________ of the explosion.

A. source **B.** cause **C.** reaction **D.** reason

Question 22: The discovery was a major _________ for research workers

A. breakthrough **B.** breakdown **C.** break-in **D.** breakout

Question 23: _________ me to phone them before I go out.

A. Remind **B.** Remember **C.** Mention **D.** Make

Question 24: Please _________ and see us some time. You 're always welcome.

A. come to **B.** come about **C.** come around **D.** come away.

Question 25: The police are looking for a man of _________ height

A. medium **B.** extra **C.** tall **D.** special

Question 26: - "This silver vase is tarnished. " – "In my opinion, it needs_________. "

A. to be polish **B.** polishing **C.** polished **D.** being polished

Question 27: - "Did he make any comments?" – "Yes, he said it was imperative that we_________ on time tomorrow. "

A. medium **B.** were **C.** have been **D.** be

Question 28: There is water below the earth's surface _________ everywhere.

A. most **B.** most of **C.** almost **D.** in

Question 29: _________ heat from the sun there would be no life on earth.

A. Except **B.** without **C.** If there is no **D.** Despite

Question 30: He looks much better _________ the holiday he took.

A. for **B.** of **C.** to **D.** in

Question 31: Everyone_________ Alan was invited to the party.

A. every **B.** each **C.** individually **D.** self

Question 32: Are there enough apples for us to have one_________?

A. lengthened **B.** enlarged **C.** sized **D.** widened

Question 33: As I liked the photo I had it_________.

A. not **B.** apart **C.** but **D.** though

Question 34: I will _________ you this book if you promise to return it next week.

A. offer **B.** lend **C.** borrow **D.** allow

Question 35: I couldn't live with a person who had such disgusting _________.

A. customs **B.** habits **C.** uses **D.** actions

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer for each of the blanks from 36 to 45.

Good press photographer must have an 'eye' for news, just as journalists must have a nose for a good story. They must be able to interpret a story and decide rapidly how they can take (36)_________ of the best opportunities to take picture. The most difficult part of a press photographer's job is that he or she has to be able to (37)_________ a complicated situation with just one photograph. They rarely have second chances and must be able to take the required (38)_________ very quickly. Indeed, speed is essential- if the photographs are not ready for the printing deadline, they are very unlikely to be of any use.

Most press photographers begin work with a local newspaper. There, the (39)________ is mostly for material of regional interest. Photographers may be expected to photograph a lot of unexciting events but to (40)______ the enthusiasm to put ' something special' into every picture.

There is (41)________ competition among those who want to move from local to national newspapers. Here, the work is much more centered on news. The photographer must work (42)________ greater pressure and take more responsibility. Only highly reliable, talented and resourceful photographers (43) ________ this difficult move. The work is tough and can be dangerous. On an overseas assignment, photographers may have to cope with unfamiliar food and accommodation, physical and mental stress, and (44)________ difficulty in transporting the pictures from an isolated area to get to the newspaper (45)________. They also have to beat the competition from other publications.

Question 36: A. profit **B.** benefit **C.** gain **D.** advantage

Question 37: A. draw up **B.** put out **C.** sum up **D.** turn out

Question 38: A. image **B.** dot **C.** scene **D.** illustration

Question 39: A. demand **B.** task **C.** obligation **D.** duty

Question 40: A. hold on **B.** keep up **C.** carry on **D.** stay up

Question 41: A. firm **B.** forceful **C.** strict **D.** strong

Question 42: A. by **B.** under **C.** through **D.** from

Question 43: A. pass **B.** make **C.** turn **D.** proceed

Question 44: A. extreme **B.** plentiful **C.** far **D.** grand

Question 45: A. on time **B.** by the time **C.** for a time **D.** with time

Read the following passage and mark the letter Ay B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 46 to 55.

There are two basic tubes of glaciers, those that flow outward in all directions with little regard for any underlying terrain and those that are confirmed by terrain to a particular path

The first category of glaciers includes those **massive** blankets that cover whole continents, appropriately called ice sheets. There must be over 50,000 square kilometers of land covered with ice for the glacier to qualify as an ice sheet. When portions of an ice sheet spread out over the ocean, they form ice shelves.

About 20,000 years ago the Cordilleran Ice Sheet covered nearly all the mountains in southern Alaska, western Canada, and the western United States. It was about 3 kilometers deep in its thickest point in northern Alberta. Now there are only two sheets left on Earth, those covering Greenland and Antarctica. Any domelike body of ice that also flows out in all directions but covers less than 50,000 square kilometers is called an ice cap. Although ice caps are **rare** nowadays, there are a number in northeastern Canada, on Baffin Island, and on the Queen Elizabeth Islands.

The second category of glaciers includes those of a variety of shapes and sizes generally called mountain or alone glaciers. Mountain glaciers are typically identified by the landform that controls their flow. One form of mountain glacier that resembles an ice cap in that in flows outward in several directions is called an ice field. The difference between an ice field and an ice cap is **subtle**. Essentially, the flow of an ice field is somewhat controlled by surrounding terrain and thus does not have the domelike shape of a cap. There are several ice fields in the Wrangel, St. Elias, and Chugach mountains of Alaska and northern British Columbia.

Less spectacular than large ice fields are the most common types of mountain glaciers: the cirque and valley glaciers. Cirque glaciers are found in depressions in the surface of the land and have a characteristic circular shape. The ice of valley glaciers, bound by terrain, flows down valleys, curves around their corners, and falls over cliffs.

Question 46: What dose the passage mainly discuss?

A. Where major glaciers are located **B.** How glaciers shape the land

C. How glaciers are formed **D.** The different kinds of glaciers

Question 47: The word **"massive"** in the second paragraph is closest in meaning to _______.

A. huge **B.** strange **C.** cold **D.** recent

Question 48: It can be inferred that ice sheets are so named for which of the following reason?

A. They are confined to mountain valleys **B.** They cover large areas of land

C. They are thicker in some areas than in others **D.** They have a characteristic circular shape

Question 49: According to the passage, ice shelves can be found ________

A. covering an entire continent **B.** buried within the mountains

C. spreading into the ocean D. filling deep valleys

Question 50: According to the passage, where was the Cordillera Ice Sheet thickest?

A. Alaska **B.** Greenland **C.** Alberta **D.** Antarctica

Question 51: The word "**rare**" in the fourth paragraph is closest in meaning to ________

A. small **B.** unusual **C.** valuable **D.** widespread

Question 52: According to the passage, ice fields resemble ice caps in which of the following ways?

A. Their shape **B.** Their flow **C.** Their texture **D.** Their location

Question 53: The word "**subtle**" in the fifth paragraph is closest in meaning to ________

A. slight **B.** common **C.** important **D.** measurable

Question 54: All of the following are alpine glaciers EXCEPT ________.

A. cirque glaciers **B.** ice caps **C.** valley glaciers **D.** ice fields

Question 55: Which of the following types of glaciers dose the author use to illustrate the two basic types of glaciers mentioned in line 1?

A. Ice fields and cirques **B.** Cirques and alpine glaciers

C. Ice sheets and ice shelves **D.** Ice sheets and mountain glaciers.

Read the following passage and mark the letter Ay B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 56 to 65.

The first two decades of the 20th century were dominated by the microbe hunters. These hunters had tracked down one after another of the microbes responsible for the most dreaded scourges of many centuries: tuberculosis, cholera, diphtheria. But there remained some terrible diseases for which no microbe could be **incriminated**: scurvy, pellagra, rickets, beriberi. Then it was discovered that these disease were caused by the lack of vitamin, at race substance in the diet. The disease could be prevented or cured by consuming foods that contained the vitamins. And so in the decades of the 1920's and 1930's, nutrition became a science and the vitamin hunters replaced the microbe hunters.

In the 1940's and 1950's, biochemists **strived** to learn why each of the vitamins was essential for health. They discovered that cue enzymes in metabolism depend on one or another of the vitamins as coenzymes to perform the chemistry that provides cells with energy for growth and function. Now, these enzymes hunters occupied center stage.

You are aware that the enzyme hunters have been replaced by a new breed of hunters who are tracking genes – the blueprints for each of the enzymes – and are discovering the defective genes that cause inherited disease – diabetes, cystic fibrosis. These gene hunters, or genetic engineers, use recombinant DNA technology to identify and clone genes and introduce them into bacterial cells and plants to create factored for the massive production of hormones and vaccines for medicine and for better crops for agriculture. Biotechnology has become a multibillion-dollar industry.

In view of the inexorable progress in science, we can expect that the gene hunters will be replaced in the spotlight. When and by whom? Which kind of hunters will dominate the scene in the last decade of our warning century and in the early decades of the next? I wonder whether the hunters who will **occupy the spotlight** will be neurobiologists who apply the techniques of the enzyme and gene hunters to the functions of the brain. What to call them? The head hunters. I will return to them later.

Question 56: What is the main topic of the passage?

A. The microbe hunter **B.** The potential of genetic engineering

C. The progress of the modern medical research **D.** The discovery of enzymes

Question 57: The word "**incriminated**" in the first paragraph is closest in meaning to ________.

A. investigated **B.** blamed **C.** eliminated **D.** produced

Question 58: Which of the following can be cured by a change in diet?

A. Tuberculosis **B.** Cholera **B.** Cystique fibroses **D.** Pell Agra

Question 59: The word "strived" in the second paragraph is closest in meaning to ________.

A. failed **B.** tried **C.** experimented **D.** studied

Question 60: How do vitamins influence health?

A. They are necessary for some enzymes to function

B. They protect the body from microbes

C. They keep food from spoiling

D. They are broken down by cells to produce energy.

Question 61: In the third passage, the author compares cells that have been genetically altered by bio-technicians to ________.

A. gardens **B.** factories **C.** hunters **D.** spotlights

Question 62: The phrase "**occupy the spotlight**" in the last paragraph is closest in meaning to ________

A. receive the most attention **B.** go to furthest

C. conquer territory **D.** lighten to load

Question 63: The author implies that the most important medical research topic of the future will be ______

A. the functions of the brain **B.** inherited diseases

C. the operation of vitamins **D.** the structure of genes

Question 64: Which of the following best describes the author's tone in the last paragraph?

A. Critical **B.** Speculative **C.** Appreciative **D.** Emotional

Question 65: With which of the following statements would the author be most likely to agree?

A. The focus of medical research will change in the next two decades

B. Medical breakthroughs often depend on luck

C. Medical research throughout the twentieth century has been dominated by microbe hunters.

D. Most diseases are caused by defective genes.

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

Question 66: She wanted to serve some coffee to her guests: however, ________

A. she hadn't many sugar **B.** there was not a great amount of the sugar.

C. she did not have much sugar **D.** she was lacking in amount of the sugar

Question 67: Mrs. Phuong Mai is a noted chemist ________ .

A. as well as an effective teacher **B.** and too a very efficient teacher

C. but she teaches very good in addition **D.** however she teaches very good also.

Question 68: There were two small rooms in the beach house, ________

A. the smaller of which served as a kitchen **B.** the smaller of them was served as a kitchen

C. the smallest of which served as a kitchen **D.** smallest of that was served as a kitchen.

Question 69: ________ received law degrees as today.

A. Never so many women have **B.** Never have so many women

C. The women aren't ever **D.** Women who have never

Question 70: The doctor told his receptionist that he would return ________ .

A. As early as it would be possible **B.** at the earliest that it could be possible

C. as soon as possible **D.** at the nearest early possibility

Blacken the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to show the underlined part that needs correction.

Question 71: The progress made in space travel for the early 1960s is remarkable.
A B C D

Question 72: He knows to repair the carburetor without taking the whole car apart.
A B C D

Question 73: Mumps are a very common disease which usually affects children
A B C D

Question 74: David hardly never misses an opportunity to play in the tennis tournament.
A B C D

Question 75: I do not know where could he have gone so early in the morning.
A B C D

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

Question 76: "Don't leave the house until I get back, Tom. " his sister said.

A. Tom's sister said to him don't leave the house until she gets back

B. Tom's sister told him not leave the house until she gets back

C. Tom's sister said him not to leave the house until she got back

D. Tom's sister told him not to leave the house until she got back

Question 77: I don't really want to visit the museum.

A. I'd rather not visit the museum **B.** I wish not to visit the museum

C. I'd better not visiting the museum **D.** I suppose not to visit the museum.

Question 78: Nhung does not play badminton as well as she used to .

A. Nhung plays badminton much better then she did in the past.
B. Nhung used to play badminton worse than at the present.
C. Nhung used to play badminton better then she does now
D. Nhung plays badminton not so good as she used to play

Question 79: Nam found a wallet with no name in it.

A. The wallet which Nam found had not name inside itself
B. The wallet Nam found didn't have a name
C. The wallet that Nam found there was no name in
D. The wallet was found by Nam had no name

Question 80: You might fall if you're not careful.

A. Unless you are careful, you might not fall **B.** If you are care less, you cannot be easy to fall
C. Be careful or else you will have a fall **D.** You are not careless and you could have fallen.

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Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that differs from the rest in the position of the main stress in each of the following questions.

Question 1: A. eventually **B.** capacity **C.** altogether **D.** particular
Question 2: A. appearance **B.** ambitious **C.** performance **D.** telephone
Question 3: A. temptation **B.** property **C.** government **D.** beautiful
Question 4: A. relation **B.** arrange **C.** summary **D.** eliminate
Question 5: A. interview **B.** processor **C.** essential **D.** compliment

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

Question 6: To solve this problem, it is advisable _______.

A. a drastic measure to be adopted **B.** that to adopt a drastic measure
C. that a drastic measure be adopted **D.** that a drastic measure is adopted

Question 7: John. "Do you think that we should use public transportation to protect our environment?"
Laura "_______ ".

A. Yes, it's an absurd idea **B.** There's no doubt about it
C. Of course not. You bet **D.** Well, that's very surprising

Question 8: A few animals sometimes fool their enemies _______ to be dead.

A. have been appearing **B.** to be appearing **C.** to appear **D.** by appearing

Question 9: On _______ he had won, he jumped for joy.

A. he was told **B.** having told **C.** being told **D.** telling

Question 10: The success of the party was mainly due to the presence of several_______.

A. celebrations **B.** celebrated **C.** celebrities **D.** celebrates

Question 11: When a fire broke out in the Louvre, at least twenty _______ paintings were destroyed, including two by Picasso.

A. worthless **B.** priceless **C.** valueless **D.** worthy

Question 12: His brother refuses to even listen to anyone else's point of view. He is very_______.

A. open – minded **B.** kind – hearted **C.** narrow- minded **D.** absent - minded

Question 13: In most_______ developed countries, up to 50% of_______ population enters higher education at some time in their lives.

A. the/ θ **B.** θ/ θ **C.** the/ a **D.** θ /the

Question 14: What chemical is this? It's _______ a horrible smell.

A. giving over **B.** giving off **C.** giving down **D.** giving up

Question 15: I have told you not to do it_______.

A. hundreds of times **B.** many hundred times **C.** hundred times **D.** a hundred times

Question 16: Learning English isn't so difficult once you_______.

A. get down to it B. get off it C. get on it D. get down with it

Question 17: George wouldn't have met Mary_______ to his brother's graduation party.

A. had he not gone B. hadn't he gone

C. if he has not gone D. if he shouldn't have gone

Question 18: Nowadays children would prefer history _______ in more practical ways.

A. to be taught B. teach C. be taught D. to teach

Question 19: John has a monthly bank _______ sent to him so that he knows how much there is in his account.

A. statement B. overdraft C. cheque D. balance

Question 20: Can you list the problems _______ poor and _______ countries?

A. facing/ overpopulation B. facing/ overpopulated

C. face/ overpopulated D. facing/ overpopulating

Question 21: In a few hours, we_______ the test, and we'll go home and rest.

A. are finishing B. have finished C. will have finished D. will be finishing

Question 22: The doctor gave the patient _______ examination to discover the cause of his collapse.

A. a thorough B. an exact C. a universal D. a whole

Question 23: I thought you said she was going away the next Sunday,_______ ?

A. wasn't she B. didn't you C. didn't I D. wasn't it

Question 24: _______ non-verbal language is _______ important aspect of interpersonal communication.

A. θ /an B. A/ the C. the/θ D. The/a

Question 25: We bought some _______.

A. German lovely old glasses B. German old lovely glasses

C. lovely old German glasses D. old lovely German glasses

Question 26: Tom. "I'm sorry. I won't be able to come". - Mary. "_______".

A. Great B. Oh, that's annoying C. Well, never mind D. Sounds like fun

Question 27: _______ air essential is to man, so is water to fish.

A. As B. Just C. Since D. Like

Question 28: If you had taken my advice, you _______ in such difficulties now.

A. wouldn't have been B. hadn't been C. wouldn't be D. won't be

Question 29: One's fingerprints are _______ other person.

A. different from B. different from any

C. differ from any D. different from those of any

Question 30: Jane wasn't in when I arrived. I suppose she _______ I was coming.

A. must have forgotten B. must forget C. may forget D. can't have forgotten

Question 31: _______ appears considerably larger at the horizon than it does overhead is merely an optical illusion.

A. The Moon B. The Moon which C. When the Moon D. That the Moon

Question 32: I should very much like to have gone to that party of theirs, but _______.

A. I'm not invited B. I will not be invited

C. I have not been invited D. I was not invited

Question 33: Jane. "It's going to rain".

Mary. "_______".

A. I hope not so B. I don't hope either C. I don't hope so D. I hope not

Question 34: A good friend is _______ will stand by you when you are in trouble.

A. theone who B. a person that C. people who D. who

Question 35: _______, we tried our best to complete it.

A. Difficult as the homework was B. Thanks to the difficult homework

C. As though the homework was difficult D. Despite the homework was difficult

Question 36: She listened so attentively that not a word_______.

A. she had missed B. she missed C. she didn't miss D. did she miss

Question 37: On hearing the news she fainted and it was half an hour before she came_______ again.

A. round B. up C. over D. forward

Question 38: The policeman_______ him to appear as a witness.

A. let **B.** discouraged **C.** made **D.** compelled

Question 39: Many political radicals ***advocated*** that women should not be discriminated on the basic of their sex.

A. publicly supported **B.** rightly claimed **C.** publicly said **D.** openly criticized

Question 40: Staying in a hotel costs _______ renting a room in a dormitory for a week.

A. as much as twice **B.** twice as much as **C.** twice more than **D.** twice as

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to show the underlined part that needs correction.

Question 41: The reason he wants to take a leaving of absence is that he needs a complete rest.
A B C D

Question 42: His boss has asked him to respond immediately this fax.
A B C D

Question 43: It is the writing English that causes difficulties to foreigners .
A B C D

Question 44: The diameter of the Sun is more than one hundred times greater than the Earth.
A B C D

Question 45: Foreign students who are doing a decision about which school to attend may not know exactly where the choices are located.
A B C D

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to choose the sentence which is closest in meaning to the given one.

Question 46: Friendly though he may seem, he's not to be trusted.

A. He's too friendly to be trusted.
B. However he seems friendly, he's not to be trusted.
C. He may have friends, but he's not to be trusted.
D. However friendly he seems, he's not to be trusted.

Question 47: You should have persuaded him to change his mind.

A. It was essential to persuade him to change his mind but you didn't.
B. You didn't persuade him to change because of his mind.
C. You should persuade him to change his mind.
D. You persuaded him to change his mind but he didn't listen.

Question 48: When the unemployment rate is high, the crime rate is usually also high.

A. The unemployment rate and the crime rate are both higher.
B. The higher the unemployment rate is, the higher the crime rate is.
C. The unemployment rate is as high as the crime rate.
D. The high rate of unemployment depends on the high rate of crime.

Question 49: I wish you hadn't said that.

A. I wish you not to say that. **B.** If only you didn't say that.
C. I hope you will not say that. **D.** It would be nice if you hadn't said that.

Question 50: "You're always making terrible mistakes", said the teacher.

A. The teacher asked his students why they always made terrible mistakes.
B. The teacher realized that his students always made terrible mistakes.
C. The teacher complained about his students making terrible mistakes.
D. The teacher made his students not always make terrible mistakes.

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the one that best completes each sentence.

Question 51: My English is progressing _________.

A. odds and ends **B.** leaps and bounds **C.** bounds and leaps **D.** ends and odds

Question 52: Many of the current international problems we are now facing _________.

A. linguistic incompetencies
B. are the result of misunderstandings
C. are because of not understanding themselves
D. lack of the intelligent capabilities of understanding each other

Question 53: We got on well when we shared a flat, _________.

A. in spite of the different in our old
B. although the difference in our age
C. in spite that fact that I was much older than her
D. despite her being much older than me

Question 54: Having selected to represent the Association of American Engineers at the International Convention, ________.

A. the members applauded him
B. a speech had to be given by him
C. the members congratulated him
D. he gave a short acceptance speech

Question 55: When you do something, you should ________.

A. get through to
B. turn over a new leaf
C. weigh up the pros and cons
D. go down well with

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions from 56 to 60.

Telecommunicating is a form of computer communication between employees' homes and offices. For employees whose jobs involve sitting at a terminal or word processor entering data or typing reports, the location of the computer is of no consequence. If the machine can communicate over telephone lines, when the work is completed, employees can dial the office computer from a distant site and transmit the material to their employers. A recent survey in *USA Today* estimates that there are approximately 8. 7 million telecommuters. But although the numbers are rising annually, the trend does not appear to be as significant as predicted when *Business Week* published *"The Portable Executive"* as its cover story a few years ago. Why hasn't telecommuting become more popular?

Clearly, change simply takes time. But in addition, there has been active **resistance** on the part of many managers. These executives claim that supervising the telecommuters in a large work force scattered across the country would be too difficult, or, at least, systems for managing them are not yet developed, thereby complicating the manager's responsibilities.

It is also true that employees who are given the option of telecommuting are often reluctant to accept the opportunity. Most people feel that they need regular interaction with a group, and many are concerned that they will not have the same consideration for advancement if they are not more visible in the office setting. Some people feel that even when a space in their homes is set aside as a work area, they never really get away from the office.

Question 56: The author mentions all of the following as concerns of telecommuters EXCEPT_____ .

A. the lack of interaction with a group
B. the different system of supervision
C. the fact that the work space is in the home
D. the opportunities for advancement

Question 57: How many American workers are involved in telecommuting?

A. More than 8 million
B. More than predicted in *Business Week*
C. Fewer than estimated in *USA Today*
D. Fewer than last year

Question 58: It can be inferred from the passage that the author is ______.

A. the manager of a group of telecommuters
B. a reporter
C. a telecommuter
D. a statistician

Question 59: The word "resistance" could best be replaced by_______.

A. participation **B.** consideration **C.** opposition **D.** alteration

Question 60: Which of the following is the main topic of the passage?

A. A definition of telecommuting
B. The advantages of telecommuting
C. An overview of telecommuting
D. The failure of telecommuting

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions from 61 to 70.

Although they are an inexpensive supplier of vitamins, minerals, and high-quality protein, eggs also contain a high level of blood cholesterol, one of the major causes of heart diseases. One egg yolk, in fact, contains a little more than two-thirds of the suggested daily cholesterol limit. This knowledge has caused egg sales to plummet in recent years, which in turn has brought about the development of several alternatives to eating regular eggs.

One alternative is to eat substitute eggs. These egg substitutes are not really eggs, but they look **somewhat** like eggs when they are cooked. They have the advantage of having low cholesterol rates, and they can be scrambled or used in baking. One disadvantage, however, is that they are not good for frying, poaching, or boiling. A second alternative to regular eggs is a new type of egg, sometimes called 'designer' eggs. These eggs are produced by hens that are fed low-fat diets consisting of ingredients such as canola oil, flax, and rice bran. In spite of their diets, however, these hens produce eggs that contain the same amount of cholesterol as regular eggs. Yet, the producers of these eggs claim that eating their eggs will not raise the blood cholesterol in humans.

Egg producers claim that their product has been portrayed unfairly. They cite scientific studies to **back up** their claim. And, in fact, studies on the relationship between eggs and human cholesterol levels have brought **mixed results.** It may be that it is not the type of egg that is the main determinant of cholesterol but the person who is eating the eggs. Some people may be more sensitive to cholesterol derived from food than other people. In fact, there is evidence that certain dietary fats stimulate the body's production of blood cholesterol. Consequently, while it still makes sense to limit one's intake of eggs, even designer eggs, it seems that doing this without regulating dietary fat will probably not help reduce the blood cholesterol level.

Question 61: What is the main purpose of the passage?

A. To introduce the idea that dietary fat increases the blood cholesterol level.
B. To inform people about the relationship between eggs and cholesterol.
C. To persuade people that eggs are unhealthy and should not be eaten
D. To convince people to eat 'designer' eggs and egg substitutes.

Question 62: According to the passage, which of the following is a cause of heart diseases?

A. minerals **B.** cholesterol **C.** canola oil **D.** vitamins

Question 63: Which of the following could best replace the word 'somewhat'?

A. in fact **B.** a little **C.** indefinitely **D.** a lot

Question 64: What has been the cause for changes in the sale of eggs?

A. increasing price **B.** decreased production
C. dietary changes in hens **D.** concerns about cholesterol

Question 65: According to the passage, one yolk contains approximately what fraction of the suggested daily limit for human consumption of cholesterol?

A. 3/4 **B.** 2/3 **C.** 1/2 **D.** 1/3

Question 66: The word 'portrayed' could best be replaced by which of the following?

A. studied **B.** destroyed **C.** tested **D.** described

Question 67: What is the meaning of'back up'?

A. reverse **B.** advance **C.** block **D.** support

Question 68: What is meant by the phrase'mixed results'?

A. The results are blended. **B.** The results are a composite of things.
C. The results are inconclusive. **D.** The results are mingled together.

Question 69: According to the passage, egg substitutes cannot be used to make any of following types of eggs EXCEPT?

A. boiled **B.** poached **C.** scrambled **D.** fried

Question 70: According to the author, which of the following may reduce blood cholesterol?

A. reducing egg intake but not fat intake **B.** increasing egg intake and fat intake
C. decreasing egg intake and fat intake **D.** increasing egg intake but not fat intake

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word for each of the blanks 71 to 80.

The first question we might ask is: What can you learn in college that will help you in being an employee? The schools teach a (71)____ many things of value to the future accountant, doctor or electrician. Do they also teach anything of value to the future employee? Yes, they teach the one thing that it is perhaps most valuable for the future employee to know. But very few students bother (72)____ it. This basic is the skill ability to organize and express ideas in writing and in speaking. This means that your success as an employee will depend on your ability to communicate, with people and to (73)____ your own thoughts and ideas to them so they will (74)____ understand what you are driving at and be persuaded.

Of course, skill in expression is not enough (75)____ itself. You must have something to say in the first place. The effectiveness of your job depends (76) ____ your ability to make other people understand your work as they do on the quality of the work itself.

Expressing one's thoughts is one skill that the school can (77)______ teach. The foundations for skill in expression have to be (78)____ early: an interest in and an ear (79)____ language; experience in organizing ideas and data, in brushing aside the irrelevant, and above all the habit of verbal expression. If you do not lay these foundations (80) ____ your school years, you may never have an opportunity again.

Question 71: **A.** large **B.** great **C.** far **D.** lots
Question 72: **A.** learning **B.** to learn **C.** with learning **D.** learn
Question 73: **A.** interpret **B.** give out **C.** transfer **D.** present
Question 74: **A.** both **B.** not **C.** as well **D.** either
Question 75: **A.** on **B.** for **C.** by **D.** in
Question 76: **A.** on most **B.** most on **C.** much on **D.** on much
Question 77: **A.** quite **B.** hardly **C.** truly **D.** really
Question 78: **A.** lied **B.** laid **C.** lain **D.** lay
Question 79: **A.** by **B.** in **C.** for **D.** of
Question 80: **A.** during **B.** of **C.** for **D.** when

Đề số 11

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word or phrase that is OPPOSITE in meaning to the italic part in each of the following questions.

Question 1: Henry has found a ***temporary*** job in a factory.
A. eternal **B.** genuine **C.** permanent **D.** satisfactory

Question 2: Mr. Smith's new neighbors appear to be very ***friendly***.
A. amicable **B.** inapplicable **C.** hostile **D.** futile

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that differs from the rest in the position of the main stress in each of the following questions.

Question 3: **A.** punctuality **B.** technological **C.** characteristic **D.** representative
Question 4: **A.** equip **B.** vacant **C.** secure **D.** oblige
Question 5: **A.** effectiveness **B.** accountancy **C.** satisfaction **D.** appropriate
Question 6: **A.** prevention **B.** implement **C.** fertilize **D.** enterprise
Question 7: **A.** dynamism **B.** accompany **C.** comfortable **D.** interview

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

Question 8: We _______ today and I got into trouble because I hadn't done it.
A. were checked our homework **B.** had our homework checked
C. have our homework checking **D.** had checked our homework

Question 9: You can go to the party tonight _______ you are sober when you come home.
A. as long as **B.** as far as **C.** as soon as **D.** as well as

Question 10: She must _______ in the garage when we came that's why she didn't hear the bell.
A. have been working **B.** be working **C.** have worked **D.** work

Question 11: I'm sorry, but I've got _______ much work to do to come to the beach today.
A. too **B.** such **C.** enough **D.** so

Question 12: It's essential that every student _______ the exam before attending the course.
A. passes **B.** would pass **C.** passed **D.** pass

Question 13: I decided to go to the library as soon as I _______.
A. would finish what I did **B.** finished what I did
C. finished what I was doing **D.** finish what I did

Question 14: Ancient Egyptians mummified the dead bodies through the use of chemicals, _______ ancient Peruvians did through natural processes.
A. because **B.** whereas **C.** whether or not **D.** even though

Question 15: Please cut my hair _______ the style in this magazine.
A. the same length like **B.** the same length as **C.** the same long like **D.** the same long as

Question 16: _______ in this national park declined from a few thousand to a few hundred in ten years.

A. For a number of tigers **B.** The number of tigers
C. A number of tigers **D.** That the number of tigers

Question 17: _______, he would have been able to pass the exam.
A. Studying more **B.** Had he studied more
C. If he studied more **D.** If he were studying more

Question 18: Study harder _______.
A. if you will pass the exam **B.** unless you pass the exam
C. or you won't pass the exam **D.** and you pass the exam

Question 19: Fire safety in family houses, _______ most fire deaths occur, is difficult.
A. how **B.** when **C.** why **D.** where

Question 20: _______ of the financial crisis, all they could do was hold on and hope that things would improve.
A. In the end **B.** At the height **C.** On the top **D.** At the bottom

Question 21: When I got my case back, it had been damaged _______ repair.
A. over **B.** further **C.** above **D.** beyond

Question 22: We intend to _______ with the old system as soon as we have developed a better one.
A. do up **B.** do in **C.** do away **D.** do down

Question 23: _______ that she burst into tears.
A. So angry was she **B.** Such her anger **C.** She was so anger **D.** Her anger was so

Question 24: We regret to tell you that the materials you ordered are _______.
A. out of reach **B.** out of practice **C.** out of stock **D.** out of work

Question 25: Do you remember Daisy? I ran _______ her at the Fair yesterday.
A. by **B.** down **C.** across **D.** in

Question 26: I'm really sleepy today. I wish I _______ Bob to the airport late last night.
A. weren't taking **B.** didn't take **C.** hadn't had to take **D.** didn't have to take

Question 27: Matthew's hands were covered in oil because he _______ his bike.
A. had been mending **B.** has mended **C.** has been mending **D.** had mended

Question 28: –"I think we should recycle these bags. It will help protect the environment."
–"_______"
A. Never mind **B.** I can't agree with you more
C. You can say that again **D.** It's rubbish. We shouldn't use it.

Question 29: Mark: -"_______"
Helen: "Oh, thank you. I just got it yesterday."
A. What a beautiful dress you have on!
B. How a beautiful dress you're wearing!
C. You've just bought this beautiful dress, haven't you?
D. When have you got this beautiful dress?

Question 30: Host: "I'm terribly sorry for this inconvenience."
Guests: -"_______"
A. It's mine. I came late **B.** It's not your fault **C.** I'll do better next time **D.** Fine, thanks

Question 31: Once known as the "Golden State" because of its gold mines, _______.
A. North Carolina today mines few metallic minerals
B. few metallic minerals are mined in North Carolina today
C. there are few metallic minerals mined in North Carolina today
D. today in North Carolina few metallic minerals are mined

Question 32: Anyone who has ever pulled weeds from a garden _______ roots firmly anchor plants to the soil.
A. well aware **B.** is well aware that **C.** is well aware of **D.** well aware that

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to show the underlined part that needs correcting.

Question 33: Children's games, which are amusements involve (A) more than one individual, appear to (B) be culturally (C) universal (D).

Question 34: When I came back (A) I realized (B) that my camera (C) had been disappeared (D).

Question 35: If either of you take a vacation now, we won't be able to finish this work.
A B C D

Question 36: Among the world's 44 richest countries, there has been not war since 1945.
A B C D

Question 37: What we know about certain diseases are still not sufficient to prevent them from spreading
A B C
easily among the population.
D

Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word or phrase that is CLOSEST in meaning to the italic part in each of the following questions.

Question 38: The lost hikers ***stayed alive*** by eating wild berries and drinking spring water.

A. revived **B.** surprised **C.** connived **D.** survived

Question 39: Father has lost his job, so we'll have to ***tighten our belt*** to avoid getting into debt.

A. earn money **B.** save money **C.** sit still **D.** economize

Question 40: She was brought up in a ***well-off*** family. She can't understand the problems we are facing.

A. wealthy **B.** kind **C.** broke **D.** poor

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

The modern comic strip started out as ammunition in a newspaper war between giants of the American press in the late nineteenth century. The first full-color comic strip appeared in January 1894 in the New York World, owned by Joseph Pulitzer. The first regular weekly full-color comic supplement, similar to today's Sunday funnies, appeared two years later, in William Randolph Hearst's rival New York paper, the Morning Journal.

Both were immensely popular and publishers realized that supplementing the news with comic relief boosted the sale of papers. The Morning Journal started another feature in 1896, the "Yellow Kid", the first continuous comic character in the United States, whose creator, Richard Outcault, had been **lured away from** the World by the ambitious Hearst. The "Yellow Kid" was in many ways a pioneer. Its comic dialogue was the strictly urban farce that came to characterize later strips, and **it** introduced the speech balloon inside the strip, usually placed above the characters' heads.

The first strip to **incorporate** all the elements of later comics was Rudolph Dirks's "Katzenjammer Kids", based on Wilhelm Busch's Max and Moritz, a European satire of the nineteenth century. The "Kids" strip, first published in 1897, served as the **prototype** for future American strips. It contained not only speech balloons, but a continuous cast of characters, and was divided into small regular panels that did away with the larger panoramic scenes of earlier comics.

Newspaper syndication played a major role in spreading the popularity of comic strips throughout the country. Though weekly colored comics came first, daily black-and-white strips were not far behind. The first appeared in the Chicago American in 1904. It was followed by many imitators, and by 1915 black-and-white comic strips had become a **staple** of daily newspapers around the country.

Question 41: In what order does the author discuss various comic strips in the passage?

A. In the order in which they were created.

B. From most popular to least popular.

C. According to the newspaper in which they appeared.

D. In alphabetical order by title.

Question 42: According to the passage, the "Yellow Kid" was the first comic strip to do all of the following ***EXCEPT*** _______.

A. feature the same character in each episode **B.** include dialogue inside a balloon

C. appear in a Chicago newspaper **D.** characterize city life in a humorous way

Question 43: The word "prototype" is closest in meaning to _______.

A. model **B.** story **C.** humor **D.** drawing

Question 44: The word "staple" is closest in meaning to _______.

A. new version **B.** huge success **C.** regular feature **D.** popular edition

Question 45: The word "incorporate" is closest in meaning to _______.

A. combine **B.** mention **C.** create **D.** affect

Question 46: Why does the author mention Joseph Pulitzer and William Randolph Hearst?

A. Their comic strips are still published today.
B. They owned major competitive newspapers.
C. They established New York's first newspaper.
D. They published comic strips about the newspaper war.

Question 47: The word "it" refers to _______.
A. balloon **B.** farce **C.** dialogue **D.** the "Yellow Kid"

Question 48: The passage suggests that comic strips were popular for which of the following reasons?
A. Readers enjoyed the unusual drawings. **B.** They were about real-life situations.
C. Readers could identify with the characters. **D.** They provided a break from serious news stories.

Question 49: To say that Richard Outcault had been "lured away from" the World by Hearst means which of the following?
A. Hearst warned Outcault not to leave the World. **B.** Hearst convinced Outcault to leave the World.
C. Hearst fired Outcault from the World. **D.** Hearst wanted Outcault to work for the World.

Question 50: What does the passage mainly discuss?
A. The differences between early and modern comic strips.
B. Features of early comic strips in the United States.
C. The effects of newspapers on comic strip stories.
D. A comparison of two popular comic strips.

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to each of the following questions.

Question 51: The noise next door did not stop until after midnight.
A. It was not until after midnight that the noise next door stopped.
B. It was midnight and the noise next door stopped.
C. The noise next door stopped at midnight
D. Not until after midnight the noise next door stopped.

Question 52: Their dog was so fierce that nobody would visit them.
A. They had a so fierce dog that nobody would visit them.
B. Their dog was too fierce to visit.
C. They had a such fierce dog that nobody would visit them.
D. They had so fierce a dog that nobody would visit them.

Question 53: If you want to be kept informed about current affairs, you should listen to the radio.
A. Listening to the radio and you will be kept informed about current affairs.
B. A good way of keeping yourself informed about current affairs is listen to the radio.
C. Listening to the radio is a good way of keeping yourself informed about current affairs.
D. Only by listening to the radio, you can keep yourself informed about current affairs.

Question 54: I travel by bus only when I have no alternative.
A. I travel by bus only as a last resort.
B. It's my only alternative to travel by bus.
C. I resort to travel by bus only when I have no alternative.
D. Travelling by bus is my only alternative.

Question 55: Calling Jim is pointless because his phone is out of order.
A. It's worth not calling Jim because his phone is out of order.
B. It's no use to call Jim because his phone is out of order.
C. It's useless calling Jim because his phone is out of order.
D. There's no point calling Jim because his phone is out of order.

Question 56: The Prime Minister is unlikely to call an early general election.
A. The likelihood is that the Prime Minister will call an early general election.
B. The likelihood is great that the Prime Minister will call an early general election.
C. It's likely that the Prime Minister will call an early general election.
D. There is little likelihood of the Prime Minister calling an early general election.

Question 57: Lin's success took us all by surprise.
A. We were taken aback by all of Lin's successes. **B.** Lin's success was surprised to all of us.
C. Lin was successful, which surprised all of us. **D.** We took all of Lin's successes surprisingly.

Question 58: You are in this mess right now because you didn't listen to me in the first place.

A. If you listened to my advice in the first place, you wouldn't be in this mess right now.
B. If you had listened to my advice in the first place, you wouldn't be in this mess right now.
C. If you listen to my advice in the first place, you will not be in this mess right now.
D. If you had listened to my advice in the first place, you wouldn't have been in this mess right now.

Question 59: Fiona goes to the theater once in a blue moon.

A. Fiona goes to the theater when the moon is full.
B. Fiona rarely goes to the theater.
C. Fiona goes to the theater when the blue moon is on.
D. Fiona goes to the theater only once a month.

Question 60: What the politician was saying fell on deaf ears last night.

A. The politician fell deaf when he was speaking last night.
B. What the politician was saying deafened the listeners last night.
C. No one listened to what the politician was saying last night.
D. No one listened to what the politician was saying last night because they had deaf ears.

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word for each of the blanks

Mobile phones emit microwave radio emissions. Researchers are questioning whether exposure to these radio waves might (61) _______ to brain cancer. So far, the data are not conclusive. The scientific evidence does not (62) _______ us to say with certainly that mobile phones are categorically (63) _______. On the other hand, current research has not yet (64) _______ clear adverse effect associated with the prolonged use of mobile phones. Numerous studies are now going (65) _______ in various countries. Some of the results are contradictory but others have shown an association between mobile phone use and cancer. (66) _______, these studies are preliminary and the issue needs further, long - term investigation.

(67) _______ the scientific data is more definite, it is prudent for people to try not to use mobile phone for long (68) _______ of time. Don't think that hands free phones are any safer either. At the moment, research is in fact showing the (69) _______ and they may be just as dangerous. It is also thought that young people (70) _______ bodies are still growing may be at particular risk.

Question 61: A. cause	**B.** bring	**C.** produce	**D.** lead
Question 62: A. make	**B.** let	**C.** able	**D.** enable
Question 63: A. risky	**B.** secure	**C.** unhealthy	**D.** safe
Question 64: A. proved	**B.** created	**C.** demonstrated	**D.** caused
Question 65: A. on	**B.** about	**C.** through	**D.** by
Question 66: A. While	**B.** Though	**C.** Additionally	**D.** However
Question 67: A. Until	**B.** When	**C.** Provide	**D.** As
Question 68: A. quantities	**B.** periods	**C.** amounts	**D.** intervals
Question 69: A. way	**B.** truth	**C.** opposite	**D.** fact
Question 70: A. whose	**B.** that	**C.** with	**D.** as

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the Questions.

Butterflies are among the most extensively studied insects, an estimated 90 percent of the world's species have scientific names. As a **consequence**, they are, perhaps, the best group of insects for examining patterns of terrestrial biotic diversity and distribution. Butterflies also have a favorable image with the general public. Hence, they are an excellent group for communicating information on science and conservation issues such as diversity.

Perhaps the aspect of butterfly diversity that has received the most attention over the past century is the **striking** difference in species richness between tropical and temperate regions.

For example, in 1875 one biologist pointed out the diversity of butterflies in the Amazon when he mentioned that about 700 species were found within an hour's walk, whereas the total number found on the British Islands did not **exceed** 66, and the whole of Europe supported only 321. This early comparison of tropical and temperate butterfly richness has been well confirmed.

A general theory of diversity would have to predict not only this difference between temperate and tropical zones, but also patterns within each region, and how these patterns vary among different animal and plant groups. However, for butterflies, variation of species richness within temperate or tropical regions, rather than between them, is poorly understood. Indeed, comparisons of numbers of species among the Amazon basin, **tropical Asia**, and Africa are still mostly "personal communication" citations, even for vertebrates. In other words, unlike comparison between temperate and tropical areas, these patterns are still in the documentation phase.

In documenting geographical variation in butterfly diversity, some arbitrary, practical decisions are made. Diversity, number of species, and species richness are used synonymously; *little is known about the evenness of butterfly distribution*. The New World butterflies make up the preponderance of examples because they are the most familiar species. It is hoped that by focusing on them, the errors **generated** by imperfect and incomplete taxonomy will be minimized.

Question 71: Which aspect of butterflies does the passage mainly discuss?
A. Their physical characteristics
B. Their adaptation to different habitats
C. Their names
D. Their variety

Question 72: The word "consequence" in the passage is closest in meaning to "_______".
A. requirement
B. analysis
C. result
D. explanation

Question 73 : Butterflies are a good example for communicating information about conservation issues because they _______.
A. are found mainly in temperate climates
B. have been given scientific names
C. are simple in structure
D. are viewed positively by people

Question 74: The word "striking" in the passage is closest in meaning to "_______".
A. noticeable
B. successful
C. confusing
D. physical

Question 75: The word "exceed" in the passage is closest in meaning to "_______".
A. allow
B. go beyond
C. come close to
D. locate

Question 76: All of the followings are mentioned as being important parts of a general theory of diversity **EXCEPT** _______.
A. differences between temperate and tropical zones
B. variation of patterns of distribution of species among different animals and plants
C. patterns of distribution of species in each region
D. migration among temperate and tropical zones

Question 77: The author mentions "tropical Asia" in the passage as an example of a location where _______.
A. a general theory of butterfly diversity has not yet been firmly established
B. butterflies are affected by human populations
C. butterfly behavior varies with climate
D. documenting plant species is more difficult than documenting butterfly species

Question 78: Which of the following is NOT well understood by biologists?
A. European butterfly habitats
B. Comparisons of behavior patterns of butterflies and certain animal groups
C. Differences in species richness within a temperate or a tropical region
D. Differences in species richness between temperate and tropical regions

Question 79: The idea "little is known about the evenness of butterfly distribution" is that _______.
A. there are many other things that we don't know about butterfly evenness distribution
B. we don't know anything about butterfly evenness distribution
C. we know much about butterfly evenness distribution
D. we know about butterfly evenness distribution to some extent

Question 80: The word "generated" in the passage is closest in meaning to "_______".
A. assisted
B. estimated
C. requested
D. caused

Đề số 12

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

Question 1: Last year she earned _______ her brother.
A. twice as much as **B.** twice more than **C.** twice as many as **D.** twice as more as

Question 2: Little ______ he know how much suffering he has caused.
A. didn't **B.** should **C.** won't **D.** does

Question 3: The politician tried to arouse the crowd, but most of them were ________ to his arguments.
A. closed **B.** indifferent **C.** careless **D.** dead

Question 4: - Can you take the day off tomorrow?
- Well, I'll have to get _________ from my boss.
A. permission **B.** licence **C.** allowance **D.** permit

Question 5: I do not believe that this preposterous scheme is _____ of our serious consideration.
A. worthy **B.** worth **C.** worthwhile **D.** worthless

Question 6: __________ the fifth largest among the nine planets that make up our solar system.
A. The Earth being **B.** The Earth is **C.** That the Earth is **D.** Being the Earth

Question 7: Mike: "I have passed all my examinations !"
Joan: "_________"
A. My dear! **B.** Best wishes! **C.** Well done! **D.** That'svery well!

Question 8: Very often the chocolate inside is not as exciting as its ________.
A. coat **B.** paper **C.** cover **D.** wrapper

Question 9: I'vebeen ______ advised not to say anything.
A. seriously **B.** greatly **C.** strongly **D.** significantly

Question 10: Dr. Evans has _________ a valuable contribution to the life of the school.
A. done **B.** created **C.** caused **D.** made

Question 11: No matter _______, Mozart was an accomplished composer while still a child.
A. how it seems remarkable **B.** how remarkable it seems
C. it seems remarkable how **D.** how seems it remarkable

Question 12: You may borrow as many books as you like, provided you show them to ___ is at the desk.
A. whoever **B.** who **C.** whom **D.** which

Question 13: It was difficult to guess what her ________ to the news would be.
A. feelings **B.** reaction **C.** capital **D.** opinion

Question 14: ________ some countries have ruined their agriculture, squandering money on uneconomic factories, the Ivory Coast has stuck to what it is good at.
A. After **B.** During **C.** When **D.** While

Question 15: Harry: "May I smoke?"
Kate: "________"
A. What suits you? **B.** You are free **C.** Accommodate yourself! **D.** Go ahead!

Question 16: _________ perhaps the most awe inspiring among the great structures of the world.
A. The Great Wall of China **B.** The Great Wall of China is
C. That he Great Wall of China is **D.** The Great Wall of China which is

Question 17: We need ________ information before we can decide.
A. further **B.** farther **C.** far **D.** furthest

Question 18: Sportsmen __________ their political differences on the sports field.
A. take part **B.** putaside **C.** takeplace **D.** keepapart

Question 19: _______ is to forget all about it.
A. At best you can do **B.** The best thing you can do
C. What best you can do **D.** You can do the best

Question 20: Maria: "Can I borrow your umbrella for a day?"
Ann: "____________"
A. With pleasure **B.** Ready **C.** Welcome **D.** Yes, I can

Question 21: ________ long thought to have no bones, small amounts of bone were recently found at the bases of the teeth in some species.

A. Although sharks were **B.** Despite sharks being
C. In spite of sharks are **D.** Nevertheless, sharks

Question 22: Such a judge _________ retire from his job before the retirement age.

A. as well as **B.** may as well **C.** so as to **D.** as much a

Question 23: Sue: "I've got a new grammar book."
Robert: "__________"

A. What its price? **B.** How many cost? **C.** How much was it? **D.** How much you paid?

Question 24: When she __________ her mistake, she apologized.

A. realized **B.** realize **C.** was realizing **D.** has realized

Question 25: _______ daily promotes physical as well as emotional well-being in people of all ages.

A. Having exercised **B.** Those who exercise **C.** For exercising **D.** Exercising

Question 26: As it was very hot in summer, sales of bottles of water went _______ the roof.

A. through **B.** to **C.** above **D.** over

Question 27: If only he _______ accept some help with the work instead of trying to do it alone!

A. will **B.** would **C.** may **D.** were

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word or phrase that is closest in meaning to the underlined part in each of the following questions.

Question 28: He was asked to account for his presence at the scene of crime.

A. complain **B.** exchange **C.** explain **D.** arrange

Question 29: The teacher gave some suggestions on what could come out for the examination.

A. effects **B.** symptoms **C.** hints **D.** demonstrations

Question 30: I'll take the new job whose salary is fantastic.

A. reasonable **B.** acceptable **C.** prettyhigh **D.** wonderful

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on you answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to each of the following questions.

Question 31: "I was not there at the time," he said.

A. He denied to have been there at the time. **B.** He denied that he had not been there at the time.
C. He denied to be there at the time. **D.** He denied having been there at the time.

Question 32: "Let's go out for a walk now," he suggested.

A. He suggested going out for a walk then. **B.** He suggested to go out for a walk then.
C. He suggested them to go out for a walk then. **D.** He suggested them going out for a walk then.

Question 33: "I am sorry, Jean. I broke your bicycle," said John.

A. John apologized Jean for breaking her bicycle.
B. John apologized Jean for having broken her bicycle
C. John apologized to Jean to have broken her bicycle.
D. John apologized to Jean for having broken her bicycle.

Question 34: "I would like you not to go out with him, Ann" says her mother.

A. Ann's mother would rather she doesn't go out with him.
B. Ann's mother would rather her not to go out with him.
C. Ann's mother would rather she didn't go out with him.
D. Ann's mother would rather she wouldn't go out with him.

Question 35: "You broke my glasses," said the woman to me.

A. The woman blames me of breaking her glasses.
B. The woman blamed me of breaking her glasses.
C. The woman blames me for having broken her glasses.
D. The woman blamed me for having broken her glasses.

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that differs from the rest in the position of the main stress in each of the following questions.

Question 36: **A.** disaster **B.** encounter **C.** determine **D.** consonant
Question 37: **A.** referee **B.** agriculture **C.** personality **D.** mathematics
Question 38: **A.** weather **B.** animal **C.** human **D.** canteen

Question 39: **A.** gallery **B.** satellite **C.** different **D.** cathedral

Question 40: **A.** familiar **B.** redundant **C.** customary **D.** reluctant

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to show the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.

Question 41: It is important that you turned off the heater every morning before you leave for class.
A **B** **C** **D**

Question 42: The children had such difficult time when they began school in their new neighbourhood that their parents decided never to move again.
A **B** **C** **D**

Question 43: Those who had already purchased tickets were instructed to go to gate first immediately.
A **B** **C** **D**

Question 44: The lion has long been a symbol of strength, power, and it is very cruel.
A **B** **C** **D**

Question 45: Nobody had known before the presentation that Sue and her sister will receive the awards for outstanding scholarships
A **B** **C** **D**

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on you answer sheet to indicate the sentence that best combines each pair of sentences in the following questions.

Question 46: He is very intelligent. He can solve all the problems in no time.
A. So intelligent is he that he can solve all the problems in no time.
B. He is very intelligentthat he can solve all the problems in no time.
C. An intelligent student is he that he can solve all the problems in no time.
D. So intelligent a student is hethat he can solve all the problems in no time.

Question 47: We cut down many forests. The Earth becomes hot.
A. The more forests we cut down, the hotter the Earth becomes.
B. The more we cut down forests, the hotter the Earth becomes.
C. The more forests we cut down, the Earth becomes hotter.
D. The more we cut down forests, the Earth becomes hotter.

Question 48: You don't try to work hard. You will fail in the exam.
A. Unless you don't try to work hard, you will fail in the exam.
B. Unless you try to work hard, you won't fail in the exam.
C. Unless you try to work hard, you will fail in the exam.
D. Unless do you try to work hard, you will fail in the exam.

Question 49: The coffee was not strong. It didn't keep us awake.
A. The coffee was very strong, but it couldn't keep us awake.
B. We were kept awake because the coffee was strong.
C. The coffee was not strong enough to keep us awake.
D. The coffee was so hot that it didn't keep us awake.

Question 50: He didn't take his father's advice. That's why he is out of work.
A. If he had taken his father's advice, he would not have been out of work.
B. If he took his father's advice, he would not be out of work.
C. If he had taken his father's advice, he would not be out of work.
D. If he takes his father's advice, he will not be out of work.

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 51 to 60.

Accustomed though we are to speaking of the films made before 1927 as "silent", the film has never been, in the full sense of the word, silent. From the very beginning, music was regarded as an indispensable accompaniment; when the Lumiere films were shown at the first public film exhibition in the United States in February 1896, they were accompanied by piano improvisations on popular tunes. At first, the music played bore no special relationship to the films; an accompaniment of any kind was sufficient. Within a very short time, however, the incongruity of playing lively music to a solemn film became apparent, and film pianists began to take some care in matching their pieces to the mood of the film.

As movie theaters grew in number and importance, a violinist, and perhaps a cellist, would be added to the pianist in certain cases, and in the larger movie theaters small orchestras were formed. For a number of years the selection of music for each film program rested entirely in the hands of the conductor or leader of the orchestra, and very often the principal qualification for holding such a position was not skill or taste so much as the ownership of a large personal library of musical pieces. Since the conductor seldom saw the films until the night before they were to be shown (if, indeed, the conductor was lucky enough to see **them** then), the musical arrangement was normally improvised in the greatest hurry.

To help meet this difficulty, film distributing companies started the practice of publishing suggestions for musical accompaniments. In 1909, for example, the Edison Company began issuing with their films such indications of mood as "pleasant', "sad", "lively". The suggestions became more explicit, and so emerged the musical cue sheet containing indications of mood, the titles of suitable pieces of music, and precise directions to show where one piece led into the next.

Certain films had music especially **composed** for them. The most famous of these early special **scores** was that composed and arranged for D. W. Griffith's film *Birth of a Nation*, which was released in 1915.

Question 51: The passage mainly discusses music that was ____________.

A. performed before the showing of a film **B.** played during silent films

C. recorded during film exhibitions **D.** specifically composed for certain movie theaters

Question 52: What can be inferred that the passage about the majority of films made after 1927?

A. They were truly "silent". **B.** They were accompanied by symphonic orchestras.

C. They incorporated the sound of the actors' voices. **D.** They corresponded to specific musical compositions.

Question 53: It can be inferred that orchestra conductors who worked in movie theaters needed to ________.

A. be able to play many instruments **B.** have pleasant voices

C. be familiar with a wide variety of music **D.** be able to compose original music

Question 54: The word **"them"** in paragraph 2 refers to ________.

A. years **B.** hands **C.** pieces **D.** films

Question 55: According to the passage, what kind of business was the Edison Company?

A. It produced electricity. **B.** It distributed films.

C. It published musical arrangements. **D.** It made musical instruments.

Question 56: It may be inferred from the passage that the first musical cue sheets appeared around _________.

A. 1896 **B.** 1909 **C.** 1915 **D.** 1927

Question 57: Which of the following notations is most likely to have been included on a musical cue sheet of the early 1900's?

A. "Calm, peaceful" **B.** "Piano, violin"

C. "Key of C major" **D.** "Directed by D. W. Griffith's

Question 58: The word **"composed"** in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to __________.

A. selected **B.** combined **C.** played **D.** created

Question 59: The word **"scores"** in paragraph 4 most likely mean ___________.

A. totals **B.** successes **C.** groups of musicians **D.** musical compositions

Question 60: The passage probably continues with a discussion of ___________.

A. other films directed by D. W. Griffith **B.** famous composers of the early twentieth century

C. silent films by other directors **D.** the music in Birth of a Nation

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word for each of the blanks from 61 to 70.

NEIGHBOURS INFLUENCE BUYING DECISIONS

However objective we believe ourselves to be, most of us do not judge a product solely on its merits, considering quality, value and style before making a decision. (61)________, we are easily influenced by the people around us.

There is nothing (62)________ with this. It is probably a smarter way to make decisions than (63)________ on only our own opinions. But it does make life hard for companies. They have long understood that groups of friends and relatives tend to buy the same products, but understanding the reasons has been tricky. It is because they are so similar with (64)_______ to how much money they make and what television ads they watch that they independently (65)_______ at the same decision? Or do they copy one another, perhaps (66)______ envy or perhaps because they have shared information about the products?

Research in Finland recently found overwhelming evidence that neighbours have a big influence on buying decisions. When one of a person's ten nearest neighbours bought a car, the chances that that person would buy a car of the same brand during the next week and a half (67)_________ by 86 per cent. The researchers argued that it was not just a (68)________ of envy. Used cars seemed to attract neighbours even more than new cars. This suggested that people were not trying to (69)_______ up with their neighbours, they were keen to learn from them. Since used cars are less reliable, a recommendation of one can (70)_______ influence a buying decision.

Question 61: **A.** What's more **B.** Instead **C.** Unlike **D.** In place
Question 62: **A.** wrong **B.** silly **C.** bad **D.** daft
Question 63: **A.** basing **B.** trusting **C.** supposing **D.** relying
Question 64: **A.** connection **B.** regard **C.** relation **D.** concern
Question 65: **A.** reach **B.** come **C.** arrive **D.** get
Question 66: **A.** for **B.** as to **C.** out of **D.** about
Question 67: **A.** boosted **B.** rose **C.** enlarged **D.** lifted
Question 68: **A.** thing **B.** point **C.** matter **D.** fact
Question 69: **A.** keep **B.** stay **C.** hold **D.** follow
Question 70: **A.** fiercely **B.** strongly **C.** firmly **D.** intensely

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 71 to 80.

Glass is a remarkable substance made from the simplest raw materials. It can be colored or colorless, monochrome or polychrome, transparent, translucent, or opaque. It is lightweight impermeable to liquids, readily cleaned and reused, **durable** yet fragile, and often very beautiful Glass can be decorated in multiple ways and its optical properties are exceptional. In all its myriad forms - as table ware, containers, in architecture and design - glass represents a major achievement in the history of technological developments.

Since the Bronze Age about 3,000 B. C. , glass has been used for making various kinds of objects. It was first made from a mixture of silica, line and an alkali such as soda or potash, and these remained the basic ingredients of glass until the development of lead glass in the seventeenth century. When heated, the mixture becomes soft and malleable and can be formed by various techniques into a vast array of shapes and sizes. The homogeneous mass thus formed by melting then cools to create glass, but in contrast to most materials formed in this way (metals, for instance), glass lacks the crystalline structure normally associated with solids, and instead retains the random molecular structure of **a liquid.** In effect, as molten glass cools, it progressively stiffens until rigid, but does so without setting up a network of interlocking crystals **customarily** associated with that process. This is why glass shatters so easily when dealt a blow. Why glass deteriorates over time, especially when **exposed** to moisture, and why glassware must be slowly reheated and uniformly cooled after manufacture to release internal stresses **induced** by uneven cooling.

Another unusual feature of glass is the manner in which its viscosity changes as **it** turns from a cold substance into a hot, ductile liquid. Unlike metals that flow or "freeze" at specific temperatures glass progressively softens as the temperature rises, going through varying stages of malleability until it flows like a thick syrup. Each stage of malleability allows the glass to be manipulated into various forms, by different techniques, and if suddenly cooled the object retains the shape achieved at that point. Glass is thus amenable to a greater number of heat-forming techniques than most other materials.

Question 71: Why does the author list the characteristics of glass in paragraph 1?
A. To demonstrate how glass evolved **B.** To show the versatility of glass.
C. To explain glassmaking technology **D.** To explain the purpose of each component of glass

Question 72: The word "**durable**" in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to______.
A. lasting **B.** delicate **C.** heavy **D.** plain

Question 73: What does the author imply about the raw materials used to make glass?
A. They were the same for centuries. **B.** They are liquid.
C. They are transparent. **D.** They are very heavy.

Question 74: According to the passage, how is glass that has cooled and become rigid different from most other rigid substances?
A. It has an interlocking crystal network. **B.** It has an unusually low melting temperature.

C. It has varying physical properties. **D.** It has a random molecular structure.

Question 75: The word "**customarily**" in paragraph 2 could best be replaced by "______".

A. naturally **B.** necessarily **C.** usually **D.** certainly

Question 76: The words "**exposed to**" in paragraph 2 most likely mean ______.

A. hardened by **B.** chilled with **C.** subjected to **D.** deprived of

Question 77: What must be done to release the internal stresses that build up in glass products during manufacture?

A. The glass must be reheated and evenly cooled.

B. The glass must be cooled quickly.

C. The glass must be kept moist until cooled.

D. The glass must be shaped to its desired form immediately

Question 78: The word "**induced**" in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to_______.

A. joined **B.** missed **C.** caused **D.** lost

Question 79: The word "**it**" in paragraph 3 refers to________.

A. feature **B.** glass **C.** manner **D.** viscosity

Question 80: According to the passage, why can glass be more easily shaped into specific forms than can metals

A. It resists breaking when heated

B. It has better optical properties.

C. It retains heat while its viscosity changes.

D. It gradually becomes softer as its temperature rises.

Đề số 13

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

Question 1: He tries to _______ himself with everyone by paying them compliments.

A. gratify **B.** please **C.** ingratiate **D.** commend

Question 2: As he made no ______ to our quarrel, I assumed he had forgiven me.

A. statement **B.** mention **C.** reference **D.** comment

Question 3: It was found that he lacked the ________ to pursue a difficult task to the very end.

A. persuasion **B.** commitment **C.** engagement **D.** obligation

Question 4: The newspaper did not mention the ______ of the damage caused by the fire.

A. range **B.** extent **C.** amount **D.** quality

Question 5: Frankly, I'd rather you ______ anything about it for the time being.

A. don't do **B.** hadn't done **C.** didn't do **D.** haven't done

Question 6: Since they aren't answering their telephone, they _____

A. must have left **B.** should have left **C.** need have left **D.** can have left

Question 7: He can not ______ ignorance as his excuse; he should have known what was happening in his own department.

A. insist **B.** plead **C.** refer **D.** defend

Question 8: I was angry when you saw me because I ______ with my sister.

A. have been arguing **B.** had been arguing **C.** argued **D.** would argue

Question 9: Luckily, I _______ a new pair of sunglasses as I found mine at the bottom of a bag.

A. needn't have bought **B.** needed not to buy **C.** didn't need to by **D.** hadn't to buy

Question 10: The book would have been perfect ________ the ending.

A. had it not been for **B.** it had not been for **C.** it hadn't been for **D.** hadn't it been for.

Question 11: I'm __________ my brother is.

A. nowhere like so ambitious **B.** nothing near as ambitious as

C. nothing as ambitious than **D.** nowhere near as ambitious as

Question 12: _________ I'd like to help you out, I'm afraid I just haven't got any spare money at the moment.

A. Even **B.** Despite **C.** Much as **D.** Try as

Question 13: Hardly ________ of the paintings at the gallery were for sale

A. none **B.** few **C.** some **D.** any

Question 14: Mr. Nixon refused to answer the questions on the ________ that the matter was confidential.

A. reasons **B.** excuses **C.** grounds **D.** foundation

Question 15: William is an authority _______ medieval tapestries.

A. on **B.** with **C.** about **D.** in

Question 16: They attempted to __________ the painting to its original condition.

A. restore **B.** renovate **C.** repair **D.** refurbish

Question 17: Jane's very modest, always ________ her success.

A. playing down **B.** turning around **C.** keeping down **D.** pushing back

Question 18: I feel _________ to inform the committee that a number of members are very unhappy with the decision.

A. my duty **B.** it my duty **C.** this my duty **D.** that my duty

Question 19: I'm sure when you've stopped looking for your keys, they'll _____ up somewhere.

A. take **B.** look **C.** turn **D.** pull

Question 20: It's very easy to _______ over when the snow is hard.

A. slide **B.** skid **C.** skate **D.** slip

Question 21: All things_________, he is the best president we are likely to get.

A. considered **B.** thought **C.** taken **D.** added

Question 22: Check the bottles carefully to make sure they have not been ______

A. broken into **B.** taken out **C.** touched up **D.** tampered with

Question 23: Harry: " _______"

Kate: "Yes. I'd like to buy a computer. "

A. Do you look for something? **B.** Good morning. Can I help you?

C. Excuse me. Do you want to buy it? **D.** Can you help me buy something?

Question 24: Peter: "I've been awarded a scholarship to study in America. "

Kate: "Uh, really? __________!"

A. Take care of yourself **B.** Congratulations **C.** You are always lucky **D.** Lucky as you are

Question 25: Tom: " Would you take this along to the office for me?"

Jerry: "_________"

A. Never mind **B.** Yes, with pleasure **C.** Yes, that's right **D.** Not at all

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that is closest in meaning to the underlined part in each of the following questions.

Question 26: The famous racehorse Secretariat had to be destroyed because of a painful, incurable hoof disease.

A. disabling **B.** vexatious **C.** dangerous **D.** irreparable

Question 27: In most countries, compulsory military service does not apply to women.

A. superior **B.** mandatory **C.** beneficial **D.** constructive

Question 28: Scientists warn of the impending extinction of many species of plants and animals.

A. irrefutable **B.** imminent **C.** formidable **D.** absolute

Question 29: The aircraft carrier is indispensable in naval operations against sea or shore based enemies.

A. unique **B.** novel **C.** exotic **D.** vital

Question 30: The use of lasers in surgery has become relatively commonplace in recent years.

A. absolutely **B.** relevantly **C.** almost **D.** comparatively

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that differs from the rest in the position of the main stress in each of the following questions.

Question 31: **A.** familiar **B.** impatient **C.** uncertain **D.** arrogant

Question 32: **A.** forgettable **B.** philosophy **C.** humanism **D.** objectively

Question 33: **A.** disappear **B.** arrangement **C.** opponent **D.** contractual

Question 34: **A.** respectable **B.** affectionate **C.** occasional **D.** kindergarten

Question 35: **A.** environmental **B.** conservatively **C.** approximately **D.** considerable

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to show the underlined part that needs correction

Question 36: Ancient people made a clay pottery because they needed it for their survival.

A **B** **C** **D**

Question 37: Full time jobs for men are declining, while more women are finding part-time or full-time work. The

A B

result is declining social status for men so they lose their role as the sole finance provider.

C D

Question 38. In just three months H. G. Wells wrote the famous classic The Time Machine for what he won a

A B C D

Newberry Caldecot award.

Question 39. Students suppose to read all the questions carefully and find out the answers to them.

A B C D

Question 40. Food prices have raised so rapidly in the past few months that some families have been forced to

A B C

alter their eating habits.

D

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to each of the following questions.

Question 41: Considering that we travelled right across the country, the bus ticket was surprisingly reasonable.

A. Because we were able to move right through the country, the price of the bus ticket didn't bother us.

B. The ticket for the bus, which took us from one side of the country to the other, was the cheapest that we could find.

C. The most reasonable way to go right across the country was by bus, so we bought ourselves a ticket.

D. As the bus brought us right across the country, we found the price of the ticket to be cheaper than its value to us.

Question 42: When he called to tell me that he was studying, I didn't believe him because I could hear the noise of a party in the background.

A. I didn't believe that he could study properly with the noise of a party in the background and I told him that when he telephoned.

B. Although he rang me to tell me that he was studying, I couldn't hear what he was saying properly because of my unbelievably noisy party.

C. Because of the sounds of a party I heard in the background when he phoned, I didn't believe his claim that he was studying.

D. Though he was studying when he called, I thought he was lying because in the background there were party-like sounds.

Question 43: I feel completely exhausted when I've listened to Marion for half-an-hour.

A. It is completely exhausting after half-an-hour I listening to Marion.

B. Half-an-hour listening to Marion leaves me feeling completely exhausted.

C. Feeling completely exhausted, I spent half-an-hour listening to Marion.

D. When I've listened to Marion for half-an-hour, she feels exhausting completely.

Question 44: They were exposed to biased information, so they didn't know the true story.

A. If they got unbiased information, they could know the true story.

B. If they had unbiased the information, they could have known the true story.

C. If they had been exposed to unbiased information, they would have known the true story.

D. If they have exposed to the unbiased information, they could have seen the true story.

Question 45: It was not until after I had got home that I realized I had not set the burglar alarm in the office.

A. On the way home, I suddenly realized that I had forgotten to turn on the burglar alarm in the office.

B. Fortunately, I realized that I hadn't set the burglar alarm just before I left for home; otherwise, I would have had to travel all the way back to the office.

C. I didn't turn the burglar alarm on before I left the office, but I only became aware of this after I'd arrived home.

D. I wish I had realized before I arrived home that I hadn't turned on the burglar alarm in the office; then it would have been easier to go and set it.

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that best forms from the given words.

Question 46: They/ leave/ early/ not catch/ traffic.

A. They left early so that not to catch in the traffic.

B. They left early to avoid being caught in the traffic.

C. They left early so as to not get caught in the traffic.

D. They left early in order to not get caught in the traffic.

Question 47: It/ not easy/ remain/ tranquil/ events/ suddenly/ change/ life.

A. It is not easy remain tranquil when events suddenly change life.

B. It is not easy to remain tranquil when events suddenly change your life.

C. It is not easy remaining tranquil when events suddenly change your life.

D. It is not easy to remain tranquil if events suddenly change life.

Question 48: You/ should/ doctor/ see/ that cut.

A. You should have a doctor seen to that cut. **B.** You should get a doctor seen to that cut.

C. You should have a doctor see to that cut. **D.** You should ask a doctor see to that cut.

Question 49: She/ urge/ her husband/ accept/ post.

A. She urged that her husband accept the post.

B. She urged her husband accept the post.

C. She urged her husband accepted the post.

D. She urged her husband should be accepted the post.

Question 50: Committee members/ resent/ treat/ that.

A. The committee members resented to treat as that.

B. The committee members resented to be treated as that.

C. The committee members resented to treat like that.

D. The committee members resented being treated like that.

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 51 to 60.

Most people can remember a phone number for up to thirty seconds. When this short amount of time **elapses**, however, the numbers are erased from the memory. How did the information get there in the first place? Information that makes its way to the short term memory (STM) does so via the sensory storage area. The brain has a filter which only allows stimuli that is of immediate interest to pass on to the STM, also known as the working memory.

There is much debate about the capacity and duration of the short term memory. The most accepted theory comes from George **A.** Miller, a cognitive psychologist who suggested that humans can remember approximately seven chunks of information. A chunk is defined as a meaningful unit of information, such as a word or name rather than just a letter or number. Modern theorists suggest that one can increase the capacity of the short term memory by chunking, or classifying similar information together. By organizing information, one can optimize the STM, and improve the chances of a memory being passed on to long term storage.

When making a conscious effort to memorize something, such as information for an exam, many people engage in "rote rehearsal". By repeating something over and over again, one is able to keep a memory alive. Unfortunately, this type of memory maintenance only succeeds if there are no interruptions. As soon as a person stops rehearsing the information, it has the tendency to disappear. When a pen and paper are not handy, people often attempt to remember a phone number by repeating it aloud. If the doorbell rings or the dog barks to come in before a person has the opportunity to make a phone call, he will likely forget the number instantly. Therefore, rote rehearsal is not an efficient way to pass information from the short term to long term memory. A better way is to practice "**elaborate** rehearsal". This involves assigning semantic meaning to a piece of information so that it can be filed along with other pre-existing long term memories.

Encoding information semantically also makes **it** more retrievable. Retrieving information can be done by recognition or recall. Humans can easily recall memories that are stored in the long term memory and used often; however, if a memory seems to be forgotten, it may eventually be retrieved by prompting. The more cues a person is given (such as pictures), the more likely a memory can be retrieved. This is why multiple choice tests are often used for subjects that require a lot of memorization.

Question 51: According to the passage, how do memories get transferred to the STM?

A. They revert from the long term memory. **B.** They are filtered from the sensory storage area.

C. They get chunked when they enter the brain. **D.** They enter via the nervous system.

Question 52: The word **elapses** in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to:

A. passes **B.** adds up **C.** appears **D.** continues

Question 53: All of the following are mentioned as places in which memories are stored EXCEPT the:

A. STM **B.** long term memory **C.** sensory storage area **D.** maintenance area

Question 54: Why does the author mention a dog's bark?

A. To give an example of a type of memory

B. To provide a type of interruption

C. To prove that dogs have better memories than humans

D. To compare another sound that is loud like a doorbell

Question 60: Which of the following best provides the important information in the **bold sentence** from the passage. Incorrect answer choices leave out essential information or change the meaning of it

A. Prompting is the easiest way to retrieve short term memory after an extended period of time.

B. A memory can be retrieved by prompting, in a case where it has been rarely used.

C. It's easier to remember short term memories than long term memories due to regular prompts.

D. Recalling a long term memory that is often used is easy, while forgotten memories often require prompting.

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 61 to 70.

The lack of printing regulations and the unenforceability of British copyright law in the American colonies made it possible for colonial printers occasionally to act as publishers. Although they rarely undertook major publishing project because it was difficult to sell books as cheaply as they could be imported from Europe, printers in Philadelphia did publish work that required only small amounts of capital, paper, and type. **Broadsides** could be published with minimal financial risk. Consisting of only one sheet of paper and requiring small amounts of type, broadsides involved lower investments of capital than longer works. Furthermore, the broadside format lent itself to subjects of high, if temporary, interest, enabling them to meet with ready sale. If the broadside printer miscalculated, however, and produced a sheet that did not sell, it was not likely to be a major loss, and the printer would know this immediately, There would be no agonizing wait with large amounts of capital tied up, books gathering dust on the shelves, and creditors impatient for payment.

In addition to broadsides, books and pamphlets, consisting mainly of political tracts, **catechisms**, primers, and **chapbooks** were relatively inexpensive to print and to buy. Chapbook were pamphlet-sized books, usually containing popular tales, ballads, poems, short plays, and jokes, small, both in formal and number of pages, **they** were generally bound simply, in boards (a form of cardboard) or merely stitched in paper wrappers (a sewn **antecedent** of modern-day paperbacks). Pamphlets and chapbooks did not require fine paper or a great deal of type to produce they could thus be printed in large, cost-effective editions and sold cheaply.

By far, the most **appealing** publishing investments were to be found in small books that had proven to be **steady sellers**, providing a reasonably reliable source of income for the publisher. They would not, by nature, be highly topical or political, as such publications would prove of fleeting interest. **Almanacs**, annual publications that contained information on astronomy and weather patterns arranged according to the days, week, and months of a given year, provided the perfect steady seller because their information pertained to the **locale** in which they would be used.

Question 61: Which aspect of colonial printing does the passage mainly discuss?

A. Laws governing the printing industry. **B.** Competition among printers

C. Types of publications produced **D.** Advances in printing technology

Question 62: According to the passage, why did colonial printers avoid major publishing projects?

A. Few colonial printers owned printing machinery that was large enough to handle major projects.

B. There was inadequate shipping available in the colonies.

C. Colonial printers could not sell their work for a competitive price.

D. Colonial printers did not have the skills necessary to undertake large publishing projects.

Question 63: Broadsides could be published with little risk to colonial printers because they

A. required a small financial investment and sold quickly

B. were in great demand in European markets

C. were more popular with colonists than chapbooks and pamphlets

D. generally dealt with topics of long-term interest to many colonists

Question 64: The word "**they**" refers to

A. chapbooks **B.** tales **C.** jokes **D.** pages

Question 65: The word "**antecedent**" is closest in meaning to

A. predecessor **B.** format **C.** imitation **D.** component

Question 66: Chapbooks produced in colonial America were characterized by
A. fine paper **B.** cardboard covers
C. elaborate decoration **D.** a large number of pages

Question 67: The word "**appealing**" is closest in meaning to
A. dependable **B.** respectable **C.** enduring **D.** attractive

Question 68: What were "**steady sellers**"?
A. Printers whose incomes were quite large
B. People who traveled from town to town selling Books and pamphlets
C. Investors who provided reliable financial Support for new printers
D. Publications whose sales were usually consistent from year to year

Question 69: The word "**locale**" is closest in meaning to
A. topic **B.** season **C.** interest **D.** place

Question 70: All of the following are defined in the passage EXCEPT
A. "Broadsides" **B.** "catechisms" **C.** "chapbooks" **D.** "Almanacs"

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word for each of the blanks from 71 to 80

The texting pigeons

Not everybody recognises the benefits of new developments in communications technology. Indeed, some people fear that text messaging may actually be having a negative (71)____ on young people's communication and language skills, especially when we hear that primary school children may be at (72)____ of becoming addicted case, it's difficult to view the results as anything but positive.

Twenty of the birds are about to (74) ______ to the skies with the task of measuring air pollution, each (75) _____ with sensor equipment and a mobile phone. The (76) ____ made by the sensors will be automatically (77) _____ into text messages and beamed to the Internet - where they will appear on a dedicated 'pigeon blog'.

The birds will also each have a GPS receiver and a camera to capture aerial photos, and researchers are building a tiny 'pigeon kit' containing all these (78)_____. Each bird will carry these in a miniature backpack, (79) _____, that is, from the camera, which will hang around its neck.

The data the pigeons text will be displayed in the (80) _____of an interactive map, which will provide local residents with up-to-the-minute information on their local air quality.

Question 71: A. result **B.** outcome **C.** effect **D.** conclusion
Question 72: A. danger **B.** threat **C.** risk **D.** peril
Question 73: A. Therefore **B.** What's more **C.** Whereas **D.** That is
Question 74: A. make **B.** launch **C.** reach **D.** take
Question 75: A. armed **B.** loaded **C.** granted **D.** stocked
Question 76: A. studies **B.** readings **C.** reviews **D.** inquiries
Question 77: A. adapted **B.** converted **C.** revised **D.** applied
Question 78: A. gadgets **B.** utensils **C.** appliances **D.** implements
Question 79: A. instead **B.** except **C.** apart **D.** besides
Question 80: A. shape **B.** way **C.** form **D.** size

Đề số 14

Read the following passage, and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 1 to 10.

At 7pm on a dark, cold November evening, thousands of people are making their way across a vast car park. They're not here to see a film, or the ballet, or even the circus. They are all here for what is, bizarrely, a global phenomenon: they are here to see Holiday on Ice. Given that most people don't seem to be acquainted with anyone who's ever been, the show's statistics are extraordinary: nearly 300 million people have seen Holiday on Ice since it began in 1943; it is the most popular live entertainment in the world.

But what does the production involve? And why are so many people prepared to spend their lives travelling round Europe in caravans in order to appear in it? It can't be glamorous, and it's undoubtedly hard work. The backstage atmosphere is an odd mix of gym class and workplace. A curtained-off section at the back of the arena is laughably referred to as the girls' dressing room, but is more accurately described as a corridor, with beige, cracked walls and cheap temporary tables set up along the length of it. Each girl has a small area littered with pots of orange make-up, tubes of mascara and long false eyelashes.

As a place to work, **it must rank pretty low down the scale**: the area round the ice-rink is grey and mucky with rows of dirty blue and brown plastic seating and red carpet tiles. It's an unimpressive picture, but the show itself is an unquestionably vast, polished global enterprise: the lights come from a firm in Texas, the people who make the audio system are in California, but Montreal supplies the smoke effects; former British Olympic skater Robin Cousins is now creative director for the company and conducts a vast master class to make sure they're ready for the show's next performance.

The next day, as the music blares out from the sound system, the cast start to go through their routines under Cousins' direction. Cousins says, The aim is to make sure they're all still getting to exactly the right place on the ice at the right time - largely because the banks of lights in the ceiling are set to those places, and if the skaters are all half a metre out they'll be illuminating empty ice. Our challenge,' he continues, 'is to produce something they can sell in a number of countries at the same time. My theory is that you take those things that people want to see and you give it to them, but not in the way they expect to see it. You try to twist it. And you have to find music that is challenging to the skaters, because they have to do it every night. '

It may be a job which he took to pay the rent, but you can't doubt his enthusiasm. 'The only place you'll see certain skating moves is an ice show,' he says, 'because you're not allowed to do**them** in competition. It's not in the rules. So the ice show world has things to offer which the competitive world just doesn't. ' Cousins knows what he's talking about because he skated for the show himself when he stopped competing - he was financially unable to retire. He learnt **the hard way** that you can't put on an Olympic performance every night. 'I'd be thinking, these people have paid their money, now do your stuff, and I suddenly thought, "I really can't cope. I'm not enjoying it". ' The solution, he realised, was to give 75 per cent every night, rather than striving for the sort of twice-a-year excellence which won him medals.

To be honest, for those of us whose only experience of ice-skating is watching top-class Olympic skaters, some of the movements can look a bit amateurish, but then, who are we to judge? Equally, it's impossible not to be swept up in the whole thing; well, you'd have to try pretty hard not to enjoy it.

Question 1: According to paragraph 1 the writer is surprised to see that although Holiday on Ice is popular ______.

A. people often prefer other types of show
B. most people consider it as a holiday
C. few people know someone who has seen it
D. people prefer to see a film, the ballet, or the circus

Question 2: From the phrase "**it must rank pretty low down the scale**" in paragraph 3 we can infer that ______.

A. Holiday on Ice has rather poor working condition
B. skaters do not earn much money from the job
C. Holiday on Ice has a very dirty place to work
D. skaters do not enjoy working in this place

Question 3: Which of the following adjectives can be used to describe the backstage area?

A. messy
B. glamorous
C. relaxing
D. old

Question 4: It is mentioned in paragraph 3 that ______.

A. the show has been staged in many places
B. many companies are involved in the production

C. the show needs financial support D. it is difficult to find suitable equipment

Question 5: For Robin Cousins, the aim of the rehearsal is ______.

A. to adjust the spotlights **B.** to keep in time with the music

C. to be acquainted with the stage **D.** to position the skaters on the ice

Question 6: Cousins's theory on how to produce shows for different audiences is that ______.

A. he varies the routines every night **B.** he adapts movements to suit everyone

C. he presents performances in an unexpected way **D.** he selects suitable music

Question 7: It is suggested in paragraph 5 that skating in shows ______.

A. enables skaters to visit a variety of places **B.** is as competitive as other forms of skating

C. allows skaters to try out original skating moves **D.** can be particularly well paid

Question 8: The pronoun"**them**" in paragraph 5 refers to ______.

A. some live performances **B.** some famous skaters

C. certain ice shows **D.** certain skating moves

Question 9: The phrase"**the hard way**" in paragraph 5 most likely means ______.

A. by working very hard **B.** by having expectations of others

C. through doing things again and again **D.** through personal experience

Question 10: Which of the following is the writer's conclusion of Holiday on Ice?

A. Olympic ice-skating is more enjoyable than Holiday on Ice.

B. It is hard to know who really enjoys Holiday on Ice.

C. Everyone should enjoy watching Holiday on Ice.

D. Holiday on Ice requires more skills than Olympic ice-skating.

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to each of the following questions.

Question 11: Ann is not really cut out for teaching.

A. Ann cannot give up her career as teacher. **B.** Ann does not like teaching at all.

C. Teaching does not really suit Ann. **D.** Ann does not want to become a teacher.

Question 12: "I will pay back the money, Linda," said Helen.

A. Helen promised to pay back Linda's money.

B. Helen apologized to Linda for borrowing her money.

C. Helen suggested paying back the money to Linda

D. Helen offered to pay Linda the money back.

Question 13: "Be careful! The knife is sharp!" she shouted.

A. She told me to be careful as the knife was sharp.

B. Because of the sharp knife, she shouted to me to be careful.

C. Being careful, she asked me if the knife was sharp.

D. Because the knife was sharp, she ordered me to be careful.

Question14: He is an authority on primitive religion.

A. He is famous for his vast knowledge of primitive religion.

B. He has authority over the people who practise primitive religion.

C. He has a great influence on the people who practise primitive religion.

D. He has official permission to practice primitive religion.

Question15: "You don't appreciate me," she said.

A. She complained that he took her for granted. **B.** She said that he didn't take her for granted.

C. She told him not to appreciate her. **D.** She suggested that he shouldn't appreciate her.

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

Question 16: The forecast predicted ______ weather with snow, sunshine, wind and thunder and that is just what we have had.

A. variable **B.** fluctuating **C.** various **D.** differing

Question 17: My mother ______ me against staying late night after night to prepare for exams.

A. warned **B.** recommended **C.** reprimanded **D.** encouraged

Question 18: - "Mrs. Brown passed away yesterday."

- "David has told me that. ______."

A. God bless **B.** God save the Queen **C.** By God **D.** God rest her

Question 19: The man who was driving the truck would not admit that he had been at fault, and ______.

A. neither the other driver **B.** neither had the other driver

C. neither would the other driver **D.** the other driver neither

Question 20: That's a nice coat, and the colour ______ you well.

A. suits **B.** couples **C.** matches **D.** fits

Question 21: - "Well, cats are very good at catching mice around the house."

- "______."

A. No, dogs are very good, too **B.** You can say that again

C. Nothing more to say **D.** Yes, I hope so

Question 22: Although the new library service has been very successful, its future is ______ certain.

A. by all means **B.** by any chance **C.** at any rate **D.** by no means

Question 23: My father is in charge when Mr. Smith is ______. He took over from him on June 1st.

A. out **B.** in **C.** off **D.** away

Question 24: I must take this watch to be repaired as it ______ over 20 minutes a day.

A. accelerates **B.** increases **C.** progresses **D.** gains

Question 25: The hall was very crowded with over a hundred people ______ into it.

A. stuck **B.** packed **C.** pushed **D.** stuffed

Question 26: It was with a ______ heart that she said goodbye to all her classmates.

A. grim **B.** solemn **C.** heavy **D.** dismal

Question 27: The operating principles of the telephone are ______ they were in the nineteenth century.

A. the same today **B.** the same as today **C.** the same today as **D.** today what the same

Question 28: The move to a different environment brought about a significant ______ in my cousin's state of mind.

A. influence **B.** impact **C.** change **D.** effect

Question 29: All members of my family are ______ aware of the need to obey the family rules.

A. well **B.** far **C.** much **D.** greatly

Question 30: Looking down at the coral reef, we saw ______ of tiny, multi-coloured fish.

A. teams **B.** flocks **C.** swarms **D.** shoals

Question 31: The number of homeless people after the flood ______ dramatically.

A. are increasing **B.** has increased **C.** increase **D.** had increased

Question 32: ______ bacteria in foods are killed, as they are during baking or stewing, decay is slowed down.

A. Should **B.** Unless **C.** If **D.** What

Question 33: - "Can I carry these suitcases into the room for you?"

- "______"

A. Can you? That's very kind. **B.** You can't, I think!

C. No, you can't. **D.** Yes, you can.

Question 34: Most of ______ archaeologists know about prehistoric cultures is based on studies of material remains.

A. what **B.** these **C.** which **D.** their

Question 35: I can't ______ who it is. He is too far away.

A. take in **B.** stand for **C.** make out **D.** look for

Question 36: - "Can I get you something to drink?"

- "______"

A. Yes, you can, of course. **B.** Thank you. You're welcome.

C. Yes, why not? **D.** I'd like some Coke, thanks.

Question 37: - "Shall we go for a swim?"

- "______"

A. Yes, we will **B.** Yes, let's, shall we? **C.** Yes, please **D.** Yes, we shall

Question 38: A bridge must be strong enough to support its own weight ______ the weight of the people and vehicles that use it.

A. as well as **B.** as long as **C.** so well as **D.** as far as

Question 39: We walk in streets where the noise of traffic is almost ______.

A. deafened **B.** deafness **C.** deaf **D.** deafening

Question 40: It is a biological fact that children ______ their parents.

A. take after **B.** care for **C.** take to **D.** look up

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is DIFFERENT in meaning to each of the following questions.

Question 41: For fear of waking up the family, Trung tiptoed upstairs.

A. Trung tiptoed upstairs because he didn't want to wake up the family.
B. Trung tiptoed upstairs lest the family should be woken up.
C. Trung tiptoed upstairs so as not to wake up the family.
D. The family feared when Trung tiptoed upstairs.

Question 42: It would be a good idea if you went and asked her yourself.

A. I suggest you go and ask her yourself.
B. Why don't you go and ask her yourself?
C. You went and asked her yourself and that was good.
D. I advise you to go and ask her yourself.

Question 43: I am sure it was by mistake that he took your calculator.

A. It is a mistake that he took your calculator.
B. He must have taken your calculator by mistake.
C. I am sure he didn't take your calculator deliberately.
D. It is certain he didn't take your calculator on purpose.

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to show the underlined part that needs correction.

Question 44: The twins have the same identical birthmarks on their backs.
A **B** **C** **D**

Question 45: Members of a nation's foreign service represent that country's interests abroad and report on the
A **B**
conditions, trends, and policies of the country which they are stationed.
C **D**

Question 46: Abraham Lincoln's boyhood home resembled that of many other mid-western pioneers, with its dirt
A **B** **C**
floor, sleeping loft, and crude fireplace.
D

Question 47: Beaten by Holyfield, his position was not highly appreciated in world boxing.
A **B** **C** **D**

Question 48: The basic elements of public-opinion research are interviewers, questionnaires, tabulating
A **B** **C**
equipment, and to sample population.
D

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 49 to 58.

Being aware of one's own emotions – recognizing and acknowledging feelings as they happen – is at the very heart of Emotional Intelligence. And this awareness encompasses not only moods but also thoughts about those moods. People who are able to monitor their feelings as they arise are less likely to be ruled by them and are thus better able to manage their emotions.

Managing emotions does not mean suppressing them; nor does it mean giving free rein to every feeling. Psychologist Daniel Goleman, one of several authors who have popularized the notion of Emotional Intelligence, insisted that the goal is balance and that every feeling has value and significance. As Goleman said, "A life without passion would be a dull wasteland of neutrality, cut off and isolated from the richness of life itself. " Thus, we manage our emotions by expressing them in an appropriate manner. Emotions can also be managed by engaging in activities that cheer us up, **soothe** our hurts, or reassure us when we feel anxious.

Clearly, awareness and management of emotions are not independent. For instance, you might think that individuals who seem to experience their feelings more intensely than others would be less able to manage them. However, a **critical** component of awareness of emotions is the ability to assign meaning to them – to know why we are experiencing a particular feeling or mood. Psychologists have found that, among individuals who experience intense emotions, individual differences in the ability to assign meaning to those feelings predict differences in the ability to manage **them**. In other words, if two individuals are intensely angry, the one who is better able to understand why he or she is angry will also be better able to manage the anger.

Self-motivation refers to strong emotional self-control, which enables a person to get moving and **pursue** worthy goals, persist at tasks even when frustrated, and resist the temptation to act on impulse. Resisting impulsive behavior is, according to Goleman, "the root of all emotional self-control."

Of all the attributes of Emotional Intelligence, the ability to postpone immediate gratification and to persist in working toward some greater future gain is most closely related to success – whether one is trying to build a business, get a college degree, or even stay on a diet. One researcher examined whether this trait can predict a child's success in school. The study showed that 4-year-old children who can delay instant gratification in order to advance toward some future goal will be "far superior as students" when they graduate from high school than will 4-year-olds who are not able to resist the impulse to satisfy their immediate wishes.

Question 49: Which of the following can we infer from paragraph 1?

A. If people pay attention to their feelings, they can control their emotions better.

B. People who can manage their emotions will be controlled by them.

C. If people pay attention to their feelings, they will not be able to manage them.

D. Some people can understand their feelings better than others.

Question 50: The word "**soothe**" in paragraph 2 could be best replaced by ______.

A. weaken **B.** worsen **C.** reduce **D.** relieve

Question 51: According to paragraphs 1 to 3, people should be aware of their emotions so that they can ______.

A. experience feelings more intensively **B. manage their emotions appropriately**

C. stop feeling angry **D.** explain their emotions to others

Question 52: From paragraph 2, we can see that Daniel Goleman ______.

A. studied how people manage their emotions

B. treated patients who had emotional problems

C. wrote about Emotional Intelligence

D. trained people to increase their Emotional Intelligence

Question 53: All of the following are mentioned in paragraph 2 about our emotions EXCEPT ______.

A. we should ignore some feelings **B.** emotions are part of a satisfying life

C. every feeling is important **D.** we can manage our emotions

Question 54: The word "**critical**" in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to ______.

A. dynamic **B.** indecisive **C.** important **D.** inessential

Question 55: The word "**them**" in paragraph 3 refers to ______.

A. individual differences **B.** intense emotions **C.** individuals **D.** psychologists

Question 56: In paragraph 3, the author explains the concept of awareness and management of emotions by ______.

A. explaining why some people are not aware of their emotions

B. comparing how two people might respond to an intense emotion

C. giving an example of why people get angry

D. describing how people learn to control their emotions

Question 57: The word "**pursue**" in paragraph 4 mostly means ______.

A. find out about something **B. try to achieve something**

C. be involved in something **D.** improve or develop something

Question 58: According to paragraph 5, children might be more successful in school if they can resist impulses because they can ______.

A. be more popular with their teachers **B.** focus on their work and not get distracted

C. easily understand new information **D.** have more friends at school

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word for each of the blanks from 59 to 68.

Easter

Easter is a holiday in late March or early April, the first Sunday after the first full moon after 21 March. Many people (59)______ it with their family or have a short holiday/ vacation. It is also an important Christian

(60)______. Easter Sunday, the day of the Resurrection, is the end of Lent (61)______ the most important date in the Christian year. Many people who do not go to church at other times go on Easter Sunday. It was once (62)______ for people to wear new clothes to church on this day. Women (63)______new hats, called Easter bonnets. Today, people sometimes make elaborately decorated Easter bonnets for fun. A few people send Easter (64)______with religious symbols on them or pictures of small chickens, lambs, rabbits and spring flowers, all traditionally associated (65)______Easter.

The Friday before Easter Sunday is called Good Friday and is (66)______ as the day Christ was crucified (= hanged on a cross to die). On Good Friday many people eat hot cross buns (= fruit buns decorated with a simple cross). The Monday after Easter is called Easter Monday. In Britain, Good Friday and Easter Monday are both (67)______ holidays. In the US, each company decides for itself (68)______ to close or remain open on those days.

Question 59: **A.** spend **B.** use **C.** take **D.** expend

Question 60: **A.** festival **B.** carnival **C.** parade **D.** fair

Question 61: **A.** nor **B.** and **C.** as **D.** for

Question 62: **A.** familiar **B.** common **C.** regular **D.** ordinary

Question 63: **A.** take on **B.** bore **C.** put on **D.** wore

Question 64: **A.** notes **B.** cards **C.** letters **D.** envelopes

Question 65: **A.** from **B.** toward **C.** to **D.** with

Question 66: **A.** recalled **B.** missed **C.** remembered **D.** reminded

Question 67: **A.** school **B.** nation **C.** bank **D.** family

Question 68: **A.** if **B.** whether **C.** why **D.** how

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word or phrase that is OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined part in each of the following questions.

Question 69: Names of people in the book were changed to preserve anonymity.

A. conserve **B.** cover **C.** presume **D.** reveal

Question 70: I can't stand people who treat animals cruelly.

A. cleverly **B.** reasonably **C.** gently **D.** brutally

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that best combines each pair of sentences in the following questions.

Question 71: Phillip snored all night. I didn't sleep a wink.

A. Philip snored all night as a result of my sleeplessness.
B. What made Philip snore all night was my sleeplessness.
C. What with Philip snoring all night, I didn't sleep a wink.
D. I didn't sleep a wink, which made Philip snore all night.

Question 72: You'd better take the keys. It's possible I'll come home late.

A. You'd better take the keys in case I come home late.
B. You'd better take the keys as I possibly come home late.
C. If I come home late, you'd better take the keys.
D. I'll probably come home late so that you'd better take the keys.

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word or phrase that is closest in meaning to the underlined part in each of the following questions.

Question 73: Trees have to be pruned seasonally or annually to ensure that they continue to bear fruit.

A. harvested **B.** fertilized **C.** weeded **D.** trimmed

Question 74: Dissemination of information is frequently carried out via satellite - through local or national TV networks.

A. Dedication **B.** Compilation **C.** Condensing **D.** Dispersal

Question 75: In rural Midwestern towns of the USA, the decisions that affect most residents are made at general assemblies in schools and churches.

A. public libraries **B.** prayer services **C.** concerts **D.** gatherings

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that differs from the rest in the position of the main stress in each of the following questions.

Question 76: **A.** arithmetic **B.** agriculture **C.** contributor **D.** assassinate

Question 77: **A.** magnificent **B.** appliances **C.** potentially **D.** preservation

Question 78: **A.** computer **B.** property **C.** horizon **D.** imagine
Question 79: **A.** architect **B.** electric **C.** mineral **D.** luxury
Question 80: **A.** photochemical **B.** trigonometry **C.** dramatically **D.** alphabetical

Đề số 15

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word or phrase that is OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined part in each of the following questions.

Question 1: About 95 percent of all animals are **invertebrates** which can live anywhere, but most, like the starfish and crabs, live in the ocean.

A. with backbones **B.** with ribs **C.** without ribs **D.** without backbones

Question 2: He had never experienced such **discourtesy** towards the president as it occurred at the annual meeting in May.

A. politeness **B.** rudeness **C.** measurement **D.** encouragement

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

Question 3: ______ our pre-paid order, they failed to send us the items in time.

A. Regardless of **B.** Without any notice of **C.** With respect to **D.** On behalf of

Question 4: - "Mr. Adams is going to retire next month. "
- "______. "

A. Oh, I have no ideA. **B.** You don't say!
C. Right, you'd probably be the next. **D.** Congratulations!

Question 5: - "______. "
-"Never mind, better luck next time. "

A. I've broken your precious vase. **B.** I have a lot on my minD.
C. I couldn't keep my mind on work. **D.** I didn't get the vacant position.

Question 6: Nobody could have predicted that the show would arouse so much interest and that over two hundred people ______away.

A. would turn **B.** would have turned
C. would have to be turned **D.** had been turned

Question 7: No matter how angry he was, he would never ________to violence.

A. exert **B.** resolve **C.** resort **D.** recourse

Question 8: When you do something, you should _____.

A. go down well with **B.** turn over a new leaf
C. weigh up the pros and cons **D.** get through to

Question 9: - "How kind, you really shouldn't have bothered. "
- "______"

A. It was a very good thing. **B.** Why not? I was happy.
C. It was nothing, really **D.** Don't worry, I didn't bother.

Question 10: The effect of the painkiller is ____ and I begin to feel the soreness again.

A. turning out **B.** doing without **C.** fading away **D.** wearing off

Question 11: Taxis don't follow any schedule: they come and go ________.

A. chronologically **B.** punctually **C.** in sequence **D.** at random

Question 12: ______I like to do something completely spontaneous.

A. Very so often **B.** Every so often **C.** Very often so **D.** Every often so

Question 13: She has just bought ______.

A. an interesting old French painting **B.** an interesting French old painting
C. a French interesting old painting **D.** an old interesting French painting

Question 14: - "How well you are playing!"
- "______"

A. Say it again. I like to hear your words. **B.** Many thanks. That's a nice compliment.
C. I think so. I am proud of myself. **D.** Thank you too much.

Question 15: It never ____ my head that such a terrible thing would happen.

A. struck **B.** dawned **C.** occurred **D.** entered

Question 16: Sarah and I ____reserved the rooms in the same hotel. She was really surprised to see me there.

A. coincidentally **B.** practically **C.** intentionally **D.** deliberately

Question 17: Mario has now____ to the point where his English is almost fluent.

A. arrived **B.** approached **C.** advanced **D.** reached

Question 18: We spent nearly 3 hours waiting outside the station, then out _____ .

A. the star came **B.** did the star come **C.** came the star **D.** be the star coming

Question 19: Hats like this may have been fashionable in the 60's, but now they are _____the times.

A. behind **B.** over **C.** beneath **D.** under

Question20: _______with being so busy both at work and at home, she became increasingly tired and bad-tempered.

A. What **B.** How **C.** Where **D.** Which

Question 21: My mother often ______ our mistakes, whereas my father is very strict and punishes us for even the slightest one.

A. neglects **B.** overlooks **C.** avoids **D.** passes

Question 22: Every Christmas of my childhood was the same. My father _____late for dinner, weighed down with presents for the family.

A. was arriving **B.** had arrived **C.** was used to arriving **D.** would arrive

Question 23: The public _____ does not know enough about AIDS.

A. at times **B.** at once **C.** at first **D.** at large

Question 24: Despite all the evidence, he wouldn't admit that he was in the ____.

A. fault **B.** error **C.** wrong **D.** slip

Question 25: The increased pay offer was accepted although it_____ short of what the employees wanted.

A. arrived **B.** ended **C.** came **D.** fell

Question 26: - "Remember, they want someone who works well with people. You've got to show them how easy-going and personable you are!"

- "______."

A. You see what I am like. Don't worry. **B.** Thanks. I will keep that in minD.

C. Thanks. I hope so. **D.** Wait and see. Thanks

Question 27: I don't suppose there is anyone there, ______?

A. is there **B.** isn't there **C.** do I **D.** don't I

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to show the underlined part that needs correction.

Question 28: You should know by now that I cannot stand it when my steak is not cooked properly as I always
A B C
have mine well-made.
D

Question 29: An important factor should be considered is Mr. Lopez's ability to keep the new restaurant going for
A B
several months with limited revenue.
C D

Question 30: When one opens an account at Dominion Savings and Loan, you can get the first set of for free.
A B C D

Question 31: Mobility is one of the characteristics often demanded of executives, and they must accustom
A B C
themselves to move quite regularly.
D

Question 32: Not until recenthas interest in synthetic fuels been revived.
A B C D

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that differs from the rest in the position of the main stress in each of the following questions.

Question 33: **A.** favorite **B.** relatively **C.** ingredient **D.** notice

Question 34: **A.** museum **B.** commemorate **C.** commercial **D.** commentator

Question 35: **A.** zoology **B.** conquest **C.** cement **D.** duet

Question 36: **A.** emergency **B.** vulnerable **C.** activity **D.** initiative

Question 37: **A.** photocopy **B.** particular **C.** enthusiasm **D.** economy

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word or phrase that is closest in meaning to the underlined part in each of the following questions.

Question 38: At fifty-five, he began life again, determined with his pen to **wipe out** the debt.

A. rub out **B.** pay off **C.** bump off **D.** give up

Question 39: The National Institute of Mental Health is conducting **far-reaching** research to determine the psychological effects of using drugs.

A. refined **B.** extensive **C.** prevalent **D.** tentative

Question 40: You can withdraw money from the account at anytime without **penalty**.

A. loss **B.** charge **C.** punishment **D.** offense

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word for each of the blanks from 41 to 50.

Most forms of property are concrete and tangible, such as houses, cars, furniture or anything else that is included in one's possessions. Other forms of property can be intangible, and copyright deals with intangible forms of property. Copyright is a legal protection ***extended*** to authors of creative works, for example, books, magazine articles, maps, films, plays, television shows, software, paintings, photographs, music, choreography in dance and all other forms of intellectual or artistic property.

Although the purpose of artistic property is usually public use and enjoyment, copyright establishes the ownership of the creator. When a person buys a copyrighted magazine, it belongs to this individual as a tangible object. However, the authors of the magazine articles own the research and the writing that went into creating the articles. The right to make and sell or give away copies of books or articles belongs to the authors, publishers, or other individuals or organizations that hold the copyright. To copy an entire book or a part of it, permission must be received from the copyright owner, who will most likely expect to be paid.

Copyright law distinguishes between different types of intellectual property. Music may be played by anyone after it is published. However, if it is performed for profit, the performers need to pay a fee, called a royalty. A similar ***principle*** applies to performances of songs and plays. On the other hand, names, ideas, and book titles are excepted. Ideas do not become copyrighted property until they are published in a book, a painting or a musical work. Almost all artistic work created before the 20th century is not copyrighted because it was created before the copyright law was passed.

The two common ways of ***infringing upon*** the copyright are plagiarism and piracy. Plagiarizing the work of another person means passing it off as one's own. The word *plagiarism* is derived from the Latin *plagiarus*, which means "abductor". Piracy may be an act of one person, but, in many cases, it is a joint effort of several people who reproduce copyrighted material and sell it for profit without paying royalties to the creator. Technological innovations have made piracy easy and anyone can duplicate a motion picture on videotape, a computer program, or a book. Video cassette recorders can be used by practically anyone to copy movies and television programs, and copying software has become almost as easy as copying a book. Large companies zealously monitor their copyrights for slogans, advertisements, and brand names, protected by a trademark.

Question 41: What does the passage mainly discuss?

A. Legal rights of property owners **B.** Legal ownership of creative work

C. Examples of copyright piracy **D.** Copying creating work for profit

Question 42: The word "***extended***" in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to _______

A. explicated **B.** exposed **C.** guaranteed **D.** granted

Question 43: It can be inferred from the passage that copyright law is intended to protect

A. the user's ability to enjoy an artistic work

B. the creator's ability to profit from the work

C. paintings and photographs from theft

D. computer software and videos from being copied

Question 44: The word "***principle***" in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to _______

A. crucial point **B.** cardinal role **C.** fundamental rule **D.** formidable force

Question 45: Which of the following properties is NOT mentioned as protected by copyright?

A. music and plays **B.** paintings and maps **C.** printed medium **D.** scientific discoveries

Question 46: It can be inferred from the passage that it is legal if _______

A. two songs, written by two different composers, have the same melody

B. two books, written by two different authors, have the same titles

C. two drawings, created by two different artists, have the same images

D. two plays, created by two different playwrights, have the same plot and characters

Question 47: With which of the following statements is the author most likely to agree?

A. Teachers are not allowed to make copies of published materials for use by their students

B. Plays written in the 16th century cannot be performed in theaters without permission

C. Singers can publicly sing only the songs for which they wrote the music and the lyrics

D. It is illegal to make photographs when sightseeing or traveling

Question 48: The phrase "***infringing upon***" in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to _______

A. impinging upon **B.** inducting for **C.** violating **D.** abhorring

Question 49: The purpose of copyright law is most comparable with the purpose of which of the following?

A. A law against theft **B.** A law against smoking **C.** A school policy **D.** A household rule

Question 50: According to the passage, copyright law is _______

A. meticulously observed **B.** routinely ignored

C. frequently debated **D.** zealously enforced

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is DIFFERENT in meaning to each of the following questions.

Question 51: The accident happened because of her carelessness.

A. Her carelessness was responsible for the accident.

B. It was her carelessness that caused the accident to happen.

C. The accident happened in that she was careless.

D. Unless she had been careful, the accident wouldn't have happened.

Question 52: Sheraised her hand high so that she could attract the teacher's attention.

A. To attract the teacher's attention, she raised her hand high.

B. She raised her hand high with a view to attracting the teacher's attention.

C. She raised her hand high but she failed to attract the teacher's attention.

D. She raised her hand high with the aim of attracting the teacher's attention

Question 53: In spite of her initial reluctance to take the job, she's got on very well.

A. Reluctant as she was to take the job at first, she's got on very well.

B. Although she was reluctant to take the job at first, she's got on very well.

C. However reluctant she was to take the job at first, she's got on very well.

D. Such was her reluctance to take the job at first that she's got on very well.

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 54 to 63.

Cooperation is the common endeavor of two or more people to perform a task or reach a jointly *cherish*ed goal. Like competition and conflict, there are different forms of cooperation, based on group organization and attitudes.

In the first form, known as primary cooperation, group and individual *fuse*. The group contains nearly all of each individual's life. The rewards of the group's work are shared with each member. There is an interlocking identity of individual, group and task performed. Means and goals become one, for cooperation itself is valued.

While primary cooperation is most often characteristic of preliterature societies, secondary cooperation is characteristic of many modern societies. In secondary cooperation, individuals devote only part of their lives to the group. Cooperation itself is not a value. Most members of the group feel loyalty, but the welfare of the group is not the first consideration. Members perform tasks so that they can separately enjoy the fruits of their cooperation in the form of salary, prestige, or power. Business offices and professional athletic teams are examples of secondary cooperation.

In the third type, called tertiary cooperation or accommodation, latent conflict underlies the shared work. The attitudes of the cooperating parties are purely opportunistic: the organization is loose and ***fragile***. Accommodation involves common means to achieve antagonistic goals: it breaks down when the common means cease to aid each party in reaching its goals. This is not, strictly speaking, cooperation at all, and hence the somewhat contradictory term *antagonistic cooperation* is sometimes used for this relationship.

Question 54: What is the author's main purpose in the first paragraph of the passage?

A. To urge readers to cooperate more often

B. To offer a brief definition of cooperation

C. To explain how cooperation differs from competition and conflict

D. To show the importance of group organization and attitudes

Question 55: The word ***cherished*** in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to _______

A. defined **B.** agreed on **C.** prized **D.** set up

Question 56: The word ***fuse*** in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to _______

A. explore **B.** unite **C.** evolve **D.** react

Question 57: Which of the following statements about primary cooperation is supported by information in the passage?

A. It is usually the first stage of cooperation achieved by a group of individuals attempting to cooperate

B. It is most commonly seen among people who have not yet developed reading and writing skills

C. It is an ideal that can never be achieved

D. It was confined to prehistoric times

Question 58: According to the passage, why do people join groups that practice secondary cooperation?

A. To experience the satisfaction of cooperation

B. To associate with people who have similar backgrounds

C. To get rewards for themselves

D. To defeat a common enemy

Question 59: Which of the following is an example of the third form of cooperation as it is defined in the fourth paragraph?

A. Students form a study group so that all of them can improve their grades

B. Members of a farming community share work and the food that they grow

C. Two rival political parties temporarily work together to defeat a third party

D. A new business attempts to take customers away from an established company

Question 60: Which of the following is NOT given as a name for the third type of cooperation?

A. Tertiary cooperation **B.** Antagonistic cooperation

C. Accommodation **D.** Latent conflict

Question 61: The word ***fragile*** in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to

A. involuntary **B.** poorly planned **C.** inefficient **D.** easily broken

Question 62: As used throughout the passage, the term ***common*** is closest in meaning to which of the following?

A. popular **B.** vulgar **C.** ordinary **D.** shared

Question 63: Which of the following best describes the overall organization of the passage?

A. The author provides a number of concrete examples and then draws a conclusion

B. The author presents the points of view of three experts on the same topic

C. The author compares and contrasts two types of human relations

D. The author describes a concept by analyzing its three forms

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to each of the following questions.

Question 64: "It can't be Mike who leaked the document, it might be Tom." said our manager.

A. Our manager suspected Tom of having leaked the document, not Mike.

B. Our manager blamed Tom for having leaked the document instead of Mike.

C. Our manager showed his uncertainty about who leaked the document: Mike or Tom.

D. Our manager made it clear that Tom was the one who leaked the document, not Mike.

Question 65: Their holiday plans fell through because there was a strike at the airport.

A. They couldn't go on holiday as planned as a result of a strike at the airport.

B. They failed to go on the holiday like they had planned because a strike took place at the airport.

C. A strike at the airport almost put a stop to their holiday plans.

D. Disappointingly, a strike at the airport forced their holiday plans to nothing.

Question 66: He was driving so fast that he could have had an accident.

A. An accident happened, and it was caused by his very fast driving.

B. He didn't have an accident although he was driving very fast.

C. If he had been driving very fast, he would have had an accident.

D. He wasn't driving slow enough to avoid the accident.

Question 67: "Why don't you reply to the offer of the company right now?" said Anne to her husband.

A. Anne ordered her husband to accept the offer of the company right away.

B. Anne told her husband not to respond to the offer of the company.

C. Anne suggested that her husband reply to the offer of the company right away.

D. Anne asked her husband the reason why he didn't reply to the offer of the company immediately.

Question 68: Francis ought to have made more effort to locate his brother.

A. Francis must have worked hard in order to locate his brother.

B. It is necessary for Francis to try harder if he wants to locate his brother.

C. Francis has to make the effort himself if he wishes to find his brother.

D. Francis didn't try as hard as he should have to find his brother.

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that best combines each pair of sentences in the following questions.

Question 69: John was not here yesterday. Perhaps he was ill.

A. John needn't be here yesterday because he was ill.

B. Because of his illness, John shouldn't have been here yesterday.

C. John might have been ill yesterday, so he was not here.

D. John must have been ill yesterday, so he was not here.

Question 70: "Cigarette?", he said. "No, thanks. ", I said.

A. He asked for a cigarette, and I immediately refused.

B. He mentioned a cigarette, so I thanked him.

C. He offered me a cigarette, but I promptly declined.

D. He asked if I was smoking, and I denied at once.

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 71 to 80.

Stories about how people somehow know when they are being watched have been going around for years. However, few (71)_____ have been made to investigate the phenomenon scientifically. Now, with the completion of the largest ever study of the so-called *staring effect*, there is impressive evidence that this is a recognizable and (72) _______ sixth sense. The study involved hundreds of children. For the experiments, they sat with their eyes covered and with their backs to other children, who were told to either stare at them or look away. The results consistently showed that the children who could not see were able to (73) _______ when they were being stared at. In a total of 18,000 trials (74) ______ worldwide, the children (75) __ sensed when they were being watched almost 70% of the time. The experiment was repeated with the (76) ____precaution of putting the children who were being watched outside the room, (77) ___ from the starers by the windows. This was done just in case there was some (78) ____ going on, with the children telling each other whether they were looking or not. This prevented the possibility of sounds being (79) ____ between the children. The results, though less impressive, were more or less the same. Dr. Sheldrake, the biologist who designed the study, believes that the results are (80) _______ enough to find out through further experiments precisely how the staring effect might actually come about.

Question 71: A. tries **B.** attempts **C.** tests **D.** aims

Question 72: A. genuine **B.** accepted **C.** received **D.** sure

Question 73: A. notice **B.** find **C.** reveal **D.** tell

Question 74: A. worked through **B.** worked over **C.** carried on **D.** carried out

Question 75: A. thoroughly **B.** correctly **C.** exactly **D.** perfectly

Question 76: A. attached **B.** connected **C.** added **D.** increased

Question 77: A. parted **B.** split **C.** divided **D.** separated

Question 78: A. cheating **B.** pretending **C.** deceiving **D.** lying

Question 79: A. distributed **B.** transmitted **C.** transported **D.** delivered

Question 80: A. persuading **B.** concluding **C.** convincing **D.** satisfying

Đề số 16

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

Question 1: I gave the waiter a $50 note and waited for my ________.

A. change **B.** supply **C.** cash **D.** cost

Question 2: I'm going to stay at university and try to _______ off getting a job for a few years!

A. stay **B.** put **C.** move **D.** set

Question 3: People can become very _________ when they are stuck in traffic for a long time.

A. nervous **B.** bad-tempered **C.** stressful **D.** pressed

Question 4: I believe that judges should be independent ________ the government.

A. to **B.** from **C.** with **D.** on

Question 5: The MP asked _______ the prime minister was aware of the growing social problem.

A. that **B.** him **C.** if **D.** what

Question 6: Remind Tony about party _________.

A. 'incase **B.** unless **C.** provided that **D.** except

Question 7: The government should do more for __________ people.

A. usual **B.** ordinary **C.** everyday **D.** typical

Question 8: I know we had an arguement, but now I'd quite like to ________.

A. look down **B.** make up **C.** fall out **D.** bring up

Question 9: - I'm going to set up the equipment in a minute.

-__________ give you a hand?

A. Shall we **B.** Will I **C.** Would I **D.** Do I

Question 10: I think there's a picture of the hotel _________ the first page.

A. on **B.** at **C.** in **D.** to

Question 11: I'm saving all my pocket money _________ to buy a new PlayStation.

A. out **B.** down **C.** up **D.** away

Question 12: We usually do go by train, even though the car ________ is a lot quicker.

A. travel **B.** journey **C.** trip **D.** voyage

Question 13: Dogs make very ________ pets. They'll always stay by your side.

A. mental **B.** private **C.** loyal **D.** digital

Question 14: They ________ have seen the play last night as they went to a football match instead.

A. could **B.** must **C.** might **D.** can't

Question 15: I'm sorry, but I've got _________ much work to do to come to the beach today.

A. so **B.** such **C.** enough **D.** too

Question 16: - You must be Jane's sister. Glad to meet you.

- __________

A. I am, either **B.** So I am. I'm glad **C.** What do you do **D.** Me too

Question 17: The boys ________ that he had had anything to do with the break-in.

A. refused **B.** denied **C.** objected **D.** reject

Question 18: - __________ ?

- About ten miles before we met him.

A. How fast did he drive **B.** How long did he drive

C. How often did he drive **D.** How far did he drive

Question 19: Do you have _________ to take that bicycle?

A. allowance **B.** exception **C.** willingness **D.** Permission

Question 20: The sign says that all shoplifters will be _______.

A. persecuted **B.** disproved **C.** prosecuted **D.** prohibited

Question 21: - How lovely your pets are!

- __________

A. Thank you, it's nice of you to say no **B.** Really? They are

C. can you say that again **D.** I love them, too

Question 22: She should __________ in the garage when we come around, which would explain why she didn't hear the bell.

A. work **B.** be working **C.** have worked **D.** have been working

Question 23: Going on this diet has realy ________ me good. I've lost weight and I feel fantanstic!

A. made **B.** taken **C.** done **D.** had

Question 24: Dr Parker gave my mum a lovely ________ for spaghetti carbonara.

A. recipe **B.** prescription **C.** receipt **D.** paper

Question 25: - Goodbye, Susie!

- ____________!

A. So so **B.** The same **C.** Yeah **D.** So long

Question 26: If you hadn't lost the pieces, we _________ a game of chess.

A. couldn't have had **B.** can't have **C.** may have **D.** could have

Question 27: Kelly wanted to have a live band _________ at her wedding.

A. to be played **B.** play **C.** played **D.** been playing

Question 28: - What do you want to do this summer?

-I think we should go somewhere ________ has plenty of sun and sand.

A. who **B.** where **C.** when **D.** that

Question 29: You should _________ a professional to check your house for earthquake damage.

A. have **B.** make **C.** take **D.** get

Question 30: We _________ today and I got into trouble because I hadn't done it.

A. had checked our homework **B.** had our homework checked
C. were checked our homework **D.** have our homework checking

Mark the sentence (A, B, C or D) that is the best way to have a complete sentence with the words given

Question 31: without / glasses / see / board

A. I can't even see nothing on the broad without any glasses.
B. I can hardly see anything on the broad without any glasses.
C. Without any glasses, I can't almost see nothing on the broad.
D. Without any glasses, nothing on the broad can be seen by myself.

Question 32: when / read / note / already / leave / Europe?

A. When will you read this note before I'll leave for Europe?
B. When reading the note, I've already left for Europe.
C. When you read this note, I'll have already left for Europe.
D. When this note will be read, I'll have already left for Europe.

Question 33: all / need / black coffee

A. All I am needing to be drinking a cup of black coffee.
B. All is needed to be drinking a cup of black coffee.
C. All of the need now is to drink a cup of black coffee.
D. All I need now is a cup of black coffee.

Question 34: it / time / people / build / permission

A. It's high tome we prevented people from building houses without permission.
B. It's time for people stop building their houses without permission.
C. It's time we prevented people to build houses without permission.
D. It's about time we should stop people building house without permission.

Question 35: have / succeed / interview / hope / work / soon

A. She's succeeded in the interview so as to hope working soon.
B. She's succeeded in the interview so that she hopes working soon.
C. She's succeeded in the interview, she hopes that she works soon.
D. Having succeeded in the interview, she hopes to start working soon.

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to show the underlined part that needs correction.

Question 36: Transplanting organs such hearts and kidneys had proved easier than transplanting muscles.
A B C D

Question 37: On the floor of the Pacific Ocean is hundreds of flat-tipped mountains more than a mile
A B C

beneath sea level.
D

Question 38: No longer satisfied with the emphasis of the Denishawn school, Martha has moved to the staff
A B C D
of the Eastman school in 1925.

Question 39: Not until much later did she realize her long-known partner had been lying her.
A B C D

Question 40: Justice is often personified as a blind folded woman to hold a pair of scales.
A B C D

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the question from 41 to 50

The principle of use and disuse states that those parts of organisms' bodies that are used grown larger. Those parts that are not tend to **wither away**. It is an observed fact that when you excercise particular muscles, they grow. **Those** that are never used dimish. By examming a man's body, we can tell which muscles he uses and. which he doesn't. we may even be able to guess his profession or his reaction. Enthusiasts of the "body- building" cult make use of the principle of use and disuse to "build" their bodies, almost like a piece of sculpture, into whatever unnatural shape is demanded by fashion in this peculiar minority culture. Muscles are not the only parts of the body that respond to use in this kind of way. Walk barefoot and you acquire harder skin on your soles. It is easy to tell a farmer from a bank teller by looking at their hands alone. The farmer's hands are **horny**, hardened by long exposure to rough work. The teller's hands are relatively soft,

The principle of use and disuse enables animals to become better at the job of surviving in their world, progressively better during their lifetime as a result of living in that world. Humans, through direct exposure to sunlight, or lack of it, develop a skin color which equips them better to survive in the particular local conditions.

Too much sunlight is dangerous. Enthusiastic sunbathers with very fair skins are **susceptible** to skin cancer. Too little sunlight, on the other hand, leads to vitamin-D deficiency and rickets. The brown pigment melanin which is synthesized under the influence of sunlight, makes a screen to protect the underlying tissues from the harmful effects of further sunlight. If a suntanned person moves to a less sunny climate, the melanin disappears, and the body is able to benefit from what little sun there is. This can be represented as an instance of the principle of use and disuse: skin goes brown when it is "used", and fades to white when it is not.

Question 41: What does the pasage mainly discuss?
A. How the principles of use and disuse change people's concepts of themselves.
B. The way in which people change themselves to conform to fashion.
C. The changes that occur according to the principle of use and disuse.
D. The effects of the sun on the principle of use and disuse.

Question 42: The phrase "**wither away**" in line 2 is closest in meaning to
A. split **B.** rot **C.** perish **D.** shrink

Question 43: The word "**Those**" in line 3 refers to
A. organisms **B.** bodies **C.** parts **D.** muscles

Question 44: According to the passage, men who body build.
A. appear like sculptures **B.** change their appearance
C. belong to strange cults **D.** are very fashionable

Question 45: From the passage, it can be inferred that author views body building.
A. with enthusiasm **B.** as an artistic from
C. with scientific interest **D.** of doubtful benefic

Question 46: The word "**horny**" in line 9 is closest in meaning to.
A. firm **B.** strong **C.** tough **D.** dense

Question 47: It can be inferred from the passage that the principle of use and dissure enables organisms to
A. change their existence **B.** automatically benefit
C. survive in any condition **D.** improve their lifetime

Question 48: The author suggests that melanin
A. is necessary for the production of vitamin-D **B.** is beneficial in sunless climates
C. helps protect fair-skinned people **D.** is a synthetic product

uestion 49: In the second paragraph, the author mentions suntanning as an example of

A. humans improving their local condition **B.** humans surviving in adverse conditions

C. humans using the priciple of use and disuse **D.** humans running the risk of skin cancer

uestion 50: The word " **susceptible**" could be best replaced by

A. condemned **B.** vulnerable **C.** allergic **D.** suggestible

ark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that differs from the rest in the position f the main stress in each of the following questions.

uestion 51: A. Recommend **B.** hurricane **C.** photograph **D.** separate

uestion 52: A. explain **B.** involve **C.** purpose **D.** control

uestion 53: A. furnish **B.** reason **C.** promise **D.** tonight

uestion 54: A. specific **B.** coincide **C.** inventive **D.** regardless

uestion 55: A. habitable **B.** infamously **C.** geneticist **D.** communis

ead the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word or each of the blanks from 56 to 65

HE HISTORY OF WRITING

The development of writing (56) ______ a huge difference to the world and might see it as the beginning f the (57) ______. Pieces of pottery with marks on that are probably numbers have been discovered in China that ate from around 4000 BC. Hieroglyphics and other forms of "picture writing" developed in the (58) ______ round Mesopotamia (mordern-day Iraq), where the ancent Sumerian civilization was based, from around 3300 BC nwards. However, the first (59) ________ alphabet was used by the Phoenicians around 1050BC. Their alphabet ad 22 letters and it is estimated that it lasted for 1000 years. The first two signs were called "aleph" and "beth", hich in Greek became "alpha" and "beta", which gave us the (60) ________ word "alphabet"

he modern European alphabet is based on the Greek and (61) ______ to other European countries under the omans. A number of changes took place as time passed. The Romans added the letter G, and the letter J and V ere (62) ______ to people in Shakespear's time.

If we (63) _______ the history of punctuation, we also find some interesting facts. The Romans used to write quaesto at the end of a sentence in (64) _______ to show that it was a question. they started to write Qo in 65) _______ of the whole word, and then put the Q above the o. In the end, that became the question mark "?"

Question 56: A. did **B.** had **C.** made **D.** took

Question 57: A. media **B.** bulletin **C.** programme **D.** journalism

Question 58: A. distance **B.** area **C.** length **D.** earth

Question 59: A. true **B.** accurate **C.** exact **D.** precise

Question 60: A. new **B.** trendy **C.** modern **D.** fashionable

Question 61: A. speard **B.** appeared **C.** was **D.** occurred

Question 62: A. infamous **B.** unpopular **C.** unknow **D.** hidden

Question 63: A. look into **B.** bring on **C.** make off **D.** hold up

Question 64: A. turn **B.** fact **C.** order **D.** intention

Question 65: A. position **B.** space **C.** spot **D.** place

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word for each of the blanks from 66 to 75.

A small but growing group of scholar, evolutionary, psychologists, are being to sketch the **contours** of the human mind as designed by natural selection. Some of them even anticipate the coming of a field called "mismatch theory", which would study maladies resulting from contrasts between the modern environment and the "ancestral environment". The one we were designed for.

There is no shortage of such maladies to study, Rates of depression have been doubling in some industrial countries roughly every 10 years. Suicide is the third most common cause of death among young adults, after car wrecks and homicides.

Evolutionary psychology is a long way from explaining all this with precision, but it is already shedding enough light to challenges some conventional wisdom. It suggests, for example, that the nostalgia for the nuclear family of the 1950s is in some way misguided - that the model family of husband at work and wife at home is hardly a "natural" and healthful living arrangement, especially for the wives. Moreover, the **bygone** lifestyles that do look fairly natural in light of evolutionay psychology appear to have been eroded largely by commercialism.

Perhaps the biggest surprise from evolutionary psychology it its depiction of the "animal" in us. Freud, and various thinkers since, saw "civilization" as an oppressive force that thwarts basic animal instincts and urges and transmutes them into psychophathology. However, evolutionary psychology suggests that a larger threat to metal health may be the way civilization thwarts civility. There is a gentler, kinder side of human nature, and it seems increasingly to be a victim of repression in modern society.

Question 66: Which of the following is the main topic of the passage?

A. How evolutionary psychology manages modern society.

B. The problems of illness caused by modern society.

C. The iportance of ancestral environment.

D. Evolutionary psychologists' views on the nuclear family.

Question 67: The word **"contour"** in line 2 is closest in meaning to

A. actions **B.** limits **C.** structures **D.** outlines

Question 68: What does the word "they" in paragraph 2 og the passage refer to?

A. murder **B.** traffic accidents **C.** suicide **D.** depression

Question 69: Which of the following is NOT true about the tea production process?

A. mismatch theory **B.** field **C.** modern environment **D.** ancestral environment

Question 70: The word **"documented"** in paragra 4 could be best replaced by which of the following word?

A. It was an unhealthy time to live

B. the nuclear family provided an unsatisfactory lifestyle.

C. women who wished to go out to work were misguided.

D. family life was seen to be unnatural.

Question 71: According to the passage, what is true about the orgin of tea drinking?

A. overlooked **B.** forgotten **C.** past **D.** original

Question 72: The word **"eliminate"** in paragragh 5 could be best replaced by which of the following word. ?

A. showed that people have animal instincts. **B.** greatly improved people's lives.

C. encouraged people to use the basic instincts **D.** caused madness in some the basicinstincts

Question 73: According to the passage, which my be the reason why someone would choose to drink tea instead of coffee?

A. courtesy **B.** politeness **C.** morality **D.** formality

Question 74: Where in the passage does the author meantion research conducted on the beneficial effects of tea drinking?

A. victims are always punished **B.** people's better natures are denies

C. repressed people are kind and gentle **D.** people suffer from repression

Question 75: What best describes the topic of this passage?

A. lines 2-4 **B.** lines 9-12 **C.** lines 13-14 **D.** lines 16-17

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the best way to complete each of the following sentences.

Question 76: The temperature inversions often occur when ________ in the late afternoon.

A. the earth's surface is cooled **B.** the earth's surface is cooling

C. the surface of earth cooled **D.** cooling the earth's surface

Question 77: A little farther down the street ________.

A. is the inn I used to stay at. **B.** there is an inn where I used to stay in

C. the inn is the place where I used to stay **D.** is ther an inn in which I used to stay

Question 78: He came to Nairobi _______.

A. with a view to climb Mt. Kenya **B.** so for climbing Mt. Kenya

C. intended to climb Mt. Kenya **D.** with the intention of climbing Mt. Kenya

Question 79: Kate is committed to ________.

A. buying goods from that shop **B.** buy goods from that shop

C. that shop for buying goods **D.** that shop to buy goods

Question 80: The children sing loudly ________.

A. as though they are the winners **B.** though they are the winners

C. as if they were the winners **D.** were they the winners

Đề số 17

Read the passage and choose A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer for each numbered blank.

If you want to prepare yourself for great achievement and have more to (1) ______ to your education or your work, try reading more books. (2) ______ up some of the interestingly informative books and search for well-researched materials that can help you grow.

We should (3) ______ our children to read more books and (4) ______ less time watching TV. Some people have commented that this is inconsistent. "Why is the written word a superior way to get information than television?" That is (5) ______ interesting point of view worth further (6) ______. Reading is a skill that is in much greater demand than the demand for watching TV. There are no jobs that (7) ______ a person to be able to watch TV but reading is an integral part of many jobs. The written word is an incredibly flexible and efficient way of communication. You can write something down and, in no time, it can be (8) ______ to many different people. Not only that, we can (9) ______ vast amounts of information through reading in a very short time. A good reader can acquire more information in reading for two hours than someone watching TV can acquire in a full day. You are able to gain a lot of information quickly because you are a fast reader with good (10) ______ skills. It will save you massive amounts of time and you will be able to assimilate vast quantities of information.

Question 1: A. gain **B.** gather **C.** collect **D.** contribute
Question 2: A. Make **B.** Pick **C.** Set **D.** Take
Question 3: A. discuss **B.** define **C.** suggest **D.** encourage
Question 4: A. apply **B.** spend **C.** train **D.** waste
Question 5: A. a **B.** an **C.** the **D.** X
Question 6: A. exploration **B.** explore **C.** explorer **D.** explorative
Question 7: A. require **B.** inquire **C.** tell **D.** ask
Question 8: A. submitted **B.** communicated **C.** handed **D.** sent
Question 9: A. digest **B.** inhale **C.** breathe **D.** eat
Question 10: A. apprehension **B.** enjoyment **C.** entertainment **D.** comprehension

Choose A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

Question 11: ______ parents of Thomas claimed that he was at ______ home at the time of ______ robbery.
A. X-X-the **B.** The –X- the **C.** The –the-the **D.** X-X- a

Question 12: Nowadays children would prefer history ______ in more practical ways.
A. be taught **B.** teach **C.** to be taught **D.** to be teaching

Question 13: The discovery was a major ______ for research workers.
A. breakthrough **B.** break-in **C.** breakdown **D.** breakout

Question 14: I accidentally ______ Mike when I was crossing a street downtown yesterday.
A. lost touch with **B.** kept an eye on **C.** paid attention to **D.** caught sight of

Question 15: Jane: "It's going to rain".
Mary: "______."
A. I hope not so **B.** I hope not **C.** I don't hope so **D.** I don't hope either

Question 16: ______ appear, they are really much larger than the Earth.
A. Small as the stars **B.** The stars as small
C. As the small stars **D.** Despite of the small stars

Question 17: Their house is ______ near the Cathedral.
A. whereabouts **B.** anyplace **C.** somewhere **D.** anywhere

Question 18: In the United States ______ the states but Hawaii is an island.
A. all of **B.** neither of **C.** none of **D.** no of

Question 19: I know his name, but I can't recall it at the moment. It's on the tip of ______.
A. brain **B.** tongue **C.** mind **D.** memory

Question 20: I'm not particular. I'll wear ______ of your dresses that fits me.
A. some one **B.** any one **C.** which one **D.** that one

Question 21: Tom: Which is more important? Luck or effort?
Mary: Luck is ______ effort.
A. on the same importance **B.** as the same importance as

C. the same importance as **D.** of the same importance as

Question 22: His brother refuses to even listen to anyone else's point of view. He is very _______.

A. narrow-minded **B.** kind-hearted **C.** open-minded **D.** absent-minded

Question 23: It's good idea to see your doctor regularly for _______ .

A. a revision **B.** a check up **C.** an investigation **D.** a control

Question 24: The stolen jewels were _______ a lot of money.

A. priced **B.** valued **C.** cost **D.** worth

Question 25: When _______ a European, we should stick to the last name unless he suggests that we use his first name.

A. speaking **B.** discussing **C.** talking **D.** addressing

Question 26: - Jordan: "_______" **- Jim:** "No, thanks. "

A. Would you want another drink? **B.** Would you care for another drink?

C. Can you help me with this? **D.** Come in, please!

Question 27: British and Australian people share the same language, but in other respects they are as different as _______.

A. cats and dogs **B.** salt and pepper **C.** chalk and cheese **D.** here and there

Question 28: After running up the stairs, I was _______ breath.

A. without **B.** out of **C.** no **D.** away from

Question 29: She listened so attentively that not a word_______.

A. she had missed **B.** did she miss **C.** she didn't miss **D.** she missed

Question 30: - Customer: "Can I have a look at that pullover, please?"

- Salesgirl: "_______. "

A. It's much cheaper **B.** Can I help you? **C.** Which one? This one? **D.** Sorry, it's out of stock

Read the passage and choose A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

Millions of people are using cellphones today. In many places, it is actually considered unusual not to use one. In many countries, cellphones are very popular with young people. They find that the phones are more than a **means** of communication - having a mobile phone shows that they are cool and connected.

The explosion in mobile phone use around the world has made some health professionals worried. Some doctors are concerned that in the future many people may suffer health problems from the use of mobile phones. In England, there has been a serious debate about this issue. Mobile phone companies are worried about the **negative publicity** of such ideas. They say that there is no proof that mobile phones are bad for your health.

On the other hand, medical studies have shown changes in the brain cells of some people who use mobile phones. Signs of change in the tissues of the brain and head can be detected with modern scanning equipment. In one case, a traveling salesman had to retire at young age because of serious memory loss. He couldn't remember even simple tasks. He would often forget the name of his own son. This man used to talk on his mobile phone for about six hours a day, every day of his working week, for a couple of years. His family doctor blamed his mobile phone use, but his employer's doctor didn't agree.

What is it that makes mobile phones **potentially** harmful? The answer is radiation. High-tech machines can detect very small amounts of radiation from mobile phones. Mobile phone companies agree that there is some radiation, but they say the amount is too small to worry about.

As the discussion about their safety continues, it appears that it's best to use mobile phones less often. Use your regular phone if you want to talk for a long time. Use your mobile phone only when you really need it. Mobile phones can be very useful and convenient, especially in emergencies. In the future, mobile phones may have a warning label that says they are bad for your health. So for now, it's wise not to use your mobile phone too often.

Question 31: The most suitable title for the passage could be _____.

A. "The Reasons Why Mobile Phones Are Popular" **B.** "Mobile Phones: A Must of Our Time"

C. "The Way Mobile Phones Work" **D.** "Technological Innovations and Their Price"

Question 32: According to the passage, cellphones are especially popular with young people because ______.

A. they make them look more stylish

B. they are indispensable in every day communications

C. they keep the users alert all the time

D. they cannot be replaced by regular phones

Question 33: The changes possibly caused by the cellphones are mainly concerned with _____.

A. the mobility of the mind and the body **B.** the resident memory
C. the arteries of the brain **D.** the smallest units of the brain

Question 34: According to the passage, what makes mobile phones potentially harmful is ______.
A. their radiant light **B.** their power of attraction
C. their raiding power **D.** their invisible rays

Question 35: According to the writer, people should ______.
A. never use mobile phones in all cases **B.** only use mobile phones in medical emergencies
C. keep off mobile phones regularly **D.** only use mobile phones in urgent cases

Question 36: Doctors have tentatively concluded that cellphones may ________.
A. damage their users' emotions **B.** cause some mental malfunction
C. change their users' social behaviours **D.** change their users' temperament

Question 37: The man mentioned in the passage, who used his cellphone too often, ______.
A. suffered serious loss of mental ability **B.** had a problem with memory
C. abandoned his family **D.** could no longer think lucidly

Question 38: The word "**means**" in the passage most closely means ______.
A. method **B.** expression **C.** meanings **D.** transmission

Question 39: The word "**potentially**" in the passage most closely means ______.
A. obviously **B.** possibly **C.** certainly **D.** privately

Question 40: "**Negative publicity**" in the passage most likely means ______.
A. information on the lethal effects of cellphones **B.** the negative public use of cellphones
C. widespread opinion about bad effects of cellphones **D.** poor ideas about the effects of cellphones

Choose A, B, C, or D to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to each of the following sentences.

Question 41: Nobody at all came to the meeting
A. There was almost nobody at the meeting **B.** Not a single person came to the meeting
C. Not many people came to the meeting **D.** Only a few people came to the meeting

Question 42: Jenny is so creative that we all can rely on her for original ideas.
A. Being creative, we can all rely on Jenny for original ideas.
B. So creative is Jenny that we all can rely on her for original ideas.
C. Creative as Jenny is, we can rely on her for original ideas.
D. Jenny is such creative girl that we all can rely on her for original ideas.

Question 43: Twice as many men as women are insurance agents.
A. More men than women have insurance.
B. Women are twice as likely as men to have sold insurance.
C. Insurance is twice as difficult to sell to women as to men.
D. Male insurance agents outnumber female agents.

Question 44: What Rachael does in her free time doesn't concern me.
A. What Rachael does in her free time is none of my business.
B. What Rachael does in her free time is not my concern.
C. I don't know what Rachael does in her free time.
D. What Rachael does in her free time is not concerned by me.

Question 45: We couldn't have managed our business successfully without my father's money.
A. We could have managed our business successfully with my father's money.
B. If we could manage our business successfully, my father would give us his money.
C. If we couldn't have managed our business successfully, we would have had my father's money.
D. Hadn't it been for my father's money, We couldn't have managed our business successfully.

V. Read the passage and choose A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer for each numbered blank.

Health is something we tend to (46) _______ when we have it. When our body is doing well, we are hardly (47) _______ of it. But illness can come, even (48) _______ we are young. In fact, childhood has been a very susceptible time. Many diseases attack children in particular, and people know very little (49) _______ to cure them once they struck. The result was that many children died. About a century ago, (50) _______ , scientists found out about germs, and then everything changed. The (51) _______ of many diseases was found, and cures were developed. As this medical discovery spread, the world became (52) _______ safer for children. The result is that (53) _______ a hundred years ago, the average man lived for 35 years, nowadays, in many areas of the world, people can (54) _______ to live for 75 years. And what do we expect by the year 2020 ? Undoubtedly, medical science will continue to (55) _______ . Some people will be able to avoid medical problems that are unavoidable today.

Question 46: A. forget **B.** throw away **C.** give up **D.** ignore
Question 47: A. aware **B.** keen **C.** awake **D.** concerned
Question 48: A. if **B.** when **C.** so **D.** while
Question 49: A. how **B.** what **C.** which **D.** when
Question 50:A. therefore **B.** although **C.** however **D.** moreover
Question 51:A. reason **B.** origin **C.** cause **D.** source
Question 52: A. much **B.** more **C.** very **D.** quite
Question 53: A. where **B.** when **C.** why **D.** whereas
Question 54: A. desire **B.** expect **C.** hope **D.** want
Question 55: A. speed up **B.** advance **C.** accelerate **D.** run

Choose A, B, C, or D to show the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following sentences.

Question 56: Usually the climate in mountainous areas becomes much windy at higher altitudes.
A B C D

Question 57: For thousands of years, man has created sweet-smelling substances from wood, herbs, and flowers and using them for perfume or medicine.
A B C D

Question 58: The success of a shared holiday depends on whom shares it with you.
A B C D

Question 59:I think I can reach your requirements so I am writing to apply for the position of English-speaking local guide.
A B C D

Question 60: Today the number of people who enjoys winter sports is almost double that of twenty years ago.
A B C D

Read the passage and choose A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

Because writing has become so important in our culture, we sometimes think of it as more real than speech. A little thought, however, will show why speech is primary and writing is secondary to language. Human beings have been writing(as far as we can tell from surviving evidence) for at least 5000 years; but they have been talking for much longer, doubtless ever since there have been human beings.

When writing did develop, it was derived from and represented speech, although imperfectly. Even today, there are spoken languages that have no written form. Furthermore, we all learn to talk well before we learn to write; any human child who is not severely handicapped physically or mentally will learn to talk: a normal human being can not be prevented from doing so. On the other hand, it takes a special effort to learn to write; in the past many intelligent and useful members of society did not **acquire** the skill, and even today many who speak languages with writing systems never learn to read or write, while some who learn the rudiments of those skills do so only imperfectly.

To affirm the primacy of speech over writing is not, however, to **disparage** the latter. One advantage writing has over speech is that it is more permanent and makes possible the records that any civilization must have. Thus, if speaking makes us human, writing makes us civilizes.

Question 61: The word " **doubtless**" in the passage mostly means ____________
A. almost certainly **B.** almost doubtfully **C.** almost impossibly **D.** almost uncertainly

Question 62: In order to show that learning to write requires effort, the author gives the example of____________
A. people who speak many languages
B. people who learn the rudiments of speech
C. severely handicapped children
D. intelligent who could not write

Question 63: The following statements are true EXCEPT ____________
A. writing was derived from speech
B. every spoken language has written form
C. we can talk before we can write
D. men have been writing for at least 5000 years

Question 64: The author of the passage argues that ____________
A. all languages should have a written form
B. everyone who learns to speak must learn to write

C. speech is more basic to language than writing **D.** writing has become too important in today's society

Question 65: The word **"disparage"** in the passage mostly means____________

A. make something seem more important **B.** think that something is more important

C. think about something carefully **D.** suggest that something is not important or valuable

Question 66: According to the passage, writing ____________

A. represents speech, but not perfectly **B.** is represented perfectly by speech

C. developed from imperfect speech **D.** is imperfect, but less so than speech

Question 67: The word **"acquire"** in the passage mostly means ____________

A. help somebody learn something by giving information about it

B. gain something by our own efforts or ability

C. become aware of something by hearing about it

D. develop a natural ability or quality so that it improves

Question 68: in the passage, the author judges that ____________

A. speech conveys ideas less accurately than writing does

B. writing has more advantages than speech

C. writing is more real speech.

D. speech is essential but writing has important benefits.

Question 69 : According to the author, one mark of society is that it ____________

A. teaches its children to speak perfectly **B.** keeps written records

C. affirms the primacy of writing over speech **D.** affirms the primacy of speech over writing

Question 70: According to the passage, speech began to exist in our life____________

A. just when human beings appeared

B. when writing became important in our culture

C. when human beings were able to communicate in writing

D. at least 5000 years ago

Choose A, B, C, or D to indicate the word that differs from the rest in the position of the main stress in each of the following questions.

Question 71: A. opponent **B.** habitat **C.** contribute **D.** eternal

Question 72: A. museum **B.** position **C.** recommend **D.** commitment

Question 73: A. emphasize **B.** heritage **C.** maintenance **D.** contribute

Question 74: A. dilute **B.** amateur **C.** aerobic **D.** conceive

Question 75: A. committee **B.** referee **C.** employee **D.** refugee

Choose A, B, C, or D to indicate the word or phrase that is closest in meaning to the underlined part in each of the following sentences.

Question 76: A nuclear station may take risk going off due to unexpected incidents.

A. demolishing **B.** running **C.** developing **D.** exploding

Question 77: The members of the orchestra has arrived an hour prior to the performance for a short rehearsal.

A. after **B.** while **C.** when **D.** before

Question 78:I think we can safely say now that we have got our money back, we are home and dry.

A. have been successful **B.** have not got wet **C.** have got no water **D.** have got home dry

Question 79: Whenever problems come up, we discuss them frankly and find solutions quickly.

A. clean **B.** encounter **C.** arrive **D.** happen

Question 80: When being interviewed, you should concentrate on what the interviewer is saying or asking you.

A. pay all attention to **B.** be related to **C.** be interested in **D.** express interest to

Đề số 18

Read the following passage and mark the letter A,B,C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

Question 1: "Can you come away with me for the weekend ?"
"I can't as I'm decorating the kitchen. .... , my mother is ill"
A. On top of that **B.** After all **C.** Even so **D.** All the same

Question 2: "Remember to phone me when you arrive at the airport"
" ________________ "
A. I remember **B.** I do **C.** I don't **D.** I will

Question 3: We should participate in the movements .... the natural environment.
A. organizing to conserve **B.** organized conserving
C. organized to conserve **D.** which organize to conserve

Question 4: Certificates provide proof of your ....
A. qualifications **B.** diplomas **C.** ambitions **D.** qualities

Question 5: Prices continued to rise while wages remained low ....the Government became increasingly unpopular.
A. on condition that **B.** with the result that **C.** provided that **D.** in order that

Question 6: There is ....to be a serious energy crisis in the next century.
A. reputed **B.** known **C.** foreseen **D.** bound

Question 7: .... interested in that subject, I would try to learn more about it.
A. Were I **B.** If I am **C.** Shoud I **D.** I was

Question 8: Your mobile phone is under .... It will be repaired for free.
A. guaranteeing **B.** insurance **C.** control **D.** guarantee

Question 9: I'm not sure my brother will ever get married because he hates the feeling of being ....
A. tied in **B.** tied down **C.** tied up **D.** tied in with

Question 10: The school was closed for a month because of a serious .... of fever.
A. outbreak **B.** outburst **C.** outset **D.** outcome

Question 11: All the sentences below use "the". Which one is correct?
A. The apples are good for you. **B.** I love the skiing.
C. Can you pass the sugar, please? **D.** The crime is a problem in many big cities.

Question 12: Helen has just bought ....
A. some new black wool two scarves **B.** two black wool new scarves
C. two new black wool scarves **D.** two scarves new wool black

Question 13: Another ....will be drawn from the experiment.
A. conclusion **B.** attention **C.** contrast **D.** inference

Question 14: Joanne has only one eye, she lost ....3 years ago after falling on some broken glass.
A. other **B.** other ones **C.** another one **D.** the other

Question 15: Don't .... You've only just begun the course.
A. put up **B.** get up **C.** give up **D.** grow up

Question 16: No matter.......... , Mozart was an accomplished composer while still a child.
A. how it seems remarkable **B.** how remarkable it seems
C. how it remarkable seems **D.** how seems it remarkable

Question 17: Such.................. that we didn't want to go home.
A. was a beautiful flower display **B.** beautiful the flower display was
C. a beautiful flower display was **D.** a beautiful flower display

Question 18: "Is it all right if I use your bike?"
" ________________ "
A. I don't want to use your bike **B.** Sure, go ahead
C. Sorry, no, I won't do it **D.** Please accept it with my best wishes

Question 19: The car collided .... a van before crashing .... the wall.
A. on question into **B.** to question to **C.** with question into **D.** at question

Question 20: When another person sneezes, you say "______________"

A. See you! **B.** Bless you! **C.** Great you! **D.** Pardon?

Question 21: - "How kind, you really shouldn't have bothered"

- "__________"

A. Why not? I was happy
B. Don't worry! I didn't bother
C. It was nothing, really
D. It was a very good thing

Question 22: Don't worry! By the time you arrive tomorrow, we .... the work.

A. have completed
B. had completed
C. will have completed
D. would have completed

Question 23: It was announced that neither the passengers nor the driver .... in the crash.

A. have been injured **B.** were injured **C.** are injured **D.** was injured

Question 24: I suggest the room .... before Christmas.

A. be decorated **B.** is decorated **C.** were decorated **D.** should decorate

Question 25: As the managing director can't go to the reception, I'm representing the company..............

A. from his point of view **B.** on his account **C.** on his behalf **D.** for his part

Question 26: Jack : I'd rather stay at home.

Gina : __________________

A. Would you ? **B.** Wouldn't you ? **C.** Had you ? **D.** Hadn't you ?

Read the following passage and mark the letter A,B,C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word for each of the blanks from 27 to 36 .

ROBOTS

Ever since it was first possible to make a real robot, people have been hoping for the invention of a machine that would do all the necessary jobs (27)_____the house. If boring and repetitive factory work could be (28)______by robots, why not boring and repetitive household chores too?

For a long time the only people who really (29)_____the problem their attention were amateur inventors. And they came up against a major difficulty. That is, housework is actually very complex. It has never been one job, it has always been many. A factory robot (30)______one task endlessly (31)_______it is reprogrammed to do something else. It doesn't run the whole factory. A housework robot, on the other hand, has to do several different (32)_____of cleaning and carrying jobs and also has to cope (33)______all the diffenrent shapes and positions of rooms, furniture, ornaments, cats and dogs. (34)_______, there have been some developments recently. Sensors are available to (35)_______the robot locate objects and avoid obstacles. We have the technology to produce the hardware. All that is missing the software- the programs that will (36)______the machine.

Question 27: A. through **B.** over **C.** around **D.** for
Question 28: A. managed **B.** succeeded **C.** made **D.** given
Question 29: A. did **B.** took **C.** gave **D.** showed
Question 30: A. carries over **B.** carries out **C.** carries off **D.** carries away
Question 31: A. until **B.** while **C.** since **D.** when
Question 32: A. systems **B.** types **C.** ways **D.** methods
Question 33: A. from **B.** with **C.** by **D.** for
Question 34: A. However **B.** Therefore **C.** Besides **D.** Moreover
Question 35: A. enable **B.** help **C.** assist **D.** allow
Question 36: A. practice **B.** operate **C.** order **D.** perform

Mark the letter A,B,C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that differs from the rest in the position of the main stress in each of the following questions.

Question 37: A. phonetic **B.** dynamic **C.** atmospheric **D.** climatic
Question 38: A. political **B.** furniture **C.** yesterday **D.** ambulance
Question 39: A. humorous **B.** educator **C.** organism **D.** contaminate
Question 40: A. advisable **B.** admirable **C.** desirable **D.** reliable
Question 41: A. popularity **B.** personality **C.** hospitality **D.** apprentice

Read the following passage and mark the letter A,B,C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questionsfrom 42 to 50 .

According to airline industry statistics, almost 90 percent of airline accidents are survivable or partially survivable. But passengers can increase their chances of survival by learning and following certain tips. Experts say that you should read and listen to safety instruction before take off and ask questions if you have uncertainties. You should fasten your seat belt low on your hips and as tightly as possible. Of course, you should also know how the release mechanism of your belt operates. During takeoffs and landings, you are advised to keep your feet flat on the floor. Before take off, you should locate the nearest exit and an alterative exit and count the rows of seats between you and the exits so that you can reach **them** in the dark if necessary. In the event that you are forewarned of a possible accident, you should put your hands on your ankles and keep your head down until the planes comes to a complete stop. If smoke is present in the cabin, you should keep your head low and cover your face with napkins, towels, or clothing. If possible, wet these for added protection against smoke inhalation. To **evacuate** as quickly as possible, follow crew commands and do not take personal belongings with you. Do not jump on escape slides before they are fully **inflated**, and when you jump, do so with your arms and legs extended in front of you. When you get to the ground, you should move away from the plane as quickly as possible, and smoke near the wreckage.

Question 42: What is the main topic of the passage?
A. Procedures for evacuation aircraft.
B. Guidelines for increasing aircraft passenger survival.
C. Airline industry accident statistics.
D. Safety instructions in air travel.

Question 43: Travelers are urged by experts to read and listen to safety instruction____________.
A. if smoke is in the cabin **B.** in an emergency
C. before locating the exits **D.** before take-off

Question 44: According to the passage, airline travelers should keep their feet flat on the floor____________
A. especially during landings **B.** throughout the flight
C. only if an accident is possible **D.** during take-offs and landings

Question 45: According to the passage, which exits should an airline passenger locate before take-off ?
A. The ones with counted rows of seats between them.
B. The nearest one.
C. The two closest to the passenger's seat
D. The ones that can be found in the dark

Question 46: The word "**them**" in line 7 refers to ______________.
A. seats **B.** rows **C.** exits **D.** feet

Question 47: It can be inferred from the passage that people are more likely to survive fires in aircrafts if they ______.
A. don't smoke in or near a plane **B.** read airline safety statistics
C. wear a safety belt **D.** keep their heads low

Question 48: Airline passengers are advised to do all of the following EXCEPT ___________
A. ask questions about safety **B.** locate the nearest exit
C. fasten their seat belts before take-off **D.** carry personal belongings in an emergency

Question 49: The word "**evacuate**" in line 11 is closest in meaning to ______________
A. evade **B.** vacate **C.** maintain **D.** escape

Question 50: The word "**inflated**" in line 12 is closest in meaning to ___________
A. expanded **B.** lifted **C.** assembled **D.** increased

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to show the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.

Question 51: I didn't mean offending her but she took my comments amiss and now will not talk to me.
A offending **B** took **C** amiss **D** to

Question 52: Antarctic blue whales can be 100 foot long and weigh more than any dinosaur that ever lived
A can be 100 foot long **B** more than **C** ever **D** lived

Question 53: In human beings, as in other mammal, hair around the eyes and ears and in the nose prevents dust, insects, and other matter from entering these organs.
A mammal **B** around **C** prevents **D** entering

Question 54: The nests of most bird species are strategic placed to camouflage them against predators.
A most **B** species **C** strategic **D** against

Question 55: All data in computer are changed into electronic pulses by an input unit.
A **B** **C** **D**

Mark the letter A,B,C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word or phrase that is closest in meaning to the underlined part in each of the following questions.

Question 56: If the world's tropical forests continue to disappear at their present rate, many animal species will be extinct.

A. die for **B.** die from **C.** die of **D.** die out

Question 57: She needs to check her homework.

A. examine **B.** try out **C.** ensure **D.** involve

Question 58: The students got high marks in the test but Mary stood out.

A. got very good marks. **B.** got a lot of marks.
C. got higher marks than someone. **D.** got the most marks of all.

Mark the letter A,B,C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to each of the following questions.

Question 59: At no time did the two sides look likely to reach an agreement.

A. The two sides never look like each other.
B. The two sides had no time to reach an agreement.
C. The two sides never looked likely to reach an agreement.
D. If the two sides had had time, they would have reached an agreement.

Question 60: "A baby has no knowledge of the difference between good and evil" means …………

A. A baby know no difference between good and evil.
B. A baby doesn't know the difference between good and evil.
C. Good and evil are different from a baby.
D. No knowledge of the difference between good and evil has in a baby.

Question 61: I have learnt never to take sides in any arguments between my close friends.

A. I support neither side in my close friends' arguments.
B. I don't encourage my close friends to argue.
C. If I support one side in arguments, the other will be upset.
D. I don't support any of my close friends.

Question 62: Twice as many men as women are insurance agents.

A. Insurance is twice as difficult to sell to women as to men.
B. More men than women have insurance.
C. Women are twice as likely as men to have insurance.
D. Male insurance agents outnumber female agents.

Question 63: Lucy always reminds me of my youngest sister.

A. Whenever I see Lucy, I think of my youngest sister.
B. I always think of Lucy, my youngest sister.
C. It is Lucy who is my youngest sister.
D. My youngest sister's name is Lucy.

Read the following passage and mark the letter A,B,C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions from 64 to 73.

Although they are an inexpensive supplier of vitamins, minerals, and high quality protein, eggs also contain a high level of blood cholesterol, one of the major causes of heart disease. One egg yolk, in fact, contains a little more than two-thirds of the suggested daily cholesterol limit. This knowledge has caused egg sales to **plummet** in recent years, which in turns has brought about the development of several alternatives to eating regular eggs. One alternative is to eat substitute eggs.

These egg substitutes are not really eggs, but they look **somewhat** like eggs when they are cooked. They have the advantage of having lower cholesterol rates, and they can be scrambled or used in baking. One disadvatage, however, is that they are not good for frying, poaching, or boiling. A second alternative to regular eggs is a new type of egg, sometimes called "designer" eggs. These eggs are produced by hens that are fed low-fat diets consisting of ingredients such as canola oil, flax, and rice bran. In spite of their diets, however, these hens produce eggs that contain the same amount of cholesterol as regular eggs. Yet, the producers of these eggs claim that eating their eggs will not raise the blood cholesterol in humans.

Eggs producers claim that their product has been **portrayed** unfairly. They cite scientific studies **to back up** their claim. And, in fact, studies on the relationship between eggs and human cholesterol levels have brought **mixed results**. It may be that it is not the type of egg that is the main determinant of cholesterol but the person who is eating the eggs. Some people may be more sensitive to cholesterol derived from food than other people. In fact, there is evidence that certain dietary fats stimulate the body's production of blood cholesterol. Consequently, while it still makes sense to limit one's intake of eggs, even designer eggs, it seems that doing this without regulating dietary fat will probably not help reduce the blood cholesterol level.

Question 64: What is the main purpose of this passage?

A. to convince people to eat "designer" eggs and egg substitutes.
B. to inform people about the relationship between eggs and cholesterol.
C. to persuade people that eggs are unhealthy and should not be eaten.
D. to introduce the idea that dietary fat increases the blood cholesterol level.

Question 65: As used in line 4, the word "**plummet**" refers to which of the following?

A. hesitate unexpectantly **B.** drop abruptly
C. bounce uncertainly **D.** rise gently

Question 66: According to the passage, which of the following is a cause of heart disease?

A. vitamins **B.** canola oil **C.** minerals **D.** cholesterol

Question 67: As used in line 6, which of the following could best replace the word "**somewhat**"?

A. a little **B.** in fact **C.** a lot **D.** indefinitely

Question 68: According to the passage, what has been the cause for changes in the sale of eggs?

A. increasing price **B.** decreased production
C. a shrinking market **D.** dietary changes in hens

Question 69: The word "**portrayed**" in line 13 could best replaced by which of the following?

A. destroyed **B.** described **C.** tested **D.** studied

Question 70: As used in line 14, what is the meaning of the phrase "**back up**" ?

A. reverse **B.** block **C.** support **D.** advance

Question 71: What does the author mean by the phrase "**mixed results**" in line 15?

A. The results are blended **B.** The results are a composite of things
C. The results are inconclusive **D.** The results are mingled together

Question 72: According to the passage, egg substitutes cannot be used to make any of the following types of eggs EXCEPT ____________

A. fried **B.** poached **C.** boiled **D.** scrambled

Question 73: According to the author, which of the following may reduce the blood cholesterol?

A. reducing egg intake but not fat intake **B.** increasing egg intake and fat intake
C. increasing egg intake but not fat intake **D.** decreasing egg intake and fat intake

Mark the letter A,B,C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word or phrase that is OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined part in each of the following questions.

Question 74: No one knew precisely what would happen to a human being in space

A. casually **B.** flexibly **C.** wrongly **D.** informally

Question 75: China has become the third country in the world which can independently carried out the manned space activities.

A. put up **B.** put in **C.** put off **D.** put on

Choose the best sentence that can be made from the words given.

Question 76: Never\ history\ humanity\ there\be\ more people\ live\ world.

A. Never in the history of humanity there are more people living in the world.
B. Never in the history of humanity are there more people to live in the world.
C. Never in the history of humanity has there been more people to live in the world.
D. Never in the history of humanity have there been more people living in the world.

Question 77: It\ until \ father\ home\ children\dinner.

A. It was until the father got home that the children have dinner.
B. It was not until the father got home that the children had dinner.
C. It is not until the father gets home than the children had dinner.
D. It was not until when the father got home that children had had dinner.

Question 78: man\ sentence\ 15 years \ prison\ he\ prove\ guilty

A. The man should make his final sentence after 15 years in prison as he proved himself guilty.
B. The man will get a sentence for himself to 15 years in prison if he proves himself guilty.
C. The man was sentenced about 15 years in prison and proved himself guilty.
D. The man was sentenced to 15 years in prison because he had been proved guilty.

Question 79: imagine\ who\ happen\ run into\ yesterday\ just.

A. Could you imagine who just happened to run into us yesterday?
B. Just imagine who I happened to run into yesterday!
C. You imagine just who happened to run into us yesterday!
D. Have you just imagined who happened to run into me yesterday?

Question 80: Excite\ exam result\ she\rush home\ tell\ family\ good news.

A. Excited over the exam results, she rushed home to tell her family the good news.
B. To excite over the exam results, she rushed quickly home to tell her family the good news.
C. Exciting over the exam results, she rushed home to tell her family the good news.
D. Excited over the exam results, she rushed to home telling her family the good news.

Đề số 19

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word for each of the blanks

Parrots and macaws have become so (01)_______that special varieties of these birds are (02)______up to £9,000 each on the black market in Britain. Macaws from Brazil cost from £1,000 and parrots from Australia can cost £7,500 a pair.

The demand for parrots, cockatoos and macaws has led to a (03)______increase in thefts from zoos, wildlife parks and pet shops. London and Whipsnade zoos are among the many places from which parrots have been stolen. Some thefts have not been (04)______in an effort to prevent further (05) ______Parrot rustling, as it is known among bird fanciers, has increased rapidly in Britain since 1976 when imports and exports of (06) ______birds became (07) ______controlled.

Quarantine controls, (08) ______with the scarcity of many types of parrots in the wild in Africa, Australia, Indonesia, and South America, have caused a shortage of birds which can be sold legally under (09) ______This has sent prices to (10) ______ levels. Working at night and equipped with wire-cutters, nets and substances to dope the birds, the rustlers are prepared to (11) ______serious risks to capture the parrots they want. At Birdworld, a specialist zoo, thieves (12) ______two parrots after picking their (13) ______through an enclosure containing cassowaries, The cassowary is a large flightless bird, related to the emu, which can be extremely (14) ______, and has been (15) ______ to kill humans with blows from its powerful legs.

Question 1: **A.** costly **B.** extinct **C.** outlandish **D.** rare
Question 2: **A.** raising **B.** reaching **C.** lifting **D.** fetching
Question 3: **A.** acute **B.** peak **C.** sharp **D.** high
Question 4: **A.** published **B.** publicised **C.** advertised **D.** told
Question 5: **A.** happenings **B.** incidents **C.** acts **D.** activities
Question 6: **A.** unusual **B.** uncommon **C.** exotic **D.** strange
Question 7: **A.** tightly **B.** hardly **C.** toughly **D.** grimly
Question 8: **A.** coupled **B.** doubled **C.** attached **D.** accompanied
Question 9: **A.** warranty **B.** guarantee **C.** licence **D.** law
Question 10: **A.** unknown **B.** unheard **C.** record **D.** highest
Question 11: **A.** sustain **B.** assume **C.** take **D.** make
Question 12: **A.** thieved **B.** robbed **C.** misappropriated **D.** stole
Question 13: **A.** way **B.** road **C.** path **D.** lane
Question 14: **A.** aggressive **B.** fighting **C.** bad-tempered **D.** rough
Question 15: **A.** heard **B.** known **C.** considered **D.** able

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that differs from the rest in the position of the main stress in each of the following questions.

Question 16: **A.** popularity **B.** conscientious **C.** apprenticeship **D.** personality
Question 17: **A.** horizon **B.** ignorant **C.** determinedly **D.** librarian
Question 18: **A.** consonant **B.** divisible **C.** significant **D.** mosquito
Question 19: **A.** consignation **B.** abnomality **C.** supplementary **D.** dictionary
Question 20: **A.** garment **B.** comment **C.** cement **D.** even

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer

In the last third of the nineteenth century a new housing form was quietly being developed. In 1869 the Stuyvesant, considered New York's first apartment house was built on East Eighteenth Street. The building was financed by the developer Rutherfurd Stuyvesant and designed by Richard Morris Hunt, the first American architect to graduate from the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris. Each man had lived in Paris, and each understood the economics and social potential of this Parisian housing form. But the Stuyvesant was at best a limited success. In spite of Hunt's **inviting** façade, the living space was awkwardly arranged. Those who could afford them were quite content to remain in the more **sumptuous**, single-family homes, leaving the Stuyvesant to newly married couples and bachelors.

The fundamental problem with the Stuyvesant and the other early apartment buildings that quickly followed, in the 1870's and early 1880's was that they were confined to the typical New York building lot. That lot was a rectangular area 25 feet wide by 100 feet deep–a shape perfectly suited for a row house. The lot could also accommodate a rectangular tenement, though it could not yield the square, well-lighted, and logically arranged rooms that great apartment buildings require. But even with the awkward interior configurations of the early apartment buildings, the idea caught on. It met the needs of a large and growing population that wanted something better than tenements but could not afford or did not want row houses.

So while the city's newly emerging social leadership commissioned their mansions, apartment houses and hotels began to sprout in multiple lots, thus breaking the initial space constraints. In the closing decades of the nineteenth century, large apartment houses began dotting the developed portions of New York City, and by the opening decades of the twentieth century, spacious buildings, such as the Dakota and the Ansonia finally transcended the tight confinement of row house building lots. From there it was only a small step to building luxury apartment houses on the newly created Park Avenue, right next to the fashionable Fifth Avenue shopping area.

Question 21: The new housing form discussed in the passage refers to
A. single-family homes **B.** apartment buildings **C.** row houses **D.** hotels

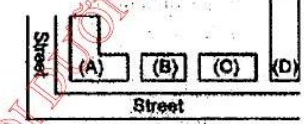
Question 22: The word "inviting"in line 7 is closest in meaning to
A. open **B.** encouraging **C.** attractive **D.** asking

Question 23: Why was the Stuyvesant a limited success?
A. The arrangement of the rooms was not convenient.
B. Most people could not afford to live there.
C. There were no shopping areas nearby.
D. It was in a crowded neighborhood.

Question 24: The word "sumptuous"in line 8 is closest in meaning to
A. luxurious **B.** unique **C.** modern **D.** distant

Question 25: It can be inferred that the majority of people who lived in New York's first apartments were
A. highly educated **B.** unemployed **C.** wealthy **D.** young

Question 26: It can be inferred that the typical New York building lot of the 1870's and 1880's looked MOST like which of the following?



Question 27: It can be inferred that a New York apartment building in the 1870's and 1880's had all of the following characteristics EXCEPT:
A. Its room arrangement was not logical. **B.** It was rectangular.

C. It was spacious inside. **D.** It had limited light.

Question 28: The word "yield"in line 14 is closest in meaning to

A. harvest **B.** surrender **C.** amount **D.** provide

Question 29: Why did the idea of living in an apartment become popular in the late 1800's?

A. Large families needed housing with sufficient space.

B. Apartmentswere preferable to tenements and cheaper than row houses

C. The city officials of New York wanted housing that was centrally located.

D. The shape of early apartments could accommodate a variety of interior designs.

Question 30: The author mentions the Dakota and the Ansonia in line 22 because

A. they are examples of large, well-designed apartment buildings

B. their design is similar to that of row houses

C. they were built on a single building lot

D. they are famous hotels

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word or phrase that is OPPOSITE in meaning to the italic part in each of the following questions

Question 31: Mr. Smith's new neighbors appear to be very **friendly**.

A. amicable **B.** inapplicable **C.** hostile **D.** futile

Question 32: The clubs meet on the last Thursday of every month in a **dilapidated** palace.

A. renovated **B.** regenerated **C.** furnished **D.** neglected

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

Question 33:________that I tore up the letter.

A. I was such an annoyed **B.** Such was my annoyance

C. I was so annoying **D.** So was I annoyed

Question 34: It is the recommendation of many psychologists_to associate words and remember names.

A. that a learner uses mental images **B.** that a learner use mental images

C. that a learner must use mental images **D.** mental images are used

Question 35: "______" "Not really."

A. I don't like that new movie.

B. Would you like to watch a cartoon or a documentary?

C. Would you recommend the new movie at the Odeon?

D. How often do you go to the movies?

Question 36: Something tells me that you_ to a single word I _ in the past ten minutes.

~~**A.** haven't listened\was saying~~ ~~**B.** didn't listen\ said~~

C. haven't been listening\ have said **D.** haven't listened\ said

Question 37: The_______horse began to run as fast as he could.

A. frightening **B.** frighten **C.** frightful **D.** frightened

Question 38: The police spokesman said he was _______ to believe that the arrested man was the serial killer they had been looking for.

A. inclined **B.** seemed **C.** suspected **D.** supposed

Question 39: For lunch, I always have something quick and easy: a sandwich, a salad, toast and the _______.

A. same **B.** similar **C.** like **D.** rest

Question 40: _______, the invention was perfect, but it didn't sell very well.

A. Technically **B.** Technologically **C.** Politically **D.** Practically

Question 41: To decorate my room, I ______.the help of my roomate.

A. drafted **B.** engaged **C.** recruited **D.** enlisted

Question 42: I don't think anyone understood what I was saying at the meeting, did they? I totally failed to get my point ______.

A. around **B.** along **C.** across **D.** about

Question 43: This fruit has been in the fridge for over three weeks! It is all ________.

A. sour **B.** mouldy **C.** rotten **D.** bitter

Question 44: If someone is down to earth, he is very________

A. practical **B.** sad **C.** shy **D.** strange

Question 45: I tried to talk to her, but she was as high as a________

A. sky **B.** house **C.** wall **D.** kite

Question 46: We don't seem to have any more of that book, Sir. It is out of _______ but we are getting a new delivery next Thursday if you would like to pop back then.

A. stock **B.** order **C.** print **D.** shop

Question 47: Cable TV revolutionized communications; ______, the very existence of that service is now threatened by satellites.

A. consequently **B.** for example **C.** nevertheless **D.** moreover

Question 48: Now I am unemployed, I have too much time _______ and don't know what to do with myself.

A. in my hands **B.** in hand **C.** to hand **D.** on my hands

Question 49: - "What do you think of football?" - "_______"

A. I am crazy about it. **B.** Of course, football players are excellent

C. Well, it's beyond my expectation **D.** It's none of my business.

Question 50: As coal mines became deeper, the problems of draining water, bringing in fresh air, and ______ to the surface increased.

A. how ore is transported **B.** transporting ore

C. ore is transporting **D.** to transport ore

Question 51: I'm _my brother is.

A. nowhere near as ambitious as **B.** nothing near as ambitious as

C. nowhere like so ambitious as **D.** nothing as ambitious as

Question 52: There is no chance of you getting the promotion after only two months working here, _______ the great work you have done.

A. presuming **B.** notwithstanding **C.** nevertheless **D.** regardless

Question 53: Are you thinking of flying business class?" "______"

A. I'm flying there to attend a party. **B.** No, I'm just on business.

C. No, I'd like an aisle seat. **D.** No, economy.

Question 54: On the battle field ________.

A. lied the tanks **B.** did the tanks lie **C.** the tanks lay **D.** lay the tanks

Question 55: The team threw on all their substitutes in the last five minutes, all to no ______ as they lost the game narrowly by three points.

A. use **B.** gain **C.** avail **D.** benefit

Question 56: _______ Nam Cao is a realistic writer, but he still used a lot of romance in his stories.

A. On my part **B.** On the whole **C.** On the contrary **D.** On the other hand

Question 57: - "Do you mind if I use your phone?" - ".________."

A. Sorry. I have no idea **B.** Not at all. Help yourself

C. Yes, certainly **D.** You can say that again

Question 58: We took Bill ______ for a couple of months after the fire at his home. It was no trouble as we have the extra bedroom up in the converted loft.

A. out **B.** off **C.** in **D.** up

Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word or phrase that is CLOSEST in meaning to the italic part in each of the following questions.

Question 59: He **didn't bat an eye** when he realized he failed the exam again.

A. didn't want to see **B.** didn't show surprise **C.** wasn't happy **D.** didn't care

Question 60: The notice should be put in the most **conspicuous** place so that all the students can be well-informed.

A. easily seen **B.** beautiful **C.** popular **D.** suspicious

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer

Western people rely on technical and mechanical solutions in everything they do. Refrigerators preserve their food, washing machines clean their underwear and computers are supposed to solve all their problems. When they are ill, they rely on surgeon's knife. If their hearts are **running down**, then they must be repaired; if they cannot be repaired, they should be replaced, just as an old car sometimes gets a new engine. But up to now, we have had a shortage of donors to give their hearts: to keep one person alive, another donor had to die.

Nowadays there are more and more talks about using monkeys. Every monkey has a near-human heart, and human have always been over careful in respecting the life and well-being as other animals. This includes the life and well-being of other humans. Therefore in the early years of the 21st century - I was told - the mass killing of monkeys may occur. We will need to use their heart for human consumption.

Monkeys, on the whole, are happier creatures than their near relatives, Homo Sapiens, or man. They know fear, of course, and they face real danger, but they are more intelligent than us. They create no unnecessary dangers for themselves, they run no business, chase no money, and **unimpressed** by gold - that utterly useless metal, they do not care at all about hell or evil spirits. I have a vague feeling that it is not monkey's heart that we ought to implant in ourselves but monkey's brains.

Question 61: The author was told that the mass killing of monkeys may occur in the 21st century because _______.

A. the lack of animal's meat for human consumption.

B. science may transform monkey's heart into human heart.

C. monkeys are no longer necessary in forests.

D. the lack of donors and monkey's heart may be the alternative.

Question 62: The author suggests we should implant monkey's brain in ourselves instead of its heart because _______.

A. he thinks it is the cheapest way to implant.

B. monkeys do not know at all about hell or evil spirits.

C. they can learn everything more quickly than humans.

D. they are unconcerned about material gains as humans do.

Question 63: Monkeys' hearts are supposed to be used in transplanting in human body because _______.

A. their heats are nearly similar to those of human.

B. man doesn't consider animal life is as important as that of man.

C. humans have the same hearts as monkey.

D. monkeys and humans are alike.

Question 64: The author consider that _______.

A. human being will return to more nature lifestyles

B. we are wrong to think of ourselves as cleverer than monkeys

C. scientists should work out how to do brain transplants

D. monkeys would be better at running the world than humans

Question 65: The main point the author is making is that humans _______.

A. should worry less about growing old **B.** make life more complex than it needs to be

C. have no right to make use of other animals **D.** are similar in many ways to monkeys

Question 66: The word "**unimpressive**" in the last paragraph is similar in meaning to _______.

A. uncomfortable **B.** indifferent **C.** unimportant **D.** dissatisfied

Question 67: The author says that monkeys _______.

A. live in a relatively safe world in the jungle. **B.** are not capable of logic thinking.

C. are not able to feel emotions like fear. **D.** are usually more content than humans.

Question 68: According to the author, Westerners believe health problems can be solved by _______.

A. using technical or mechanical methods. **B.** taking more precautions.

C. spending more money on scientific research. **D.** increasing the number of doctors.

Question 69: The phrase "**running down** " is similar in meaning to _______.

A. going away **B.** letting down **C.** deteriorating **D.** decaying

Question 70: The problem with heart transplants has been that _______.

A. artificial hearts do not work very well. **B.** there are not usually enough donors.

C. some of the heart donors are too old. **D.** many people die after the operations.

Mark the letter on your answer sheet to show the underlined part that needs correcting.

Question 71: James was worried that he was the last person to submit the physical assignment but he was actually the second.

A: the last person
B: physical
C: but
D: the second.

Question 72: Today it seems hardly credible, but Los Angeles grew as it did because in its early days it had a highly advanced public transporting system.

A: hardly credible
B: as it did
C: early days
D: public transporting

Question 73: After the social science lecture all students are invited to take part in a discussion of the issues

A **B** **C**

which were risen in the talk.

D

Question 74: A football match begins with the ball kicking forwards from a spot in the centre of the field.

A **B** **C** **D**

Question 75: They had a discussion about training not only the new employees but also giving them some

A **B** **C** **D**

challenges.

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct sentence which is closest in meaning to each of the ones given before.

Question 76: It's your duty to finish your homework before you go to school.

A. You were supposed to finish your homework before you go to school.

B. Your homework is supposed to be finished before going to school.

C. That your homework is finished before you go to school is your duty.

D. Your duty finishing your homework before you go to school is necessary.

Question 77: "You didn't lock the door this morning as I found the keys on the table when I got home!" the woman told her son.

A. The woman scolded her son with unlocking the door that morning as she found the key on the table.

B. The woman criticized her son for not locking the door that morning, adding that she saw the keys on the table.

C. The woman blamed her son for not unlocking the door that morning as she found the key on the table.

D. The woman reproached her son of not locking the door that morning, emphasizing that she saw the keys on the table.

Question 78: When he was asked for more information about the burglary, the man appeared quite upset.

A. When asking for more information about the burglary, the man appeared quite upset.

B. On being asked for more information about the burglary, the man appeared quite upset.

C. Being asked for more information about the burglary, the man appeared quite upset.

D. The man appeared quite upset, asking for more information about the burglary, the man appeared quite upset.

Question 79: The Prime Minister is unlikely to call an early general election.

A. The likelihood is that the Prime Minister will call an early general election.

B. The likelihood is great that the Prime Minister will call an early general election.

C. It's likely that the Prime Minister will call an early general election.

D. There is little likelihood of the Prime Minister calling an early general election.

Question 80: What the politician was saying fell on deaf ears last night.

A. The politician fell deaf when he was speaking last night.

B. What the politician was saying deafened the listeners last night.

C. No one took notice of what the politician was saying last night.

D. No one listened to what the politician was saying last night because they had deaf ears.

Đề số 20

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of others in each of the following questions.

Question 1: A. punctual **B.** monkey **C.** language **D.** Monday

Question 2: A. preface **B.** gazelle **C.** surface **D.** flamingo

Question 3: A. goose **B.** crisis **C.** horse **D.** bases

Question 4: A. certificate **B.** survive **C.** labour **D.** vertical

Question 5: A. ancient **B.** capable **C.** danger **D.** angle

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

Question 6: Jane is very _________ about her career.

A. Single-handed **B.** single-minded **C.** fresh-face **D.** bare-faced

Question 7: Light ________ are small planes with seats for no more than about six passengers.

A. airplane **B.** airship **C.** aircraft **D.** aircrafts

Question 8: A: How much is this car? B: 15,000 dollars. My uncle paid for it by _______.

A. cash **B.** credit **C.** installments **D.** hire purchase

Question 9: Before beginning to work, all new employees should attend a(n) _______ session.

A. directed **B.** direction **C.** orientation **D.** orientated

Question 10: John is good enough to make _______ in his office.

A. The team **B.** appointment **C.** the bed **D.** impression

Question 11: The fishermen worriedly looked at the _______ sky, a bad omen of a coming storm.

A. grey-dark **B.** gray-steel **C.** dark-steel **D.** steel-gray

Question 12: When we visited _______ South, we stopped at _______ Civil War Museum in ________ Atlanta.

A. the; the; Ø **B.** the; Ø; Ø **C.** the; the; the **D.** Ø; the; Ø

Question 13: They were accused of treating the country's flag with ________.

A. respect **B.** irrespect **C.** disrespect **D.** non-respect

Question 14: What measures have been ______ to control traffic jam at rush hours?

A. imagined **B.** taken **C.** done **D.** carried

Question 15: You _________ s politely at party. Everyone was casually dressed.

A. couldn't have dressed **B.** needn't have dressed

C. didn't need to dress **D.** mustn't have dressed

Question 16: "Thank you very much!" " ____________ "

A. Of course **B.** Nothing **C.** Not at all **D.** Please

Question 17: "I can't remember us ever ________, " replied the stranger.

A. being met **B.** to have met **C.** having met **D.** to meet

Question 18: The Continental United States is ________ that there are four time zones.

A. so a big area **B.** very big **C.** much big **D.** so big an area

Question 19: Marine reptiles are among the few creatures that are known to have possible life span greater than ______.

A. man **B.** that of man **C.** the man's **D.** the one of man's

Question 20: Some of _______ are planning to drive throughout the country during the summer holidays.

A. boys we **B.** boys **C.** us boys **D.** We boys

Question 21: Ms. Lee did _________ good work on that project that she was quickly offered a promotion.

A. too **B.** much **C.** so **D.** such

Question 22: We have _______ what action to take.

A. yet decided **B.** not yet decide **C.** not yet to decide **D.** yet to decide

Question 23: After seeing the film *Gone With The Wind*, ________.

A. the book was read by many people **B.** the book made many people want to read it

C. many people wanted to read the book **D.** the reading of the book interested people

Question 24: Jane has just bought ___________.

A. an impressive reddish French wood coffee table.

B. a reddish impressive wood French coffee table.

C. an impressive French wood reddish coffee table.

D. an impressive wood French reddish coffee table.

Question 25: ______ the fifth largest among the nine planets that make up our solar system.

A. That the Earth is **B.** The Earth is **C.** The Earth being **D.** Being The Earth

Question 26: _______, I'll pick you up at six.

A. Time permitting **B.** Time being permitted

C. Time permitted **D.** If time permitted

Question 27: "There is no further treatment we can give," said Dr. Jekyll. "We must let the disease take its ______."

A. term **B.** end **C.** course **D.** way

Question 28: The coal and oil stocks are petering ________.

A. on **B.** out of **C.** up **D.** out

Question 29: Where (be) ________, Ann? I (try) ________ to get on to you for the last half hour. (You not leave) __________ your office at 5.00?

A. are you; had tried; Didn't you leave **B.** were you; tried; won't you leave

C. had you been; had tried; Hadn't you leave **D.** have you been; have been trying, Didn't you leave

Question 30: "You needn't shout. I'm not deaf." "________"

A. Oh, I'm sorry **B.** Of course **C.** That's all right **D.** Yes, I know

Question 31: There are many different types of ______ mushroom, mildews, yeasts, and molds.

A. fungus including **B.** fungi including **C.** including fungi **D.** including fungus

Question 32: "Aren't you afraid of what people will say?"

A. Sure, I **B.** of course not **C.** Yes, I do **D.** No, I am

Question 33: I read the contract again and again ________ avoiding making spelling mistakes.

A. in terms of **B.** by means of **C.** with a view to **D.** in view of

Question 34: My father usually has a _______ egg and bread for breakfast.

A. soft-boiling **B.** boiling-soft **C.** boiled-soft **D.** soft-boiled

Question 35: "Jane is quite a scholar."

A. to knowing **B.** knows **C.** knowing **D.** to know

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 41 to 50.

Collecting coins can be a good investment, but it requires the study of popularity, availability, and grading techniques. Some coins are more desirable than others, their popularity being affected by the artists' talent, the subject of design, the material from which the coin is made, and the time period when the coin was created. Availability is just as critical. Providing the coin is otherwise interesting or pleasing to the eye, the number of coins minted and available on the market seems to have a direct relationship to the popularity.

The ability to grade coins is perhaps the most important requirement of a collector. A coin that is popular and scarce, which would normally make it valuable, may be worth much less or nothing at all if it has a low grade. Grading is standardized, and one can buy books and take courses on how to do it.

Grades are given letter designations as well as numbers. The letters represent general levels of the grade, while the numbers are more detailed/ For example, there re 11 number grades within the letter grade for a mint state coin. A mint state coin is uncirculated, which means it has never been used in commerce. It is in the condition that it left the mint, the place where a coin is created. The mint state letter designation is *MS*, and the numbers range from 60 through 70. An absolutely perfect coin is MS-70. It takes much training and a good eye to tell the difference between coins in this range. The things one considers include whether the coin has contact marks, which are marks obtained when coins bounce against each other in a coin bag; hairlines, which are marks appearing on the face of the coin from the minting process; luster, which is the natural coloration; and eye appeal. For example, an MS-70 is said to have no contact marks, no hairlines, very attractive and fully original luster, and outstanding eye appeal, while an MS-60 may have heavy contact marks, noticeable hairlines, impaired luster, and poor eye appeal.

Below the mint state coin, the letter designation and number have the same meaning. That is, there are generally no numbers within the range of letters. But there are categories:

BOIDUONGTOAN-LY-HOA CAP 2+3 1000B TRAN HUNG DAO TP.QUY NHON

* **Coins that are** About Uncirculated: Very Choice About Uncirculated, known as AU-58; Choice About Uncirculated, known as AU-55; and About Uncirculated, known as AU-50.

* **Coins that are Fine**: Choice Extremely Fine, known as EF-45; Extremely Fine, known as EF-40; Choice Very Fine, known as VF-30; Very Fine, known as VF-20; and Fine, known as F-12.

* **Coins that are** Good: Very Good, known as VG-8; Good, known as G-4; and About Good, known as AG -3.

Thus, a circulated coin can have a number designation between 3 and 58, with only the numbers shown above available. That is, one can not have a coin with a grade of 6, for example. It is either G-4 or VG-8. It is possible for a coin labeled G-4 or even AG-3 to be extremely valuable, but generally it will be a coin that is almost unavailable in higher grades. Books and publications monitor the coin market regularly, just like the stock market is monitored, and they described a coin's type, date, and grade, assigning a price to every one unless that grade would have no value.

In general, coin collectors loathe cleaned coins, so artificial cleaning by adding any chemical will detract greatly from a coin's value. A true coin collector will say the dirt in the creases is a positive attribute and much preferable to a leaned coin.

Question 36: A good title for this passage would be

A. Coin Grading - One of the Most Important Skills in Coin Collecting

B. How Popularity and Availability Affect Coin Value

C. How to Grade Coins - A Detailed Study

D. The Financial Benefits of Coin Collecting

Question 37: The one grading category that has the most number grades within it is

A. Mint State **B.** About Uncirculated **C.** Good **D.** Fine

Question 38: All of the following grades would be possible except

A. MS-64 **B.** AG-3 **C.** AU-56 **D.** VF-30

Question 39: The author implies that

A. The only difference between an MS-60 and an AU-58 may be that the AU-58 has been in circulation

B. One must be a professional in order to obtain information on coin value

C. Cleaning a coin can increase its value

D. A low-grade coin never has value

Question 40: The author implies that the most important feature of a coin is its

A. date **B.** depiction **C.** grade **D.** artist

Question 41: The author implies that availability is primarily related to

A. the popularity of a coin

B. the material used to create a coin

C. the age of a coin

D. the number of coins of a given type and date that they were minted

Question 42: According to the author, the phrase ***contact marks*** means

A. defects caused by cleaning

B. marks on a coin caused by banging from other coins

C. defects in the minting process

D. connections among coin dealers

Question 43: According to the passage, a Mint State coin with which of the following characteristics would be graded the highest?

A. One small contact mark, full luster, good eye appeal, and now hairlines

B. One large hairline, diminished luster, good eye appeal, and no contact marks

C. No contact marks, luster affected by cleaning, average eye appeal, and no hairlines

D. A small contact mark, a small hairline, foggy luster, and fair eye appeal

Question 44: The word ***luster*** in the third paragraph is closest in meaning to

A. sheen **B.** material **C.** marked **D.** value

Question 45: The author describes a coin's popularity as involving all the following except

A. how well the artist created the work **B.** the coin's material

C. grade **D.** the depiction on the coin

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word for each of the blanks from 26 to 35

Working mothers

Carefully conducted (26) _______ that have followed the children of working mothers have not been able to shown any long-term problems, compared with children of working mothers stayed at home. My personal (27) _______ is that mothers should be allowed to work if they wish. Whether we like it or not, there a number of mothers who just have to work. There are those who have invested such a big part of their lives in establishing a career that they cannot afford to see it lost. Then there are many who must work out of pure economic (28) _______. Many mothers are not (29) _______ out to be full-time parents. After a few months at home with a much loved infant, they feel trapped and isolated.

There are a number of options when it (30) _______ to choosing childcare. These range from child minders and nannies through to Granny of the kind lady (31) _______ the street. (32) ______, however, many parents don't have any choice; they have to accept anything they can get. Be prepared! No matter how good the childcare may be, some children are going to protest wildly if they are left. This is a (33) _______ normal stage of child development. Babies separate well in the first six months, but soon after that they start to get a crush on Mum and close family members. Make sure that in first week you allow plenty of time to help your child settle in.

All children are different. Some are independent, while others are more attached to their mothers.

Remember that if you want to (34) _______ the best for your children, it's not the quantity of time you spend with them, it's the (35) ______ that matters.

Question 46: A. researchers **B.** interviews **C.** questionnaires **D.** studies
Question 47: A. thought **B.** decision **C.** view **D.** idea
Question 48: A. necessity **B.** duty **C.** task **D.** reason
Question 49: A. made **B.** born **C.** brought **D.** cut
Question 50: A. turns **B.** comes **C.** refers **D.** concerns
Question 51: A. of **B.** next to **C.** opposite **D.** across
Question 52: A. In addition **B.** In fact **C.** In reality **D.** In contrast
Question 53: A. certainly **B.** extremely **C.** very **D.** perfectly
Question 54: A. make **B.** have **C.** do **D.** give
Question 55: A. manner **B.** attitude **C.** behavior **D.** quality

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to show the underlined part that needs correction.

Question 56: Although not widely sold, that book is considered to be best book on the subject.
A. the **B.** best **C.** not **D.** sold

Question 57: This is the largestbleed of the horse found in this country.
A. the **B.** breed **C.** found **D.** the largest

Question 58: The new computer chip is the smallest one than has ever beendeveloped.
A. ever been **B.** the smallest **C.** than **D.** developed

Question 59: The hills lie to the north of town, raising to the foot of a rocky mountain, and a shallow stream runs along the eastern border of the town.
A. of town **B.** along **C.** lie to **D.** raising

Question 60: Although this ca appears to be manufactured by different company, it has the same body style, size, and perform as that one.
A. different **B.** to be **C.** appears **D.** perform

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the best way to complete each of the following sentences.

Question 61: Loudly applauding the speech, ______ quickly left the stage.
A. the audience watched as the speaker **B.** the speaker waving to the audience
C. the audience saw the speaker **D.** the speaker waved to the audience and

Question 62: I ______ a sport unless I had had enough time to practice it.
A. could never have taken up **B.** could never take up
C. have never taken up **D.** would have taken up

Question 63: ______, FAO acts as a neutral forum where all nations meet as equals to negotiate agreements and debate policy.
A. Serving both developed and developing countries

B. Served both developed and developing countries

C. As it was served both developed and developing countries

D. Although it serves both developed and developing countries

Question 64: ______ she has!

A. How a lovely dog **B.** What lovely dog **C.** What a lovely dog **D.** How lovely dog

Question 65: The trees ______

A. in the backyard were grown yesterday by John **B.** were grown in the backyard by John yesterday

C. were grown by John yesterday in the backyard **D.** were grown in the backyard yesterday by John

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the question from 11 to 20

Scientists have developed a new bionic computer chip that can be mated with human cells to combat disease. The tiny device, smaller and thinner than a **strand** of hair, combines a healthy human cell with an electronic circuitry chip. Doctors can control the activity of the cell by controlling the chip with a computer.

It has long been established that cell members become permeable when exposed to electrical impulses. Researchers have conducted genetic research for years with a trial-and-error process of **bombarding** cells with electricity in an attempt to introduce foreign substances such as new drug treatments or genetic material. They were unable to apply a particular level of voltage for a particular purpose. With the new invention, the computer sends electrical impulses to the chip, which triggers the physicians to open a cell's pores with control.

Researchers hope that eventually they will be able to develop more advanced chips whereby they can choose a particular voltage to activate particular tissues, whether they be muscle, bone, brain, or others. They believe that they will be able to implant multiple chips into a person to deal with one problem or more than one problem.

Question 66: The word **strand** in the second sentence is closest in meaning to

A. chip **B.** type **C.** color **D.** thread

Question 67: The author implies that scientists are excited about the new technology because

A. it is possible to kill cancer with a single jolt.

B. It is less expensive than current techniques.

C. It allows them to be able to shock cells for the first time.

D. It is more precise than previous techniques.

Question 68: The word **eventually** in the third paragraph is closest in meaning to

A. in the future **B.** especially **C.** possibly **D.** finally

Question 69: The author implies that up to now, the point of applying electric impulse to cells was to

A. open their walls to introduce medication **B.** kill them

C. combine cells **D.** stop growth

Question 70: The word **bombarding** in the second paragraph is closest in meaning to

A. influencing **B.** receiving **C.** barraging **D.** testing

Question 71: The author states that scientists previously were aware that

A. electric impulses could affect cells

B. electric charges could harm a person

C. cells interact with each other through electrical charges

D. they could control cells with a separate computer

Question 72: The word **they** in the first sentences of the third paragraph refers to

A. chips **B.** tissues **C.** voltages **D.** researchers

Question 73: The author indicates that it is expected doctors will be able to

A. place more than one chip in a single person

B. place one large chip in a person to control multiple problems

C. place a chip directly inside a cell

D. place a chip inside a strand of hair

Question 74: The word **others** in the third paragraph refers to other

A. tissues **B.** voltages **C.** researchers **D.** chips

Question 75: The word **triggers** in the second paragraph is closest in meaning to

A. assists **B.** causes **C.** shoots **D.** damages

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to the sentence in italics

Question 76: Desperate Housewives is the last program on Television I would want to watch.

A. No one can persuade me to watch *Desperate Housewives* when it's on.

B. I would rather watch any other television program than *Desperate Housewives.*

C. *Desperate Housewives* will be the last program we watch on TV tonight.

D. There is no show on television like *Desperate Housewives*.

Question 77: You'll have no hope of growing crops here unless you find a way to irrigate this land.

A. Without discovering how to water this land, there is no chance that you can grow crops here.

B. Even if you find a method of watering this land, there is no hope that any crops will grow on it.

C. Because there is no way you can irrigate this land, you had batter give up trying to grow crops on it.

D. You'll have to try growing crops elsewhere if you prove unable to irrigate this land here.

Question 78: As we were heading out of the door of the café, we bumped into our plumber, who we still owned money to.

A. When we met our plumber in the cafe as we were about to leave, we realized that we hadn't yet paid him all the money we owed him.

B. Our plumber, whom we hadn't paid back yet, was the person we encountered by chance at the moment we were exiting the cafe.

C. Not wanting to see the plumber to whom we still owed a debt, we quickly headed out the door of the cafe when we saw him coming in.

D. Our plumber, when we ran into him as he was entering the cafe that we were leaving, didn't bring up our debt to him.

Question 79: Buying new clothes is something that I almost never make the effort to.

A. I hardly ever bother purchasing new clothes.

B. Not having bought any new clothes doesn't bother me.

C. Almost all my clothes are old since I never buy any new ones.

D. It's such a bother to buy new clothes that I never do it.

Question 80: I haven't seen either James or his sister for a very long time now.

A. Neither James nor his sister has been seen by anyone for ages.

B. I know I've met James, but I don't think I've met his sister before.

C. It has been an awful long time since I saw either James or his sister.

D. I've met both James and his sister before, but it was a long time ago.

Đề số 21

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

Question 1: ________ every major judo title, Mark retired from international competition.

A. When he won **B.** Having won **C.** Winning **D.** On winning

Question 2: I assure you that I ________ no hostile feeling toward you.

A. shelter **B.** harbor **C.** embrace **D.** cover

Question 3: The opposition will be elected into government at the next election, without a ________ of a doubt.

A. shade **B.** shadow **C.** benefit **D.** hue

Question 4: ________ her fiction describes women in unhappy marriages.

A. Many of **B.** A large number of **C.** A great volume of **D.** Much of

Question 5: It seems that the world record for this event is almost impossible to ________.

A. get **B.** beat **C.** take **D.** achieve

Question 6: **Tom**: "I read somewhere recently that about 137 species of animals and plants become extinct everyday."

Mary: "__________".

A. Well, maybe all is not lost yet. **B.** What's point?

C. What a pity **D.** It can't have happened like that

Question 7: John first dabbled ________ buying old maps for his collection.

A. on **B.** in **C.** at **D.** for

Question 8: I am not sure how old he is but he must be ________ for 70.

A. going by **B.** getting up **C.** getting on **D.** going off

Question 9: The smell was so bad that it completely ________ us off our food.

A. set **B.** took **C.** got **D.** put

Question 10: Some drivers seem to expect everyone else to get ________ their way.

A. away from **B.** out of **C.** off **D.** after

Question 11: He has been waiting for this letter for days, and at ________ it has come.

A. last **B.** the end **C.** present **D.** the moment

Question 12: It is ________ opportunity to see African wildlife in its natural environment.

A. an unique **B.** a unique **C.** the unique **D.** unique

Question 13: The issue ________ is more complex than you think.

A. from **B.** at **C.** on **D.** in

Question 14: For the first time ________, large portions of the universe can be observed simultaneously.

A. since history **B.** in history

C. history began **D.** of the beginning of history

Question 15: Determining the mineral content of soil samples is an exacting process; ________ experts must perform detail tests to analyze soil specimens.

A. so that **B.** However **C.** afterwards **D.** therefore

Question 16: Peter: "Is it important?"

Thomas: "________".

A. Not on your life! **B.** It's a matter of life and death!

C. No worry, that's nothing. **D.** It's ridiculous.

Question 17: Ann. "Does the global warming worry you?"

Mathew. "__________".

A. What a shame! **B.** Oh, it's hotter and hotter

C. I can't bear to think about it. **D.** I don't like hot weather.

Question 18: You look exhausted. You ________ in the garden all day.

A. must have worked **B.** must be working

C. can't have worked **D.** must have been working

Question 19: I've never really enjoyed going to the ballet or the opera; they're not really my________.

A. piece of cake **B.** sweets and candy **C.** biscuit **D.** cup of tea

Question 20: The ________ cheered when the final goal was scored in the match today.

A. spectators **B.** onlookers **C.** viewers **D.** audience

Question 21: Only when humans employ non-chemical approaches to pest control ________.

A. will creatures such as roaches and rodents be sucessfully eliminated.
B. creatures such as roaches and rodents will be successfully eliminated.
C. will creatures such as roaches and rodents be successful elimination.
D. that creatures such as roaches and rodents will be successfully eliminated.

Question 22: Their discussion quickly developed into a ________ argument over who should receive the money.

A. hot **B.** burning **C.** heated **D.** scorching

Question 23: At first there was silence. Then ________ that I knew.

A. came a voice **B.** a voice came **C.** a voice is coming **D.** a voice comes

Question 24: "Have I done something wrong?" " I wish you ______ more tactful; you're always offending people".

A. had been being **B.** have been **C.** were being **D.** were

Question 25: " Why don't we ask Martin to chair the meeting?"
- "Well, suppose ________ to ask him, do you think he would accept?"

A. were we **B.** we have **C.** we try **D.** we were

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word or phrase that is CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined part in each of the following questions.

Question 26: She is always **diplomatic** when she deals with angry students.

A. strict **B.** outspoken **C.** tactful **D.** firm

Question 27: Her style of dress **accentuated** her extreme slenderness.

A. revealed **B.** betrayed **C.** disfigured **D.** emphasized

Question 28: Nobel's original **legacy** of nine million dollars was invested, and the interest on this sum is used for the awards which vary from $30,000 to $125,000.

A. fortune **B.** prize **C.** heritage **D.** bequest

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct word(s) for each of the following blanks.

Criticism

It can (29) ________ along time to become successful in your chosen field, however talented you are. One thing you have to be (30) ________ of is that you will face criticism along the way. The world is full of people who would rather say something negative than positive. If you've made up your (31) ________ to achieve a certain goal, such as writing a novel, don't let the negative criticism of others prevent you from reaching your (32)________ and let constructive criticism have a positive (33) ________ on your work. If someone says you're totally (34) ________ in talent, ignore them. That's negative criticism. If, however, someone advises you to revise your work and gives you good reasons for doing so, you should (35) ________ their suggestions carefully. There are many film stars who were once out of (36) ________. There are many famous novelists who made a complete (37) ________ of their first novel - or who didn't, but had to keep on approaching hundreds of publishers before they could get it published. Being successful does depend on luck, to a certain extent. But things are more likely to (38) ________ well if you persevere and stay positive.

Question 29: **A.** be **B.** have **C.** take **D.** do
Question 30: **A.** kept in mind **B.** clever **C.** intelligent **D.** aware
Question 31: **A.** mind **B.** thought **C.** decision **D.** idea
Question 32: **A.** purpose **B.** objectives **C.** target **D.** destination
Question 33: **A.** affect **B.** effect **C.** result **D.** change
Question 34: **A.** lacking **B.** short **C.** incapable **D.** interested
Question 35: **A.** cautious **B.** consider **C.** reckon **D.** remember
Question 36: **A.** career **B.** business **C.** job **D.** work
Question 37: **A.** mess **B.** success **C.** effort **D.** money
Question 38: **A.** get out **B.** carry out **C.** turn out **D.** bring out

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to show the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.

Question 39: Our civilization is so commonplace to us that rarely we stop to think about its complexity.
A B C D

Question 40: The composer Verdi has written the opera Aida to celebrate the opening of the Suez Canal, but
A B D
the opera was not performed until 1871.
D

Question 41: Wealthy people have always desired and wear precious stones because their beauty is lasting.
A B C D

Question 42: Every city in the United States has traffic problems because the amount of cars on American
A B C D
streets and highways is increasing every year.

Question 43: From archeological evidences, we know that Egyptians were highly organized and civilized.
A B
Moreover, they were skillful in using crafts.
C D

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

Of all modern instruments, the violin is apparently one of the simplest. It consists in essence of a hollow, varnished wooden sound box, or resonator, and a long neck covered with a fingerboard, along which four strings are stretched at high tension. The beauty of design, shape, and decoration is no accident. the proportions of the instrument are determined almost entirely by acoustical considerations. Its simplicity of appearance is deceptive. About 70 parts are involved in the construction of a violin. Its tone and its outstanding range of expressiveness make it an ideal solo instrument. No less important, however, is its role as an orchestral and chamber instrument. In combination with the larger and deeper-sounding members of the same family, the violins form the nucleusof the modern symphony orchestra.

The violin has been in existence since about 1550. Its importance as an instrument in its own right dates from the early 1600's, when it first became **standard** in Italian opera orchestras. Its stature as an orchestral instrument was raised further when in 1626 Louis XIII of France established at his court the orchestra known as Les vinq-quatre violons du Roy (**The King's 24 Violins**), which was to become widely famous later in the century.

In its early history, the violin had a dull and rather quiet tone resulting from the fact that the strings were thick and were attached to the body of the instrument very loosely. During the eighteenth and nineteenth century, exciting technical changes were inspiredby such composer-violinists as **Vivaldi and Tartini**. Their instrumental compositions demanded a fuller, clearer, and more brilliant tone that was produced by using thinner strings and a far higher string tension. Small changes had to be made to the violin's internal structure and to the fingerboard so that **they** could withstand the extra **strain**. **Accordingly**, a higher standard of performance was achieved, in terms of both facility and interpretation. Left-hand technique was considerably elaborated, and new fingering patterns on the fingerboard were developed for very high notes.

Question 44: The word "standard" is closest in meaning to ________.
A. practical **B.** customary **C.** possible **D.** unusual

Question 45: "The King's 24 Violins" is mentioned to illustrate ________.
A. the competition in the 1600's between French and Italian orchestras
B. how the violin became a renowned instrument
C. the superiority of French violins
D. why the violin was considered the only instrument suitable to be played by royalty

Question 46: What is the main idea presented in paragraph 3?
A. The violin is probably the best known and most widely distributed musical instrument in the world.
B. The violin has been modified to fit its evolving musical functions.
C. The violin had reached the height of its popularity by the middle of the eighteenth century.
D. The technique of playing the violin has remained essentially the same since the 1600's.

Question 47: The author mentions Vivaldi and Tartini in paragraph 3 as examples of composers whose music ___.
A. inspired more people to play the violin **B.** had to be adapted to the violin
C. demanded more sophisticated violins **D.** could be played only by their students

Question 48: The word "they" in paragraph 3 refers to ________.
A. Civaldi and Tartini **B.** internal structure and fingerboard
C. thinner strings and a higher string tension **D.** small changes

Question 49: The word "**strain**" is closest in meaning to ________.

A. struggle **B.** strength **C.** stress **D.** strategy

Question 50: The word "**Accordingly**" is closest in meaning to ________.

A. However **B.** Nevertheless **C.** Consequently **D.** Ultimately

Question 51: According to the passage, early violins were different from modern violins in that early violins____

A. were heavier ~~**B.** produced softer tones~~

C. were easier to play **D.** broke down more easily

Question 52: According to the passage, which of the following contributes to a dull sound being produced by a violin?

A. A long fingerboard **B.** A small body **C.** High string tension **D.** Thick strings

Question 53: All of the following are mentioned in the passage as contributing to the ability to play modern violin music EXCEPT________.

A. use of rare wood for the fingerboard and neck

B. different ways to use the fingers to play very high notes

C. more complicated techniques for the left hand

D. minor alterations to the structure of the instrument

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

Cities develop as a result of functions that they can perform. Some functions result directly from the **ingenuity** of the citizenry, but most functions result from the needs of the local area and of the surrounding hinterland (the region that supplies goods to the city and to which the city furnishes services and other goods). Geographers often make a distinction between the situation and the site of a city. Situation refers to the general position in relation to the surrounding region, whereas site involves in physical characteristics of the specific location. Situation is normally much more important to the continuing prosperity of a city. If a city is well situated in regard to its hinterland, its development is much more likely to continue. Chicago, for example, possesses an almost unparalleled situation. it is located at the southern end of a huge lake that forces East-West transportation lines to be compressed into its vicinity, and at a meeting of significant land and water transport routes. It also overlooks what is one of the world's finest large farming regions. These factors ensured that Chicago would become a great city regardless of the disadvantageous **characteristics** of the available site, such as being prone to flooding during thunderstorm activity.

Similarly, it can be argued that much of New York City's importance stems from its early and continuing advantage of situation. Philadelphia and Boston both originated at about the same time as New York and shared New York's location at the Western end of one of the world's most important oceanic trade routes, but only New York possesses an easy-access **functional** connection (the Hudson-Mohawk lowland) to the vast Midwestern hinterland. This account does not alone explain New York's primacy, but **it** does include several important factors. Among the many aspects of situation that help to explain why some cities grow and others do not, original location on a navigable waterway seems particularly applicable. Of course, such characteristic as slope, drainage, power resources, river crossings, coastal shapes, and other physical characteristics help to determine city location, but such factors are normally more significant in early stages of city development than later.

Question 54: What does the passage mainly discuss?

A. The development of trade routes through United States cities

B. The importance of geographical situation in the growth of United States cities

C. Contrasts in settlement patterns in United States

D. Historical differences among three large United States cities

Question 55: The word "ingenuity" is closest in meaning to ________.

A. wealth **B.** traditions **C.** resourcefulness **D.** organization

Question 56: The passage suggests that a geographer would consider a city's soil type part of its _____

A. hinterland **B.** situation **C.** site **D.** function

Question 57: According to the passage, a city's situation is more important than its site in regard to the city's____.

A. long-term growth and prosperity **B.** ability to protect its citizenry

C. possession of favorable weather conditions **D.** need to import food supplies

Question 58: The author mentions each of the following as an advantage of Chicago's location EXCEPT its _____.

A. hinterland **B.** nearness to a large lake
C. position in regard to transport routes **D.** flat terrain

Question 59: The word "characteristics" is closest in meaning to ________.
A. choices **B.** attitudes **C.** qualities **D.** inhabitants

Question 60: The primary purpose of paragraph I is to ________.
A. describe a historical period
B. summarize past research and introduce a new study
C. define a term and illustrate it with an example
D. emphasize the advantages of one theory over another

Question 61: According to the passage, Philadelphia and Boston are similar to New York City in ________.
A. size of population **B.** availability of rail transportation
C. site **D.** age

Question 62: The word "**functional**" is closest in meaning to ________.
A. alternate **B.** useful **C.** original **D.** usable

Question 63: The word "it" refers to ________.
A. hinterland **B.** account **C.** connection **D.** primacy

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D indicate the word that differs from the rest in the position of the main stress in each of the following questions.

Question 64: A. mutually **B.** apologize **C.** permission **D.** reaction
Question 65: A. footsteps **B.** superstitious **C.** melancholy **D.** forceful
Question 66: A. survival **B.** industry **C.** endangered **D.** commercial
Question 67: A. geographical **B.** Aborigine **C.** expedition **D.** Australian
Question 68: A. officialdom **B.** millennium **C.** westernize **D.** division

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the sentence that best combines each pair of sentences in the following questions.

Question 69: It was an interesting novel. I stayed up all night to finish it.
A. I stayed up all night to finish the novel so it was interesting.
B. Unless it were an interesting novel, I would not stay up all night to finish it.
C. Though it was an interesting novel, I stayed up all night to finish it.
D. So interesting was the novel that I stayed up all night to finish it.

Question 70: I did not read his book. I did not understand what the lecturer was saying .
A. What the lecturer wrote and said was too difficult for me to understand.
B. I found it very difficult to understand what the lecturer said in his book.
C. I would have understood what the lecturer was saying if I had read his book.
D. The lecturer's book which I had not read was difficult to understand.

Question 71: We arrived at the airport. We realized our passports were still at home.
A. It was until we arrived at the airport that we realize our passports were still at home.
B. We arrived at the airport and realized that our passports are still at home.
C. Not until had we arrived at the airport, we realized our passports were still at home.
D. Not until we arrived at the airport, did we realize that our passports were still at home.

Question 72: I understand why you detest her. I've finally met her.
A. I understand why you don't like her due to I've lastly met her
B. Now that I have finally met her, I understand why you hate her.
C. I met her and I know your feeling to her.
D. Since I finally met her, I understand why you like her.

Question 73: She gave in her notice. She planned to start her new job in January
A. She gave in her notice, plan to start her new job in January.
B. She gave in her notice with a view to starting her new job in January.
C. Her notice was given in with an aim to start her new job in January.
D. Her notice was given in in order for her to start her new job in January.

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to the original sentence.

Question 74: After Einstein's theory of relativity, people began to perceive the universe in a different way.
A. Einstein's theory of relativity confirmed many ideas about how the universe began.

B. Until Einstein's theory of relativity, people knew hardly anything about the universe.

C. Following Einstein's theory of relativity, people realized that the universe was changing constantly.

D. Einstein's theory of relativity introduced people to a new manner of seeing the universe.

Question 75: It is not possible to be constantly on good terms with all of the people around you.

A. You may, from time to time, not get along with some of the individuals around you.

B. Though it seems difficult, you should try to get on well with all the people around you.

C. Having conflict with the people around you is inevitable, but you ought to try to be on good terms with most of them.

D. It may not be possible all the time, but at least you can try to be on good terms with the people around you.

Question 76: More petrol is consumed nowadays than ten years ago.

A. Not so much petrol was consumed ten years ago as nowadays.

B. Petrol consumption is going down nowadays.

C. We had more petrol ten years ago than we do nowadays.

D. We should consume as much petrol as possible.

Question 77: The number of accidents has gone down steadily since the speed limit was imposed.

A. There has been a steady decline in the number of accidents since the speed limit was imposed.

B. It is the speed limit that reduce steadily the number of accidents.

C. The imposing of speed limit has resulted from the number of accidents.

D. There have been few accidents than before since they used the speed limit.

Question 78: It was wrong of you to criticize your son before his friends left.

A. If you had criticized your son after his friends had left, he wouldn't be so upset now.

B. Your son must have been embarrassed when you criticized him in front of his friends.

C. You should have delayed criticizing your son until after his friends had gone.

D.You must be careful not to embarrass your son when he is with his friends.

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word or phrase that is OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined part in each of the following questions.

Question 79: His physical condition was not an **impediment** to his career as a violinist.

A. hindrance **B.** obstruction **C.** furtherance **D.** setback

Question 80: The ship went down although **strenuous** efforts were made to save it.

A. exhausting **B.** forceful **C.** energetic **D.** half-hearted

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Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word whose stress pattern is different fromthat of the others in each of the following questions.

Question 1: **A.** rhinoceros **B.** significant **C.** phenomena **D.**correspondence

Question 2: **A.** criteria **B.** mechanize **C.** industry **D.** elephant

Question 3: **A.** peninsula **B.** professional **C.** curriculum **D.** auditorium

Question 4: **A.** entrepreneur **B.** managerial **C.** engineering **D.** medieval

Question 5: **A.** millennium **B.** opinion **C.** personnel **D.** pneumonia

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions

Question 6: ______scientists have observed increased pollutioninthe water supply.

A. Late **B.** Later **C.** Latter **D.** Lately

Question 7: You will have to ______ your holiday if you are too ill to travel.

A. call off **B.** cut down **C.** back off **D.** put aside

Question 8: This cloth ______very thin.

A. feels **B.** touches **C.** holds **D.** handles

Question 9: At 4 o'clock Mr. Hutchinson still had some ______ to do in the garden.

A. works **B.** job **C.** effort **D.** task

Question 10: People demand higher wages because prices are ______ all the time.

A. rising **B.** progressing **C.** growing **D.** exceeding

Question 11: I ______ on this project for many consecutive days without success.

A. had been working **B.** had worked **C.** have been working **D.** have been worked

Question 12: Don't take the brochures ______ they are free.

A. if **B.** unless **C.** otherwise **D.** as long as

Question 13: John contributed fifty dollars, buthe wishes he could contribute ______

A. more fifty dollars **B.** one other fifty dollars **C.** the same amount also **D.** another fifty

Question 14: A lot of humour depends on the use of words ______sound the same but have different meanings.

A. which **B.** what **C.** where **D.** whose

Question 15: "My father's much better now." – "______"

A. Oh, I'm pleased

B. Oh, really? The doctor must be very good.

C. Good news for you.

D. Wonderful. Congratulation.

Question 16: Just another coat of paint on the front door; that's all ______ doing.

A. you need **B.** that needs **C.** you're **D.** that's

Question 17: "Ok. I must be going now. I'll be in touch." – "______"

A. Right. See you. **B.** Ok. I'll ring you. **C.** I must be going, too. **D.** No, you can't go now.

Question 18: Our teacher gave us______ problem to solve.

A. a very impossible

B. a quite impossible

C. an absolutely impossible

D. an extremely impossible

Question 19: "I haven't seen you for a while." – "______"

A. No, I haven't seen you, too.

B. No. I've been busy, I'm afraid.

C. But I saw you last week.

D. Yes. You are right. I miss you.

Question 20: "Would you like milk or sugar?" – "______"

A. No sugar, please.

B. No, just a black coffee, please.

C. Why not milk for me?

D. Yes, a lot of milk.

Question 21: "I'm so sorry. I didn't meand to upse you." – "______"

A. No, I don't mind it.

B. Oh, that's all right.

C. Yes, you are so unkind.

D. Oh! You don't have to say sorry.

Question 22: Some parts of Asia are among the most crowed in the world; ______, there are many forest areas where few peple live.

A. consequently **B.** otherwise **C.** moreover **D.** nevertheless

Question 23: "Do you mind if I switch the light off?" – "______"

A. Yes, I mind it, sorry. **B.** What if I don't mind it?
C. Yes, please do it. **D.** I'd rather you didn't, if you don't mind.

Question 24: She is______ I'm surprised she didn't go into music professionally.
A. such goo pianist **B.** so good a pianist **C.** too good a pianist that **D.** a pianist so good

Question 25: ______ stay the night if if's too difficult to get home.
A. At all cost **B.** By all means **C.** In all **D.** On the whole

Question 26: "Excuse me. Is anyone sitting here?" – "______"
A. Yes, I have been here for 15 minutes. **B.** No, no, of course not.
C. My friend is coming. **D.** But I'd like to be by myself.

Question 27: I was so tired that I ______ on the sofa and went to sleep.
A. dropped in **B.** flacked off **C.** glazed over **D.** stretched out

Question 28: Two of the boys in the art class were doing self-portraits by looking at ______ in the mirror.
A. each other **B.** themselves **C.** oneself **D.** one another

Question 29: "What instructions did your boss give to you?" – "He required that Alice ______ the meeting."
A. would attend **B.** attends **C.** attended **D.** attend

Question 30: As I was ______ through the newspaper this morning, I came cross a picture of an old friend of mine.
A. gazing **B.** glancing **C.** staring **D.** glimpsing

Question 31: I'm so out of ______ that I can't run 30 metres without puffing.
A. health **B.** strength **C.** condittion **D.** fitness

Question 32: Your progress will be ______ in six moths' time.
A. counted **B.** evaluated **C.** valued **D.** enumerated

Question 33: After four glasses of wine he began to feel ______
A. light – headed **B.** cool – headed **C.** empty –headed **D.** pig – headed

Question 34: The BBC tries to ______ for all tastes with its various programmes.
A. suit **B.** furnish **C.** regard **D.** cater

Question 35: The TV announcer apologized for the breakdown and said that normal service ______as soon as possible
A. would be resumed **B.** resumed **C.** be resumed **D.** would be resuming

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 36 to 45.

Footracing is a popular activity in the US. It is seen not oly as a competitive sport but also as a way to exercise, yo enjoy the camaraderie of like-minded people, and to donate money to a good cause. Though serious runners may spend months training to compete, other runners and walkers might not train at all. Those not competing to win might run in an effort to beat their own time or simply to enjoy the fun and exercise. People of all ages, from those of less than one year (who may be pused in astrollers) to those in their eighties, enter t\into this sport. The races are held on city streets, on college campuses, through parks, and in suburban areas, and they are commonly 5 to 10 kilometers in length.

The largest footrace in the world is the 12-kilometer Bay to Breakers race that is held in San Francisco every spring. This race begins on the east side of the city near San Francisco Bay and ends on the west side at the Pacific Ocean. There may be 80.000 or more people running in this race through the streets and hills of San Francisco. In the front are the serious runners who compete to win and who might finish in as little as 35 minutes. Behind them are the thousands who take several hours to finish. In the back of the race are those who dress in costumes and come just jor fun. One year there was a group of men who dressed like Elvis Presley, and another group consisted of firefighters who were tied together in a long line and who were carrying a firehose. There was even a bridal party, in which the bride was dressed in a long white gown and the groom wore a tuxedo. The bride and groom threw flowers to bystanders, and they were actually married at some point along the route.

Question 36. The main purpose of this passage is to______.
A. encourage people to exercise **B.** describe a popular activity
C. make fun of runners in costume **D.** give reasons for the popularity of footraces

Question 37. The word "Camaraderie" as used in paragraph 1 could be best replaced by which of the following?
A. games **B.** companionship **C.** jokes **D.** views

Question 38. The phrase "to a good cause" in paragraph 1 could be best replaced by which of the following?

A. for an award **B.** to reward the winner
C. for a good purpose **D.** to protect a wise investment

Question 39: Which of following is NOT implied by author?
A. Footraces appeal to a variety of people.
B. Walkers can compete for prizes.
C. Entering a race is a way to give support to an organization.
D. Running is a good way to strengthen the heart.

Question 40: The word "beat" as used in paragraph 1 could be best replaced by which of the following?
A. incline **B.** overturn **C.** outdo **D.** undermine

Question 41: As used in paragraph 1, the word "strollers" refers to …
A. cribs **B.** wheelchairs **C.** wagons **D.** carriages

Question 42: In what lines does the author give reasons for why people enter footraces?
A. Footracing … and exercise. **B.** People of all ages … in length.
C. The largest … 35 minutes. **D.** Behind them … a firehose

Question 43: The word "costumes" as used in paragraph 2 most likely refers to …
A. outfits **B.** uniforms **C.** cloaks **D.** suits

Question 44: Which of the following is NOT mentioned in this passage?
A. Some runners looked like Elvis Presley. **B.** Some runners were ready to put out a fire.
C. Some runners were participating in a wedding. **D.** Some runners were serious about winning.

Question 45: Which of folloing best describes the organization of this passage?
A. chronological order **B.** specific to general
C. cause and resuld **D.** statement and example

Read the following passgae and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word for each of the blanks trom 46 to 55.

School lunch

Research has shown that over half the children in Britain who take their own lunches to school do not eat (46) ______ in the middle of the day. In Britaln schools have to (47) ______meals at luchtime. Children can choose to bring their own food or have lunch at the school canteen.

One shocking (48) ______ of the research is that school meals are much healthier than lunches prepared by parents. There are strict (49) ______ for the preparation of school meals, which have to include one (50) ______ fruit and one of vegetables, as well as meat, a dairy item and starchy food like break or pasta. Luchboxes (51) ______ by researchers contained sweet drinks, crisps and chocolate bars. Children cunsume twice as much sugar as they should at lunchtime.

The research will provide a better (52) ______ of why the percentage of overweight in Britain has increased in the last decade. Unfortunately, the government can't (53) ______ parents, but it can remind them of the (54) ______ value of milke, fruit and vegetables. Small changes in their children's diet can (55) ______ their future health. Children can easily develop bad eating habits at this age, and parents are the only ones who can prevent it.

Question 46: A. appropriately **B.** properly **C.** probably **D.** possibly
Question 47: A. give **B.** provide **C.** make **D.** do
Question 48: A. finding **B.** number **C.** figurre **D.** factor
Question 49: A. standards **B.** procedures **C.** conditions **D.** ways
Question 50: A. piece **B.** portion **C.** bowl **D.** kilo
Question 51: A. examined **B.** found **C.** taken **D.** investigted
Question 52: A. view **B.** knowledge **C.** understanding **D.** opinion
Question 53: A. criticize **B.** instruct **C.** order **D.** tell
Question 54: A. nutritionla **B.** healthy **C.** possitive **D.** good
Question 55: A. damage **B.** predict **C.** destroy **D.** affect

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to show the underlined part that needs correcton.

Question 56: Does Dr. Brown mind calling at home if his patients need his help?
A. Does **B.** calling **C.** his **D.** need

Question 57: Jim must have asked for help instead of trying to do it himself.
A. must **B.** for **C.** trying **D.** himself

Question 58: I invited 20 people to my party, some of them are my former classmates.

A. invited **B.** to **C.** them **D.** former

Question 59: It may be caused by the man whose hair was red.

A. may be **B.** by **C.** whose **D.** was

Question 60: Peacocks are among the most exotic birds in nature; its long tail feathers fan out to reveal a profusion of vivid colors.

A. among **B.** in nature **C.** its **D.** fan out

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the best way to complete each of the following sentences.

Question 61: ______, but I started doing something else.

A. I was about doing it **B.** I have been about doing it

C. I was about to do it **D.** I have been about to do it

Question 62: The man who was driving the truck would not admit that he hd been at fault, and ...

A. neither the other driver **B.** neither would the other driver

C. neither had the other driver **D.** the other driver neither

Question 63: As soon as______with an acid, salt, and sometimes water, is formed.

A. a base will react **B.** a base isreating **C.** a base reacts **D.** the reaction of a base

Question 64: He wore a false beard and dark glasses______recognized.

A. so that he couldn't **B.** so as to be **C.** so as not to be **D.** in order to not be

Question 65: John Smith has not ______.

A. lived lonelinessly in times previous **B.** never before lived sole

C. ever lived alone before **D.** before lived without the company of his friends

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 66 to 75.

The miracle therapy of blood tranfusion was invented by an English doctor, James Blundell. In 1818, he performed the first tranfusion, on a patient said to be incurable. Using a syringe, he successfully injected blood taken from one of his students.In 1829, he saved a woman suffering from a severe hemorrhage. About 1900, Dr. Karl Landsteiner of Vienna found that some people's blood was not compatible with other's and that these blood variations could be classified into groups. When portable tranfusion apparatus was invented, direct transfusion between persons of the storage of the same blood type could be performed on the battlefield. In 1914, the discovery of anticoagulants made possible the storage of blood for future use.

But to save lives, the right blood had to be in the right plave at the right time. The first blood service was established by the British Red Cross in 1921. During War World II, Red Cross blood banks saved countless human lives. Now the Red Cross engages in transfusion work in sixty-eight countries. It recruits donors, collects, stores, and distributes blood, determines blood groups, and prepares blood derivatives.

Question 66: In the first blood transfusion the donor was______

A. Dr. James Blundell **B.** a laboratory animal

C. a student **D.** a Red Cross volunteer

Question 67: The substance used in this transfusion was______

A. an anticoagulant **B.** whole blood **C.** blood serum **D.** blood plasma

Question 68: Blood could not be stored for emergency use untill

A.1818 **B.**1914 **C.**1921 **D.**1900

Question 69: The word "compatible" as used in first paragraph is closest in meaning to ______

A. compatible **B.** possible **C.** well-matched **D.** well-prepared

Question 70: Portable transfusion apparatus was invented by ______

A. Dr. James Blundell **B.** Dr Karl lansteiner

C. the Red Cross **D.** a person not identified in the article

Question 71: This invention made it possible to ______

~~**A.** give any type of blood to any person~~ ~~**B.** save lives right on the battlefield~~

C. prepare blood derivatives **D.** store blood for emergencies

Question 72: Blood must be classified into groups because______

A. some types will not mix **B.** some people have blue blood

C. disease attacks certain groups **D.** the donor's age makes a difference

Question 73: The first Red Cross blood bank was established in ______

A.1829 **B.**1900 **C.**1914 **D.**1921

Question 74: The Red Cross's role in transfusion service in______

A. storage and distribution **B.** laboratory testing

C. recruiting of volunteers **D.** all of the above

Question 75: The word "It" in the last sentence refers to______

A. The Red Cross **B.** The British Red Cross **C.** a blood bank **D.** blood service

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the best sentence that is made with the words given.

Question 76: They partially repair damage cause lack technical knowledge .

A. The partially have repaired the damage causing the lack of technical knowledge.

B. The partially have repaired the damage caused by the lack of technical knowledge.

C. The have partially repaired the damage caused the lack of technical knowledge.

D. The have partially repaired the damage caused by the lack of technical knowledge.

Question 77: beach go first day holiday cover seaweed smell a lot .

A. The beach which we went to on the first day of our holiday covered by seaweed smelled a lot.

B. The beach we went on the first day of our holiday was covered by seaweed smelled a lot.

C. The beach we went to on the first day of our holiday was covered in seaweed which smelled a lot.

D. The beach we went to on the first day of our holiday was covered in seaweed smelled a lot.

Question 78: committee member resent treat that .

A. The committeee members resented to treat as that.

B. The committeee members resented to be treated as that.

C. The committeee members resented be treated as that.

D. The committeee members resented being treated as that.

Question 79.: pair jeans be not very expensive she want to buy .

A. This pair of jeans are not very expensive, so she wants to buy them.

B. This pair of jeans are not very expensive, so she wants to buy it.

C. This pair of jeans is not very expensive, so she wants to buy them.

D. This pair of jeans is not very expensive, so she wants to buy it.

Question 80: bridge build 50 years ago collapse last storm .

A. The bridge built 50 years ago was collapsed in the last storm.

B. The bridge which built 50 years ago has collapsed in the last storm.

C. The bridge which was built 50 years ago was collapsed in the last storm.

D. The bridge built 50 years ago collapsed in the last storm.

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Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word whose stress pattern is different fromthat of the others in each of the following questions.

Question 1: **A.** conserve **B.** reside **C.** resume **D.** preserve

Question 2: **A.** ploughs **B.** photographs **C.** gas **D.** laughs

Question 3: **A.** exhibit **B.** exhibition **C.** example **D.** existence

Question 4: **A.** history **B.** astronomy **C.** introduce **D.** ceremony

Question 5: **A.** provision **B.** inversion **C.** explosion **D.** occasion

Question 6: The little boy heard the rustle of biscuit wrappers and looked up at his mother______

A. expectantly **B.** decisively **C.** conceitedly **D.** intricately

Question 7: He held me personally______ whenever anything went wrong in the project.

A. responsibility **B.** responsible **C.** responsibly **D.** responsive

Question 8: He decided to buy some chocolate kept in an ______ container for his father, a ______ watch for his mother and a doll with ______ hair for his little sister.

A. air – tighted; water – proofed; snow – whited

B. tight air; proof water; white snow

C. tight aired; proof water; white snow

D. air – tight; water – proof; snow – white.

Question 9: The sky was gray and cloudy. ______ went to the beach.

A. Consequently **B.** Nevertherless **C.** Eventhough **D.** Inspite of

Question 10: John should have warned you about that". "Yes, but ______. He'still my good friend".

A. moreover **B.** despite that **C.** although **D.** on the contrary.

Question 11: Once used up,

A. these can never be replaced **B.** we can never replace these minerals

C. but these minerals can never be replaced **D.** can these minerals be never replaced.

Question 12: "Can I held you?" "No, you______".

A. won't **B.** mustn't **C.** can't **D.** needn't.

Question 13: "Must we do it now" "______".

A. NO, thanks. I'm just looking **B.** Yes, I'm watching

C. No, I'm seeing **D.** Yes, I'm thinking.

Question 14: I had a red ______ day yesterday.

A. tape **B.** wood **C.** pepper **D.** letter.

Question 15: Governments decided to take ______ measures to deal with terrorism.

A. profound **B.** enormous **C.** tough **D.** threshing.

Question 16: Stop making that noise! You are getting on my ______!

A.brain **B.** muscles **C.** nerves **D.** blood

Question 17: Each time I sneezed, everyone said: "______you"!".

A. cough **B.** bless **C.** Cold **D.** Thank

Question 19: I ______short story just as Karen ______ in from work.

A. finished; came **B.** finish; comes **C.** had finished; came **D.** finished; had come

Question 20: If penny ______ a place at Oxford Universiy, she ______ philosophy and politics

A. get; is going to study **C.** gets; studies

B. will get; is going and politics **D.** is getting; will study

Question 21: The teacher ______against talking to strangers

A. recommended **B.** suggested **C.** advised **D.** said.

Question 22: The trouble with Jean is that she is ______ with sport!

A. obsessed **B.** packed **C.** matched **D.** dealt

Question 23: You've lived in the city for most of your life, so ______ you're used to the noise.

A. apparently **B.** presumably **C.** allegedly **D.** predictably

Question 24: The interview told Alison that she would earn 40000 a year, ______ she to be offered the job.

A. were **B.** should **C.** lest **D.** would.

Question 25: ______ it were well paid, I would accept this proposal.

A. Provding **B.** Unless **C.** But for **D.** If only

Question 26: I have just taken a Test of English as a Foreign Language or TOEFL ______ short.

A. Of **B.** in **C.** on **D.** for

Question 27: Your fur coat looks very expensive". "______. It's second hand."

A. Yes, it does **C.** No, It isn't

B. I'm sorry **D.** Really? It wasn't expensive.

Question 28: If you say you are using a word, you mean you are choosing it after thinking about it very carefully.

A. advice **B.** advisedly **C.** advisement **D.** advisory.

Question 29: Sensible ______ he is, has acted foolishly in this case.

A. even though **B.** how **C.** as **D.** if.

Question 30: "Excuse me. Do you do watch – repair?" "______"

A. why not? **B.** That's all **C.** Yes, we do, madam **D.** Here we are

Question 32: Marianne seemed to take at my comments on her work.

A. annoyance **B.** insult **C.** offence **D.** indignation

Question 32: He wasn't sure if he'd be any good at tennis, but actually he took ______ it immediately.

A. after **B.** on **C.** in **D.** to

Question 33: "The ceiling in this room doesn't look very safe, does it?" "______".

A. Yes, It is **C.** No, It is going to fall down

B. No, it isn't **D.** Yes, it doesn't fall down

Question 34: "Sorry! I forgot to post the letter of you" Never mind, ______ it myself tonight."

A. I'm going to post **B.** I'll post **C.** I am posting **D.** I will have posted.

Question 35: Children should be tough to ______ peace rather than wars

A. make **B.** produce **C.** bring up **D.** do

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the question from 66 to 75

How a man uses money - makes it, saves it, and spends it - is perhaps one of the best tests of practical wisdom. Although money ought by no means to be regarded as a chief end of man's life, neither is it a trifling matter, to be held in philosophic contempt, representing as it does to so large an extent, the means of physical comfort and social well-being. Indeed, some of the finest qualities of human nature are intimately related to the right use of money; such as generosity, honesty, justice, and self - sacrifice; as well as the practical virtues of economy and **providence**. On the other hand, there are their counterparts of avarice, fraud, injustice, and selfishness, as displayed by the inordinate lovers of gain; and abuse the means entrusted to them. "So that", as it wisely observed by Henry Taylor in his thoughtful "Notes from Life", "a right measure and manner in getting, saving, spending, giving, taking, lending, borrowing, and bequeathing, would almost argue a perfect man".

Comfort in worldly circumstances is a condition which every man is justified in striving to attain by all worthy means. It secures that physical satisfaction, which is necessary for the culture of the better part of his nature; and enables him to provide for those of his own household. Nor ought the duty to be any the less indifferent to us, that the respect which our fellow men entertain for us in no slight degree depends upon the manner in which we exercise the opportunities which present themselves for our honorable advancement in life. The very effort required to be made to succeed in life with this object, is of itself an education; stimulating a man's sense of self-respect, bringing out his practical quailities, and disciplining him in the exercise of patience, perseverance, and such like virues. **The provident and careful man** must necessarily be a thoughtful man, for he lives mot merely for the present, but with provident forecast makes arrangements for the future. He must also be a **temperate** man, and exercise the virtues of self-denial, than which nothing is so much caculated to give strength to the character. John Sterling says truly, that "the worst education which teaches self denial is better than the best which traches everything else, and not that." The Romans rightly employed the same word (virtus) to designhnate courage, whch is in a physical sense what the other is in moral; the highest wirtue of all being victory over ourselves.

Question 36: What is the main idea of his passage?

A. Wealthy people and poor people can both be virtuous

B. Money is insignificant

C. Money is the most important thing in the world

D. The way a person handles money indicates his or her general character

Question 37: The author's purpose in writing this essay is______

A. to teach people how to earn a great deal of money

B. to warn readers about the dangers of greed

C. to describe the life of a wealthy person

D. to convince the reader that proper money management is a sign of good character

Question 38: Which is the best synonym for the word providence?

A. prudence **B.** fate **C.** sustenance **D.** doom

Question 39: What would be the author's response to those who say that poverty is noble

A. The author would agree with this statement

B. In order to cultivate other virtues a person must have money

C. Once a person gets rich, they can start worrying about self-discipline

D. The Romans believed that poor people are evil

Question 40: Which word best describes the author's attitude to Henry Taylor?

A. admiring **B.** condescending **C.** skeptical **D.** disgusted

Question 41: What does the author imply by saying that money provides "physical satisfaction, which is necessary for the oulvivation of the better part of his nature"?

A. people are friendlier after they have had a hot bath

B. In order to improve oneself in more lofty ways, one must attain the basic necessities.

C. The most important thing in life is physical pleasure

D. Money can only provide physical pleasure

Question 42: What does the author mean by the comment "The very effort required to be made to succeed in life with this object, is of itself an education"?

A. In order to earn money a person needs to go to college

B. Money makes people seem smarter than they are

C. That learing to manage money effectively entails learning a number of other valuable skills

D. Only intelligent people can earn money

Question 43: Why must the "**provident and careful man**" be a thoughtful man?

A. Because he has earned a great deal of money

B. Because he is familiar with the works of Henry Taylor

C. Because he gives most of his money to charity

D. Because he must always be planning for the future

Question 44: The author brings up the Roman word for **courage** to illustrate______

A. his knowledge of the classics

B. that people throughout history have valued money

C. that self-discipline is less important than physical bravery

D. that self-discipline is similar to physical bravery.

Question 45: What is the definition of the word temperate as it is used in this essay?

A. moderate **B.** irritated **C.** self-denying **D.** warm

Read the following passage and mark the letter A,B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word for each of the blanks from 1 to 10.

A POWERFUL INFLUENCE

There can be no doubt at all that the Internet has made a huge difference to our lives. Parents are worried that children spend too much time playing on the Internet, hardly (1)_____ doing anything else in their spare time. Naturally, parents are (2)______ to find out why the Internet is so attractive, and they want to know if it can be harmful for their children. Should parents worry if their children are spending that much time (3)______ their computers? Obviously, if children are bent over soothing is wrong, Parents and child should give his or her (4)______ that it won't interfere with homework. If the child is not (5)______ to this arrangement, the parent can take more drastic steps. Dealing with a child's use of the Internet is not much different from negotiating any other sort of bargain about behavior.

Any parent who is seriously alarmed about a child's behavior should make a appointment to discuss the matter with a teacher. Spending time in from of the screen does not (6)______ affect a child's performance at school. Even if a child is (7)______ crazy about using the Internet, he or she probably just (8)______ through a phrase, and in a few months there will be something else to worry about!

Question 46: **A.** always **B.** rarely **C.** never **D.** ever
Question 47: **A.** worried **B.** concerned **C.** curious **D.** hopeful
Question 48: **A.** starting at **B.** glancing at **C.** looking **D.** watching
Question 49: **A.** supposed **B.** occupied **C.** interested **D.** absorbed
Question 50: **A.** do **B.** have **C.** make **D.** create
Question 51: **A.** word **B.** promise **C.** vow **D.** claim
Question 52: **A.** holding **B.** sticking **C.** following **D.** accepting
Question 53: **A.** possibly **B.** necessarily **C.** probably **D.** consequently
Question 54: **A.** absolutely **B.** more **C.** quite **D.** a lot
Question 55: **A.** going **B.** passing **C.** traveling **D.** walking

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to show the underlined part that needs correction.

Question 56. Until recently, women were forbidden by law from owning property.
A B C D

Question 57. It is extremely important for an engineer to know how to use a computer.
A B C D

Question 58. The commitment decided to cancel its law suit, too approve the contract, and that it would adjourn the meeting.
A B C D

Question 59. Mathematics is such important field and serves so many of the the sciences that it is a prerequisite for studying every scientific discipline
A B C D

Question 60. It may be argued that modern presidents have far great responsibilities than their predecessors did.
A B C D

Mark the letter A, B, C, D on your answer sheet to indicate the best way to complete each of the following sentences.

Question 61: ______ is not worth buying.
A. That ugly old yellow Chinese toy car **B.** That ugly yellow old Chinese toy car
C. The yellow ugly old toy Chinese car **D.** An ugly old Chinese

Question 62: ______ I visited last year, is a nice city.
A. New York that **B.** New York, where **C.** New York, which **D.** New York, in which

Question 63: One man______ Outside his own country is tipped to become the new President.
A. little knowing **B.** to know little **C.** little known **D.** to be little known

Question 64: The chairman requested that________.
A. the members studied the problem more carefully
B. with more carefulness the problem could be studied
C. the problem was more carefully studied
D. the members study the problems more carefully

Question 65: Please don't talk so loudly when I am studying. Actually,__________.
A. I'd rather you not talk so loudly while I am studying.
B. I'd rather you didn't talk loudly while I was studying.
C. I'd rather you don't talk loudly while I am studying.
D. I'd rather you didn't talk loudly while I am studying.

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the best answer to each of the following questions.

Though **harvesting** ice is not a new concept, recently it has been considered in a new way. Scientists have been studying this idea of harvesting ice as a possible solution to the problem of the world's **dwindling** fresh water supply. Ninety percent of the Earth's fresh water is in the icecap of Antarctica. If only 10 percent of that ice could be towed to civilization, it could provide water for 500 million people. But the problem, of course, is one of melting. How can a giant iceberg be towed across the sea without melting? The answer could lie in enclosing the floating ice in a huge cylindrical container made of a high-strength synthetic fabric. If the iceberg were **nudged** into the fabric container, which is opened at both ends, then the ends could be sealed and the sea water pumped out. After that it could be towed to civilization. The melting rate would be slowed down and the synthetic **cocoon** would act as a holding tank for the water. Engineering this project, which might include a container up to one kilometer in length and 100 meters in diameter, would be a **feat**, but engineers say it is possible. After all, fishermen in North Australia sometimes use nets 8 kilometres long and 20 meters across.

Question 66: What is the main subject of this passage?

A. The dwindling water supply on Earth.
B. Fresh water in the Antarctic.
C. A solution to fresh water needs.
D. The making of a synthetic cocoon.

Question 67: The word **'harvesting'** as used in line 1 most likely refers to which of the following?

A. Cutting and gathering.
C. Accumulating and storing
B. Sorting and assembling. .
D. Producing and selling.

Question 68: Of all the Earth's water, the icecaps of Antarctica contain______

A. 10 percent of the fresh water.
B. 10 percent of the salt water.
C. 90 percent of the fresh water.
D. 90 percent of the salt water.

Question 69: The word **'dwindling'** in line 2 could best be replaced by______

A. developing **B.** insignificant **C.** inferior **D.** declining

Question 70: How does the author propose to transport the ice?

A. By containing it. **B.** By piping it. **C.** By chopping it. **D.** By melting it.

Question 71: According to the passage, the purpose of the fabric container is to______

A. protect the ice.
C. pump out the sea water.
B. cause the ice to float.
D. diminish the speed of melting.

Question 72: In line 6, the word **'nudged'** is closest in meaning to______

A. imagined. **B.** glued. **C.** melted. **D.** pushed.

Question 73: As used in line 8, the word **'cocoon'** refers to______

A. a very large net.
C. protection against insects.
B. a tank in the boat.
D. a protective covering.

Question 74: The word **'feat'** in line 9 is most similar in meaning to______

A. expensive undertaking. **B.** disagreeable job. **C.** difficult task. **D.** critical step.

Question 75: The purpose of the last sentence is to______

A. reinforce the feasibility of the project.
B. compare fishermen to engineers.
C. contrast iceberg containers and fishing nets.
D. define the size of the container.-

Mark the letter A,B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to the sentence in italics.

Question 76: Nobody is helping me, so I can't finish my science project on time.

A. I could finish my science project on time if I were being helped by someone.
B. I needed help with my science project, but everyone just ignored me.
C. My science project will be difficult to do alone, so I should ask someone for help.
D. No one had time to help me, so I couldn't finish my science project on time.

Question 77: People who are unhappy sometimes try to compensate by eating too much.

A. Unhappy people are usually overweight because they tend to eat too much.
B. Eating too much occasionally makes people unhappy and depressed.
C. For some people, eating too much is a reason to be miserable.
D. When depressed, people occasionally attempt to offset their misery by overeating.

Question 78: No one hardly expect profits to double again this year.

A. profits will probably drop by as much as 50 percent again this year.
B. It's not likely that profits will again go up by 100 percent this year.
C. It's quite possible that profits this year will be halved again.
D. It's won't be easy to double the profits again this year.

Question 79: What can we do to convince him that the project it sure to succeed?

A. How should we go about persuading him that the success of the project is assured?
B. Why can't he admit that the success of the project is in doubt?
C. Why can't we persuade him that the scheme is sure to fail?
D. Doesn't he want us to believe that the project is sure to succeed?

Question 80: I've been out of the country for nearly a year, so I'm out of touch with everything here.

A. A year or so abroad will make you feel different about your own country.
B. On my return after almost a year, I was touched to find so few changes here.

C. I feel quite like a stranger now that I'm back after almost a year abroad.
D. The year abroad has estranged me, so I don't want to go back to my own country.

Đề số 24

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

Question 1: A: Do you mind if we schedule the meeting for 11 o'clock?
B: Well, actually, I __________ earlier
A. will prefer it **B.** would prefer it to be
C. am preferring **D.** should prefer it will be

Question 2: This statue is a lifelike __________ of Christ Jesus.
A. presentation **B.** presenting **C.** representation **D.** representative

Question 3: Mr.Black: What shall I do when I want to call you?
Nurse:__________.
A. You shall find the red button **B.** Press the red button on the left
C. I'd come every ten minutes **D.** Staty here and enjoy yourself

Question 4: My brother had his camera __________ from his car in the office car-park.
A. lost **B.** robbed **C.** missed **D.** stolen

Question 5: We need to __________ more of our waste and glass
A. tricycle **B.** respectably **C.** respectful **D.** cyclone

Question 6: It is not __________ to be drunk in the street.
A. respecting **B.** respectably **C.** respectful **D.** respectable

Question 7: He lost in the election because he is a weak and __________ leader
A. undeciding **B.** undecided **C.** undecisive **D.** indecisive

Question 8: My teacher is very __________.
A. unknowledged **B.** knowledged **C.** knoledgeable **D.** known

Question 9: Don't worry ! Our new product will keep your bathroom clean and __________.
A. odourless **B.** odour **C.** odourful **D.** odourlessly

Question 10: All his plans for starting his own business fell __________.
A. in **B.** through **C.** down **D.** away

Question 11: The police car collided with a fire __________.
A. engine **B.** enginer **C.** engineer **D.** engineering

Question 12: A: I'd like to change some money
B: __________.
A. Five tens, please **B.** Which currency?
C. You haven't signed it. **D.** What's your account number?

Question 13: I had a __________, which I couldn't explain, that something terrible was going to happen.
A. feeling **B.** view **C.** sense **D.** thought

Question 14: Mr. Smith is a __________ person. If he says he will do something, you know that he will do.
A. dependent **B.** independent **C.**depending **D.** dependable

Question 15: He will do the work and the send you the __________ for it
A. addition **B.** sum **C.** note **D.** bill

Question 16: There is too much __________ in this world.
A. greediness **B.** greed **C.** greedy **D.** greedness

Question 17: Customer: Can I have a look at that pullover, please?
Salesgirl: __________.
A. It's much cheaper **B.** Which one? This one? **C.** Sorry, it is out of stock. **D.** Can I help you?

Question 18: They had to walk up a very __________ holl every day.
A. stepped **B.** sharp **C.** steep **D.** straight

Question 19: A: Can I help you, madam? B: __________.
A. Yes, it's in our summer sale. **B.** It's very cheap.
C. No, thanks. I'm just looking **D.** Right. It looks a bit small.

Question 20: The man who lives opposite us somethimes comes _________ for a cup of coffee.

A. over **B.** off **C.** on **D.** to

Question 21: She was singing an old Spanish folksong, a favourite of _________.

A. her **B.** her own **C.** hers **D.** herself

Question 22: The elderly tourists do not find the thought of climbing the hill _________.

A. appealed **B.** appealing **C.** unappealing **D.** appeal

Question 23: The hotel receptionist said she would _____ what she could do about the dripping tap immediately.

A. look **B.** find **C.** try **D.** see

Question 24: A: Would you like to meet Mrs.Bruce?

B: _________.

A. I can make an appointment with her **B.** I'd love to

C. I find it very interesting **D.** I don't know where she is living

Question 25: TV advertising in the late afternoon tends to _________ young children.

A. target **B.** point **C.** focus **D.** aim

Question 26: _________ there are black holes in space.

A. Theorily **B.** Theorically **C.** Theoretically **D.** Theoricly

Question 27: Please accept this cheque as a _________ of your services.

A. recognisement **B.** recognition **C.** recognising **D.** recognisation

Question 28: _________ are unpleasant, but it will be nice when we get into the new house.

A. Removals **B.** Movements **C.** Removements **D.** Moves

Question 29: We're in good time; there's _________ to hurry

A. no purpose **B.** no need **C.** unnecessary **D.** impossible

Question 30: The _________ horse ran away from the fire.

A. fright **B.** frightful **C.** frightened **D.** frightening

Mark the sentence (A, B, C or D) that is the best way to have a complete sentence with the words given

Question 31: There were over two hundred people at Carl's trial, most of whom believed that he was not guilty of the crime.

A. Carl had not committed the crime, and so more than 200 people came to his trial to show their support

B. When it was announced that Carl had been found not guilty of the crime, there were over 200 people in the audience at his trial.

C. Over 200 people coming to Carl's trial must have influenced the fact that he was not found guilty of the crime.

D. The majority of the more than 200 people at Carl's trial didn't think that he had committed the crime.

Question 32: It couldn't have been Mary that you heard shouting last night, as she is vacationing in Vermont at the moment.

A. I think Mary is on holiday in Vermont now, so you may be wrong in thinking that you heard her yelling last night.

B. Right now, Mary is having a holiday inVermont, so it is impossible that it was she whose shouting you heard last night.

C. Are you sure it was Mary who shoted to you last night, because, as far as I know, she is on vacation in Vermont at the moment?

D. If it was Mary that you heard yelling last night, then she can't be taking a vacation in Vermont at the moment.

Question 33: Until I saw her for myself, I didn't think that Naomi had been badly wounded.

A. As soon as I saw Naomi, I knew that her injuries were very serious

B. Naomi hadn't been hurt very badly, and I became aware of that at the time that I saw her.

C. It was only when I saw Naomi that I realized how seriously she had been injured

D. Before I had seen Naomi's wounds, I had supposed that they were extremely bad.

Question 34: It is much easire to walk home from here than get on a crowded minibus.

A. If the minibus is full, I will probably just choose to walk home from here.

B. While it's not easy to get on a crowded minibus, it's better than going home on foot.

C. It is a lot more difficult to squeeze into a full minibus than to go home from here on foot.

D. People generally walk home from here rather than use the minibuses, because they are always full.

Question 35: Despite having few passengers, the coach to Dover will still leave according to schedule.

A. The coach that goes to Dover only carries a small number of passengers.

B. There are quite a few people travelling on the bus to Dover, so it will be departing soon.

C. The coach to Dover is going to depart as planned, even though thre aren't many people on it.

D. If the bus for Dover leaves right now, there won't be a lot of people travelling on it.

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to show the underlined part that needs correction.

Question 36: The Concorde can fly across the Atlantic without re-fueling and carrying 11 tons of freight.

A. carrying **B.** of freight **C.** without **D.** across

Question 37: As a child grows on, its physical health is affected by many elements in the air, water and food.

A. is affected **B.** on **C.** by **D.** many elements

Question 38: Usually the climate in mountainous areas becomes much windy at higher altitudes.

A. much windy **B.** the **C.** Usually **D.** at higher

Question 39: The novel and the short story are the literaty forms most commonly called "fiction", but contemporary narrative poetry and drama were also forms of fiction.

A. most **B.** forms **C.** narrative **D.** were

Question 40: Children enjoy telling and listening to shosts stories, especially on Halloween night.

A. ghosts stories **B.** on Halloween night **C.** Telling and listening **D.** especially

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the question from 41 to 50

Recent technological advances in manned and unmanned vehicles, along with breakthroughs in satellite technology and computer equipment, have overcome some of the limitations of divers and diving equipment for scientists doing research on the great oceans of the world. Without a vehicle, divers often became **sluggish**, and their mental concentration was severely limited. Because underea pressure affects their speech organs, communication among divers has always been difficult or impossible. But today, most oceanographers avoid the use of vulnerable human divers, preferring to reduce the risk to human life and make direct obervations by means of instruments that are lowered into the ocean, from samples take from the water, or from photographs made by orbiting satellites. Direct observations of the ocean floor can be made not only by divers but also by deep-diving submarines in the water and even by the technology of sophisticated aerial photgraphy from vantage points above the surface of more than seven miles and cruise at depths of fifteen thousand feet. In addition, radio-equipped buoys can be operated by remote control in order to transmit **information** back to land-based laboratories via satellite. Particularly important for ocean study are data about water temperature, currents, and weather. Satellite photographs can show the distribution of sea ice, oil slicks, and cloud formations over the ocean, Maps created from satellite pictures can represent the temperature and the color of the ocean's surface, enabling researchers to study the ocean currents from laboratories on dry land. Furthermore, computers help oceanographers to collect, organize, and analyze data from submarines and satellites. By creating a model of the ocean's movement and characteristics, scientists can predict the patterns and possible effects of the ocean on the enviroment.

Recently, many oceanographers have been relying more on satellites and computers than on research ships or even submarine vehicles because they can supply a greater range of information more quickly and more effectively. Some of humankind's most serious problems, especially **those** concerning energy and food, may be solved with the help of observations made possible by this new technology.

Question 41: With what topic is the passage primarily converned?

A. Communication among drivers **B.** Direct observation of the ocean floor

C. Undersea vehicles **D.** Technological advances in oceanography

Question 42: The word **"sluggish"** is closest in meaning to _________.

A. very weak **B.** nervous **C.** confused **D.** slow moving

Question 43: This passage suggests that the successful exploration of the ocean depends upon _________

A. vehicles as well as divers **B.** controlling currents and the weather

C. radios that divers use to communicate **D.** the limitations of diving equipment

Question 44: Divers have had problems in communicating underwater because _________.

A. they did not pronounce clearly **B.** the water destroyed their speech organs

C. the pressure affected their speech organs **D.** the vehicles they used have not been perfected

Question 45: The word **"cruise"** could best be replaced by _________.

A. travel at a constant speed **B.** function without problems

C. stay in communication **D.** remain still

Question 46: Undersea vehicles __________.

A. have the same limitations that divers have **B.** are too small for a man to fit inside

C. make direct observations of the ocean floor **D.** are very slow to respond

Question 47: The word **"information"** is closest in meaing to __________.

A. samples **B.** photographs **C.** data **D.** articles

Question 48: How is a radio-quipped buoy operated?

A. by operators outside the vehicle on a diving platform

B. by operators outside the vehicle in a laboratory on shore

C. by operators inside the vehicle in the part underwater

D. By operators outside the vehicle on ship

Question 49: Which of the following are NOT shown in satellite photographs?

A. The location of sea ice **B.** Cloud formations over the ocean

C. The temperature of the ocean's surface **D.** A model of the ocean's movements

Question 50: The words **"those"** refers to __________.

A. vehicles **B.** problems **C.** ships **D.** computers

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that differs from the rest in the position of the main stress in each of the following questions.

Question 51: **A.** learned **B.** naked **C.** baked **D.** blessed

Question 52: **A.** unity **B.** suite **C.** studious **D.** volume

Question 53: **A.** busy **B.** lettuce **C.** bury **D.** minute

Question 54: **A.** chorus **B.** duchess **C.** duke **D.** stomach

Question 55: **A.** conserve **B.** amuse **C.** dissolve **D.** resident

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word for each of the blanks from 56 to 65

Set in the red desert of central Australia is the mining town of Coober Pedy. At first sight, the town looks similar to many other such communities, but Coober Pedy is different. Sixty per cent of its population of some 4,000 people live underground. There are today about 800 underground houses as well as shops, hotels and even churches in the town and the (56) ___ hills. Once a site has been chosen, special tunnelling machines are (57) ______ in to create passages and rooms in the sandstone. Rock pillars are left to (58) _____ the roof, and doors and windows are cut into the front. Houses are of all shapes and (59) ____, the largest having twenty rooms, and some even have their own swimming poll.

Living underground may sound strange but in fact it has a number of advantages. In summer, the teperature outside can reach an astonishing 47°C, and in winter the nights can be (60) __________ cold. However, inside the houses it remains a steady 25°C all year (61) __________. Many people sy that living underground makes them feel very secure. There is no problem with noise from the neighbours and the houses are not (62) __________. By the fierce dust storms that regularly (63) __________ through the area. And of course, if your family (64) __________ or lots of friends come to stay, you can (65) __________ dig another room.

Question 56: **A.** near **B.** enclosing **C.** close **D.** surrounding

Question 57: **A.** brought **B.** entered **C.** placed **D.** worked

Question 58: **A.** lift **B.** support **C.** push **D.** rise

Question 59: **A.** sizes **B.** areas **C.** volumes **D.** numbers

Question 60: **A.** strongly **B.** heavily **C.** extremely **D.** sharply

Question 61: **A.** along **B.** round **C.** across **D.** wide

Question 62: **A.** spoiled **B.** disturbed **C.** unfluenced **D.** affected

Question 63: **A.** pour **B.** sweep **C.** flood **D.** hurry

Question 64: **A.** grows **B.** rises **C.** stretches **D.** explodes

Question 65: **A.** only **B.** always **C.** regularly **D.** ever

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 66 to 75.

Colors and Emotions

Colors are one of the most exciting experiences in life. I love them, and they are just as important to me as emotions are. Have you ever wondered how the two are so **intimately** related?

Color directly affects your emotions. Color both reflects the current state of your emotions, and is something that you can use to improve or change your emotions. The color that you choose to wear either refects your current state of being, or reflects the color or emotion that you need.

The colors that you wear affect you much more than **they** affect the people around you. Of course thay also affect anyone who comes in contract with you, but you are the one **saturated with** the color all day ! I even choose items around me based on their color. In the morning, I choose my clothes based on the color or emotion that I need for the day. So you can consciously use color to control the emotions that you are exposed to, which can help you to feel better.

Color, sound, and emotions are all vibrations. Emotions are literally energy in motion; they are meant to move and flow. This is the reason that real feelings are the fastest way to get your energy in motion. Also, flowing energy is exactly what creates healthy cells in your body. So, the fastest wau to be healthy is to be open to your real feelings. Alternately, the fastest way to create disease is to inhibit your emotions.

Question 66: What is the main edea of the passage?

A. Colorful clothes can change your mood

B. Emotions and colors are closely related to each other.

C. Colors can help you become healthy.

D. Colors are one of the most exciting.

Question 67: Which of the following can be affected by color?

A. Your need for thrills **B.** your friend's feelings **C.** your appetite **D.** your mood

Question 68: Who is more influenced by colors you wear?

A. The people around you are more influenced **B.** neither A nor C

C. You are more influenced **D.** Both A and C

Question 69: According to the passage, what do color, sound, and emotion all have in common?

A. They all affect the cells of the body **B.** They are all forms of motion

C. They are all related to health **D.** none of the above

Question 70: According to this passage, what creates disease?

A. wearing the color black **B.** exposing yourself to bright colors

C. being open to your emotions **D.** ignoring your emotions

Question 71: The term "**intimately**" in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to

A. clearly **B.** closely **C.** obviously **D.** simply

Question 72: The term "**they**" in paragraph 3 refers to

A. emotions **B.** people **C.** colors **D.** none of the above

Question 73: Why does the author mention that color and emotions are both vibrations?

A. to show how color can affect energy levels in the body.

B. Because they both affect how we feel.

C. to prove the relationship between emotions and color.

D. Because vibrations make you healthy.

Question 74: The phrase "**saturated with**" in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to

A. bored with **B.** in need of **C.** covered with **D.** lacking in

Question 75: What is the purpose of the passage?

A. to persuade the reader that colors can influence emotions and give a person more energy

B. to show that colors are important for a healthy life

C. to give an objective account of how colors affect emotions

D. to prove the relationship between color and emotion

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the best way to complete each of the following sentence.

Question 76: __________, "Alice in the Wonderland" appeals to many adult readers, too.

A. Though for children written **B.** Though written for children

C. Though it written for children **D.** It was written for children

Question 77: Not all historical sites that are found __________.

A. highly publicized **B.** of high publicity **C.** to be highly publicized **D.** are highly publicized

Question 78: __________ is not clear to researchers.

A. Did dinosaurs become extinct **B.** Why dinosaurs having become extinct

C. Dinosaurs became extinct **D.** Why dinosaurs became extinct

Question 79: No one cares about the starving people ________

A. whose aid is intended for **B.** whom the aid is intended

C. that the aid is intended for **D.** for the aid is intended

Question 80: On the battle field ______.

A. lay the tanks **B.** the tanks lay **C.** lied the tanks **D.** did the tanks lie

Đề số 25

Mark the letter A,B,C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the the others in each of the following questions.

Question 1: A. supportive **B.** substantial **C.** compulsory **D.** curriculum

Question 2: A. ruins **B.** economics **C.** leftovers **D.** details

Question 3: A. daunted **B.** installed **C.** committed **D.** confided

Question 4: A.close-knit **B.** cactus **C.** desert **D.** rhinoceros

Question 5: A. blamed **B.** dissolved **C.** misused **D.** increased

Mark the letter A,B,C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each the following questions.

Question 6: – Do we have to go home now?______ so much fun!

A. I've got **B.** I have **C.** I'm having **D.** I had

Question 7: Hey,look.here ______Robert.I wonder why he's smiling.

A. goes **B.** comes **C.** is coming **D.** has come

Question 8: That's strange…she______so friendly. Is she trying to trick us,perhaps?

A. isn't used to being **B.** didn't use to be

C. doesn't use to be **D.** doesn't get used to being.

Question 9: I'm so pleased to see you -______to talk to you since the weekend.

A. I'm wanting **B.** I want **C.** I wanted **D.** I've been wanting

Question 10: She was angry when I phoned because______to get the baby to sleep for an hour.

A. she'd tried **B.** she was trying **C.** she'd been trying **D.** she's tried

Question 11: A: I don't know what she looks like.

B : you'll know her when you see her.______a red sweater

A. she's due to wear. **B.** She'll be wearing **C.** she's about to wear **D.** she'll wear

Question 12: I ______at home and watch TV,but my dad said I needed to get some exercise.

A. will have stayed **B.** will have been staying **C.** would stay **D.** was going to stay.

Question 13: This house is really old-it must______hundreds of years ago.

A. have been built **B.** be built **C.** have built **D.** be being built

Question 14: The story about the alien spaceship was ______to have been invented by jounalists.

A. believed **B.** suggested **C.** announced **D.** recommended.

Question 15: there were______destroyed.

A. Siberia's oldest forests **B.** millions of trees

C. the Tunguska bridge **D.** a million of trees

Question 16: As I was driving home,I thought I saw a ghost standing at ______side of the roaD. But it was just a reflection in the window,

A. Ø **B.** a **C.** the **D.** another

Question 17: I can't believe he did that -I've never seen______ bad behavior!

A. the **B.** that **C.** a **D.** such.

Question 18: he didn't sleep very well- the rain was dripping through his roof all______ the night.

A. over **B.** along **C.** through **D.** in

Question 19: Stefania's decision to give up her job came as a ______ to all her colleagues.

A. concern **B.** delight **C.** please **D.** surprise

Question 20: It's a good idea in theory, but it's going to be hard to put it into______ .

A. practice **B.** trial **C.** test **D.** examination.

Question 21: It was lovely______ you to invite me to your birthday meal.

A. for **B.** of **C.** to **D.** through to

Question 22: You can't wash this jacket in the washing machine- you need to get it ______

A. dry cleaned **B.** spin-dried **C.** spring-cleaned **D.** clean dried

Question 23: if your mobile phone______ to get water in it,it'll stop working.

A. will happen **B.** should happen **C.** would happen. **D.** happen

Question 24: 3 August 1998,the day on______ my sister was born,is the first day I remember.

A. when **B.** which **C.** that **D.** it

Question 25: Once_______ ,this product should be kept in a cool,dark place.

A. opening **B.** having opened **C.** being opened **D.** opened

Question 26: I've told you many times that I ______ tennis. In fact,I hate it.

A. didn't like **B.** don't like **C.** haven't liked **D.** not like.

Question 27: Suddenly,______ a helicopter.

A. over the hill flew **B.** it flew over the hill

C. flew over the hill **D.** there flew over the hill.

Question 28: Thanks for the meal. ______ ,how 's your brother getting on?

A. For example. **B.** to put it another way.

C. Moreover **D.** by the way.

Question 29: Those chocolates were delicious,but I can't eat any more. Do you want ______ ?

A. one **B.** these **C.** it **D.** ones

Question 30: Everyone______ voted to go on strike.

A. current. **B.** actual **C.** have **D.** present.

Question 31: I'm reading a/ an______ interesting book about China at the moment.

A. really **B.** absolutely **C.** completely **D.** entirely

Question 32: A: I've been working at this school for 15 years.

B:______

A. why did you leave? **B.** are you going to retire soon?

C. why had you left? **D.** will you retire?

Question 33: A: The milk spilled.

B: ______

A. I'll be getting a sponge **B.** I'm getting a sponge

C. I'm to get a sponge **D.** I'll get a sponge.

Question 34: A: well,all the best if I don't see you before you leave.

B:______

A. Never mind **B.** Not at all

C. Thank you.The same to you. **D.** Oh no,I don't think so.

Question 35: A: Would you bother if I had a look at your paper?

B:______

A. You're welcome **B.** That's a good idea

C. oh,I didn't realize it. **D.** Well,actually I'd rather you didn't,

Read the following passage and mark the letter A,B,C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 36 to 45.

Endangerd species

Aesthetic justification contends that biodiversity contributes to the quality of life because many of, the endangered plants and animals are particularly appreciated for their **unique** physical beauty. The aesthetic role of nature in all its diverse forms is reflected in the art and literature of every culture attaining symbolic status in the spiritual life of many groups. **According to the proponents of the aesthetic argument, people need nature in all its diverse and beautiful forms as part of the experience of the world.**

Another argument that has been put forward, especially by groups in the medical and pharmacological fields, is that of ecological self-interest. By preserving all species, we retain a balance of nature that is ultimately beneficial to humankind. Recent research on global ecosystems has been cited as evidence that every species contributes important or even essential functions that may be necessary to the survival of our own species.(43) Some advocates of the ecological argument contend that important chemical compounds derived from rare plants may contain the key to a cure for one of the diseases currently threatening human beings.(41) If we do not protect other species, then they cannot protect us.

Apart from human advantage in both the aesthetic and ecological arguments, the proponents of a moral justification contend that all species have the right to exist, (37) a viewpoint stated in the United Nations World Charter for Nature, created in 1982. Furthermore, if humankind views itself as the stewards of all the creatures on Earth, then it is incumbent upon human beings to protect **them,** and to ensure the continued existence of all species. Moral justification has been extended by a movement called "deep ecology," the members of which rank the biosphere higher than people because the continuation of life depends on this larger **perspective.** To carry their argument to its logical conclusion, all choices must be made for the biosphere, not for people.

Question 36: Which of the following is the main topic of the passage?

A. The beauty of the world
B. The quality of life
C. The preservation of species
D. The balance of nature

Question 37: Which of the arguments supports animal rights?

A. Aesthetic justification
B. Ecological argument
C. Self-interest argument
D. Moral justification

Question 38: The word **"perspective"** in line 22 could best be replaced by

A. ideal
B. event
C. truth
D. view

Question 39: The word **"unique"** in line 3 is closest in meaning to

A. strong
B. new
C. special
D. active

Question 40: The word **"them"** in line 20 refers to

A. humankind
B. stewards
C. creatures
D. human beings

Question 41: where in the passage does the author explain how rare species contribute to the health of the human species ?

A. lines 1-3
B. lines 5-7
C. line 12-14
D. lines 18-20

Question 42: What does the author mean by the statement: **"According to the proponents of the aesthetic argument, people need nature in all its diverse and beautiful forms as part of the experience of the world"**

A. The world is experienced by nature in various forms that are equally beautiful.
B. People are naturally attracted to beautiful forms rather than to different ones.
C. Nature is beautiful because it provides varied experiences for people.
D. An appreciation of the Earth requires that people have an opportunity to enjoy the diversity and beauty of nature.

Question 43: According to the passage, what do we know from research on global ecosystems?

A. Nature is very diverse.
B. A balance of nature is important
C. Humans have a responsibility to nature.
D. Nature represents spiritual values

Question 44: The author mentiones all of the following as justifications for the protection of endangered species EXCEPT

A. the natural compounds needed for medicines.
B. the intrinsic value of the beauty of nature.
C. the control of pollution in the biosphere.
D. the right to life implied by their existence.

Question 45: It can be inferred from the passage that the author

A. is a member of the "deep ecology" movement
B. does not agree with ecological self-interest.
C. supports all of the arguments to protect species.
D. participated in drafting the Charter for Nature .

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate correct word for each of the blanks from 46 to 55.

Why read books?

Is it worth reading books, (46)______ nowadays there are so many other forms of entertainment? Some people say that even (47)______ books are expensive, and not everyone can borrow books from a library. They might add that television is more exciting and that viewers can relax as they watch their favourite (48)______ . All that may be true, but books are still very popular. They encourage the reader to use his or her (49)______ for a start. You can read a chapter of a book, or just a few pages, and then stop. Of course, it may be so (50)______ that you can't stop! There are many different kinds of books, so you can choose a crime (51)______ or an autobiography, or a book which gives you interesting (52)______ . If you find it hard to choose, you can read (53)______ , or ask friends for ideas. Personally, I can't (54)______ without books, but I can (55)______ up television easily enough. You can't watch television at bus stops!

Question 46: **A.** in **B.** or **C.** why **D.** since
Question 47: **A.** paperback **B.** the **C.** so **D.** when
Question 48: **A.** ones **B.** programmes **C.** episodes **D.** cereals
Question 49: **A.** imagination **B.** author **C.** index **D.** amusement.
Question 50: **A.** current **B.** imagined **C.** interest **D.** gripping
Question 51: **A.** history. **B.** novel **C.** booklet **D.** poetry
Question 52: **A.** advise **B.** idea **C.** information **D.** fact
Question 53: **A.** announcements **B.** gossip **C.** reviews **D.** prefaces
Question 54: **A.** do **B.** make **C.** have **D.** take
Question 55: **A.** pick **B.** look **C.** give **D.** turn

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to show the underlined part that needs correction.

Question 56: By studying the fossils of pollen, which extremely resistant to decay, researchers can gain useful information about the vegetation of the past.
A. By studying **B.** which **C.** can gain , **D.** information

Question 57: The attribution of human characteristics to animals or inanimate objects appears in the, mythologies af many cultures is a literary device called anthropomorphism.
A. The attribution **B.** appears **C.** many cultures **D.** called

Question 58: Ocean currents that help transfer heat from the equator to the poles; there bycreating a more global environment.
A. that **B.** heat **C.** creating **D.** more balanced

Question 59: If one has a special medical condition such as diabetes, epilepsy, or allergy, it is advisable that they carry some kind of identification in order to avoid being given improper medication in an emergency.
A. has **B.** they **C.** carry **D.** being

Question 60: To remove strains from permanent press clothing, carefully soaking in cold water before washing with a regular detergent.
A. from **B.** carefilly soaking **C.** before washing **D.** a

Marking the letter A,B,C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the best way to complete each of the following sentences

Question 61: The largest hotel on Earth,______.
A. the MGM Grand has 91 elevators and 5005 rooms
B. there are 91 elevators and 5005 rooms are in the MGM Grand
C. 91 elevators and 5005 rooms are in the MM Grand
D. it is the MGM Grand that had 91 elevators and 5005 rooms.

Question 62: In simple animals,______reflex movement or involuntary response to stimuli.
A. behavior mostly **B.** most is behavior
C. most behavior is **D.** the most behavior

Question 63: ______mammals,once weaned,do not routinely drink milk.
A. As a whole, **B.** All whole , **C.** wholly, **D.** On a whole,

Question 64: ______,I would write to him evry week.
A. if someone tells me his address **B.** Hid he live far away from me
C. Unless he phones me **D.** Were I to know his address

Question 65: Natural gas often occurs______petroleum in the minute pores of rocks such as sandstone and limestone,
A. both together with **B.** both together
C. with **D.** both with

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B , C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 66 to 75.

The Art World

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One of the major problems in the art world is how to distinguish and promote an artist In effect, a market must be created for an artist to be successful, The practice of signing and numbering individual prints was introduced by James Abbott Mcl-Ieil] Whistler, the nineteenth-century artist best known for the painting of his mother, called "Arrangement in Grey and Black," but known to.

Most of us as "Whistler's Mother." Whistler's brother-in-law, Sir Francis Seymour Haden, a less well-known artist, had **speculated** that collectors might find prints more attractive if they knew that they were only a limited number of copies produced. By signing the work in pencil, an artist could guarantee and personalize each print.

As soon as Whistler and Haden began the practice of signing and numbering their prints,their work began to increase in value. When other artists noticed that the signed prints commanded higher prices, they began copying the procedure.

Although most prints are signed on the right-hand side in the margin below the image, the placement of the signature is a matter of personal choice. Indeed, prints have been signed within image, in any of the margins, or even on the reverse side of the 'print. Wherever the artist elects to sign **it,** a signed print is still valued above an unsigned one, even in the same edition. (vế thứ 2 giải thích cho từ It ở vế thứ nhất.)

Question 66: Which of the following would be a better title for the passage?

A. Whistler's Mother **B.** Whistler's Greatest Works

C. The Practice of Signing Prints **D.** Copying Limited Edition Prints

Question 67: What made 'Whistler 's work more valuable?

A. His fame as an artist. **B.** His painting of his mother.

C. His signature on the prints. **D.** His brother-in-law's prints.

Question 68: The word **"speculated"** in line 6 could best be replaced by

A. guessed. **B.** noticed. **C.** denied. **D.** announced.

Question 69: The word "distinguish" in line I is closest in meaning to

A. recognize differences. **B.** make improvements.

C. allow exceptions **D.** accept changes

Question 70: The word "it" in line 15 refers to

A. the same edition, **B.** the image. **C.** the reverse side. **D.** a print.

Question 71: Where in the passage does the author indicate where an artist's signature might be found on awork?

A. Lines 7-8 **B.** lines 10-11 **C.** lines 12-14 **D.** lines 14-15

Question 72: what does the author mean by the statement: "***As soon as Whistler and Haden began the practice of signing And numbering their prints,their work began to increase in value***"?

A. The prints that were signed and numbered were worth more.

B. The signing and numbering of prints was not very popular.

C. The signatures became more valuable than the prints,

D. Many copies of the prints were made.

Question 73: what was true about the painting of Whistler 's mother?

A. It was p.ainted by Sir Francis S.eymour Haden.

B. Its title was "Arrangement in Grey and Black".

C. It was not one of Whistler's best paintings.

D. It was a completely new method of painting,

Question 74: The author mentions all of the following as reasons why a collector prefers a signed print EXCEPT

A. it guarantees the print's authenticity. **B.** it makes the print more personal,

C. it encourages higher prices for the print **D.** it limits the number of copies of the print

Question 75: It can be inferred from the passage that artists number their prints

A. as an accounting procedure. **B.** to guarantee a limited edition.

C. when the buyer requests it. **D.** at the same place on each of the prints.

Mark tile letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to the sentences in italics.

Question 76: The teacher said, "You must take the graduation test this summer."

A. The teacher said that we must take the graduation test that summer.

B. The teacher said that we had to take the graduation test that summer.

C. The teacher said that we could take the graduation test that summer.

BỒI DƯỠNG TOÁN LÍ HÓA CẤP 2+3 1000B TRẦN HƯNG ĐẠO QUY NHƠN

D. The teacher said that we are going to take the graduation test that summer.

Question 77: That is hopelessly inaccurate. She told it to you.

A. What that she told you is hopelessly inaccurate.

B. Everything that she told you hopelessly inaccurate,

C. She, who is hopelessly inaccurate, told you such a thing.

D. Whatshe told you is hopelessly inaccurate.

Question 78: Kate immediately phoned her boyfriend and told him the unexpected-news. She was surprised at it.

A. Kate immediately phoned her boyfriend and told him the unexpected news, which she was surprised.

B. Kate immediately phoned her boyfriend and told him, surprising by the unexpected news,

C. Surprised to bear the unexpected news, Kate phoned her boyfriend and told him immediately.

D. Surprised as she ,..las to hear the news, Kate phoned her boyfriend and told him immediately.

Question 79: "Why don't you put an advertisement in the local paper?" they told me.

A. They suggested my putting an advertisement in the local paper.

B. They suggested me to put an advertisement in the local paper.

C. They suggested that I must put an advertisement in the local paper.

D. They suggested me should put an advertisement in the local paper.

Question 80: It was the worst speech he had ever made.

A. He hadn't made a better speech than it.

B. He had ever made a worse speech.

C. He had never made a worse speech.

D. He had never made a worst speech before.

Đề số 26

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word whose stress pattern is different from that of the others in each of the following questions.

Question 1: **A.** adventure **B.** financial **C.** apartment **D.** operate

Question 2: **A.** welcom **B.** freedom **C.** embrace **D.** backpack

Question 3: **A.** automatic **B.** appreciation **C.** information **D.** independent

Question 4: **A.** encounter **B.** convenient **C.** promotion **D.** attitude

Question 5: **A.** mechanism **B.** minority **C.** eradicate **D.** alternative

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following question.

Question 6: The results__________couldn't be better.

A. No matter what he tried hard **B.** No matter what how hard he tried

C. Even though very hard he tried **D.** Despite the hard he tried

Question 7: Please accept our__________congratulations!

A. finest **B.** warmest **C.** dearest **D.** deepest

Question 8: They've bought a holiday cottage near the sea, and in__________course they plan to move there permanently.

A. future **B.** due **C.** coming **D.** intended

Question 9: She should have been here but she's__________flu.

A. gone thought with **B.** gone down with **C.** come in for **D.** come against

Question 10: A part-time job gives me the freedom to__________my own interest.

A. pursue **B.** chase **C.** seek **D.** catch

Question 11: She__________drive to the station every day but then she suddenly decided to walk instead.

A. was used to **B.** had used to **C.** was using to **D.** used to

Question 12: I won't buy that car because it has too much__________on it.

A. ups and downs **B.** adds and ends **C.** wear and tear **D.** white lie

Question 13: Tom: Would you like to have a drink?

Ben: __________

A. Yes, I am. **B.** sure **C.** I really like it **D.** No, I don't like

Question 14: Despite its wide range of styles and instrumentation, country music has certain common features__________its own special character.

A. give it that **B.** that give it **C.** which gives **D.** that gives it to

Question 15: His red shirt does not__________with his trousers.

A. match **B.** suit **C.** fit **D.** go

Question 16: It was__________...that we decided to go camping in the mountain last weekend.

A. such nice weather **B.** so nice weather **C.** too nice weather **D.** enough nice weather

Question 17: The conference was organized for all of the__________in the state.

A. Mathematic teachers **B.** mathematics teachers

C. mathematics' teachers **D.** teachers of mathematic

Question 18: The fraction 3/5 is pronounced __________

A. three-five **B.** three over fifth **C.** three-fifths **D.** third-fives

Question 19: The room needs__________for the wedding.

A. to decorate **B.** be decorated **C.** decorate **D.** decorating

Question 20: "Is there anything interesting__________the paper today?" "Well, there's an unusual picture __________the back page."

A. in/on **B.** on/in **C.** in/in **D.** on/on

Question 21: It is a (an) __________clock.

A. nice useful German digital alarm **B.** useful nice digital German alarm

C. German digital nice alarm useful **D.** alarm nice German useful digital

Question 22: The gap between __________ is on the increase.

A. the riches and the poor **B.** the rich and the poor

C. the richer and the poorer D. the rich and poor

Question 23: Even though the mountain is very steep and the climb is hazardous, _________strong - willed people have managed to reach the top.

A. Few B. A few C. Little D. A little

Question 24: Edward's interview was intense. The interviewer wanted to know many factors about his personal life, and even asked him _________had ever used any illegal drugs of any kind.

A. that if he B. that he C. if that he D. whether he

Question 25: Ann: How well you are playing!

Peter: _________

A. Say it again, I like to hear your words B. I think so. I'm proud of myself

C. Thank you too much D. Many thanks. That's a nice compliment

Question 26: When my old school friends met, a lot of happy memories _________back.

A. will be brought B. were brought C. are brought D. had been brought

Question 27: Susan: Do you mind if I switch the light off?

Paula: _________

A. Yes, I mind it, sorry B. What if I don't mind it?

C. Yes, please do it D. I'd rather you didn't, if you don't mind.

Question 28: The contract _________by Jane, a new secretary in our company because it has some mistakes.

A. seemed to be typed B. was seemed to typed

C. was seemes to be typed D. seemed to type

Question 29: _________ in Stevenson's landscapes, the more vitality and character the paintings seem to possess.

A. The looser the brushwork is B. The looser brushwork

C. The loose brushwork is D. The brushwork is loose

Question 30: Fiona decided not to _________the exam in December.

A. take on B. go in for C. get round to D. make for

Read the following passage and blacken the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

There is a common expression in the English language referring to a blue moon. When people say that something happens "only once in a blue moon," they mean that it happens only very rarely, once in a great while. This expression has been around for at least a century and a half; there are references to this expression that date from the second half of the nineteenth century.

The expression "a blue moon" has come to refer to the second full moon occurring in any given calendar month. A second full moon is not called a blue moon because it is particularly blue or is any different in hue from the first full moon of the month. Instead, it is called a blue moon because it is so rare. The moon needs a little more than 29 days to complete the cycle from full moon to full moon. Because every month except February has more than 29 days, every month will have at least one full moon (except February, which will have a full moon unless there is a full moon at the very end of January and another full moon at the very beginning of March). It is on the occasion when a given calendar month has a second full moon that a blue moon occurs. This does not happen very often, only three or four times in a decade.

The blue moons of today are called blue moons because of their rarity and not because of their color; however, the expression "blue moon" may have come into existence in reference to unusual circumstances in which the moon actually appeared blue. Certain natural phenomena of gigantic proportions can actually change the appearance of the moon from Earth. The eruption of the Krakatao volcano in 1883 left dust particles in the atmosphere, which clouded the sun and gave the moon a bluish tint. This particular occurrence of the blue moon may have given rise to the expression that we use today. Another example occurred more than a century later. When Mount Pinatubo erupted in the Philippines in 1991, the moon again took on a blue tint.

Question 31: This passage is about

A. a phase of the moon B. an unusual color

C. a month on the calendar D. an idiomatic expression

Question 32: How long has the expression "once in a blue moon" been around?

A. For around 50 years B. For less than 100 years

C. For more than 100 years D. For 200 years

Question 33: A blue moon could best be described as

A. a full moon that is not blue in color **B.** a new moon that is blue in color
C. a full moon that is blue in color **D.** a new moon that is not blue in color

Question 34: The word "hue" in the passage is closest in meaning to
A. shape **B.** date **C.** color **D.** size

Question 35: Which of the following might be the date of a "blue moon"?
A. January 1 **B.** February 28 **C.** April 15 **D.** December 31

Question 36: How many blue moons would there most likely be in a century?
A. 4 **B.** 35 **C.** 70 **D.** 100

Question 37: According to the passage, the moon actually looked blue
A. after large volcanic eruptions **B.** when it occurred late in the moon
C. several times a year **D.** during the month of February

Question 38: The expression **"given rise to"** in the passage could be best replaced by
A. created a need for **B.** elevated the level of
C. spurred the creation of **D.** brighten the color of

Question 39: Where in the passage does the author describe the duration of a lunar cycle?
A. Lines 2-3 **B.** Lines 7-8 **C.** Lines 9-10 **D.** Lines 10-11

Question 40: The phrasal verb **"took on"** in the passage could be best replaced by
A. employed **B.** began to have **C.** undertook **D.** tackled

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to show the underlined part that needs correction.

Question 51: By the time of the dinosaurs, turtles have already developed the hard shell into which their heads and
A **B** **C**
logs could be drawn.
D

Question 52: The closer it gets to December 21, the first day of winter, the short the days become.
A **B** **C** **D**

Question 53: W.Somerst Maugham's best – known novel, of Human Bondage, is a partially fictionalized account
A **B**
of a unhappy youth.
C **D**

Question 54: There are more than eight four million specimens in the National Museum of Natural History's
A
collection of biological, geological, anthropology treasures.
B **C** **D**

Question 55: Up the World War II almost all important research in physics had made in universities, with only
A **B** **C**
university funds for support.
D

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word for each of the blanks.

Interpreting the feelings of other people is not always easy, as we all know, and we (56) __________ as much on what they seem to be telling us, as on the actual words they say. Facial (57) __________ and tone of voice are obvious ways of showing our (58) __________ to something, and it may well be that we unconsciously express views that we are trying to hide. The art of being (59) __________ lies in picking up these signals, realizing what the other person is trying to say, and acting so that they are not embarrassed in any way. For example, we may understand that they are in fact (60) __________ to answer our question, and so we stop pressing them. Body movements in general may also indicate feelings, and interviewers often pay particular attention to the way a candidate for a job walks into the room and sits down. However it is not difficult to present the right kind of appearance, while what many employers want to know relates to the candidate's character traits, and (61) __________ stability. This raises the awkward question of whether job candidates should be asked to complete psychological tests, and the further problem of whether such tests actually produce (62) __________ results. For many people, being asked to take part in such a test would be an objectionable (63) __________ into their private lives.

After all, a prospective employer would hardly ask a candidate to run a hundred meters, or expect his or her family doctor to provide (64) __________ medical information. Quite apart from this problem, can such tests predict whether a person is likely to be a (65) __________ employee or a values colleague?

Question 56: A. reckon **B.** rely **C.** trust **D.** estimate
Question 57: A. manner **B.** image **C.** expression **D.** looks
Question 58: A. notion **B.** feeling **C.** view **D.** reaction
Question 59: A. successful **B.** humble **C.** good at **D.** tactful
Question 60: A. hesitant **B.** reluctant **C.** tending **D.** used
Question 61: A. psychological **B.** physical **C.** similar **D.** relevant
Question 62: A. reliable **B.** predictable **C.** faithful **D.** regular
Question 63: A. invasion **B.** infringement **C.** intrusion **D.** interference
Question 64: A. confidential **B.** secretive **C.** reticent **D.** classified
Question 65: A. laborious **B.** particular **C.** thorough **D.** conscientious

Read a following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 1 to 11:

MUSICAL TALENT

Among all the abilities with which an individual may be endowed, musical talent appears earliest in life. Very young children can exhibit musical precocity for different reasons. Some develop exceptional skill as a result of a well- designed instructional regime, such as the Suzuki method for the violin. Some have a good fortune to be born into musical family in a household filled with music. In a number of intersting cases, musical talent is part of an otherwise disabling condition such as autism or mental retardation. A musically gifted child has an inborn talent, however, the extent to which the talent is expressed publicly will depend upon the environment in which the child lives.

Musically gifted children master at an early age the principal elements of music, including pitch and rhythm. Pitch - or - melody - is more central culteres, for examplem, in Eastern societies that make use of tiny quarter - tone interval. Rhythm, sounds produced at certain auditory frequencies and grouped according to a prescribed system, is emphasized in sub - Saharan Africa, where the rhythmic ratios can be very complex.

All children have some aptitude for making music. During infancy, normal children sing as well as babble, and they can produce individual sounds and sounds pattern. Infants as young as two months can match their mother's songs in pitch, loudness, and melodic shape, and infants at four months can match rhythmic structure as well. Infants are especially predisposed to acquire these core aspects of music, and they can also engage in sound play that clearly exhibits creativity.

Individual differences begin to merge in young children as they learn to sing. Some children can match segments of a song by the age of two or three. Many others can only approximate pitch at this age and may still have difficulty in producing accurate melodies by the age of five or six. However, by the time they reach school age, most children in any culture have a schema of what a song should be like ang can produce a reasonably accurate imitation of the songs commonly heard in their environment.

The early appearance of superior musical ability in some children providence that musical talent may be separate and unique form of intelligence. There are numerous tales of young artist who have a remarkable "ear" or extraordinary memory for music and a natural understanding of musical structure. In many of these cases, the child is average in every other way but displays an exceptional ability in music. Even the most gifted child, however, takes about ten year to achieve the levels of performance or composition that would constitue mastery of the musical sphere.

Every generation in music history has it famous prodigies - individuals with exceptional musical powers that emerge at a young age. In the eighteenth century, Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart began coposing and performing at the age of six. As a child, Mozart could play piano like a adult. He had perfect ptch, and at the age of nine he was also a master of the art of modulation - transition from one key to another - which became one of the hallmarks of his style. By the age of eleven, he had composed three symphonies and 30 other major works. Mozart's well - developed talent was preserved into adulthood.

Unusual musical ability is a regular characteristic of certain anomalies such as autism. In one case, an autistic girl was able to "Happy Birthday" in the style of various composer, including Mozart, Beethoven, Verdi, and Schubert. When the girl was three, her mother called her by playing incomplete melodies, which the child would complete with the appropriate tone in the proper octave. For the autistic child, music may be the primary mode of communication, and the child may cling to music because it represent as a haven as a world that is largely confusing and frightening.

Question 66: The word "precocity" in paragraph *1* is closest in meaning to..........

A. strong interest **B.** good luck **C.** advance skill **D.** personal style

Question 67: Which sentence blew best expresses the essential information in the highlight sentence in paragraph I?

A. Children may be born with superior musical ability, but their environment will determine how this ability is developed.

B. Every child is naturally gifted, and it is responsibility of the public schools to recognize and develope these talents.

C. Children with exceptional musical talent will look for the best way to express themselves through music - making.

D. Some musically talented children live in an environment surrounded by music, while others have little exposure to music.

Question 68: The author makes the point that musical elements such as pitch and rhythm..........

A. distinguish music from other art forms **B.** vary in emphasis in different cultures

C. make music difficult to learn **D.** express diffirent human emotions

Question 69: The word "predisposed" in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to...........

A. inclined **B.** gifted **C.** pushed **D.** amused

Question 70: According the passage, when does musical talent usually begin to appear?

A. When insfants start to babble and produce sound patterns

B. Between the ages of two and four months

C. When children learn to sing at two or three years old

D. Between ten years old and adolesence

Question 71: According the passage, which of the following suggests that musical talent in the separate form of intelligence?

A. Exceptional musical ability in an otherwise average child

B. Recognition of the emotional power of music

C. The ability of all babies to acquire core elements of music

D. Differences between learning music learning language

Question 72: Why does the author discuss Mozart in paragraph 6?

A. To compare past and present views of musical talent

B. To give an example of a well - known musical prodigy

C. To list musical accomplishments of the eighteenth cntury

D. To describe the development of individual musical skill

Question 73: In music, the change from one key to another is known as............

A. Rhythm **B.** Prodigy **C.** perfect pitch **D.** modulation

Question 74: All of the following are given as example of exceptional musical talent EXCEPT..............

A. a remarkable "ear" or perfect memory for music

B. ability to compose major works at a young age

C. appreciation for a wide variety of musical styles

D. playing a single song in the style of various composers

Question 75: The word "haven" in paragraph 7 is closest meaning to..........

A. Beautiful art **B.** Safe place **C.** personal goal **D.** simple problem

Question 76: Which of the following can be inferred from the passage about exceptional musical ability?

A. Itoccurs more frequently in some cultures than in others.

B. It is evidence of a superior lever of intelligence in other areas.

C. It has been documented and studied but is little understood .

D. It is the result pf natural talent and a supportive environment.

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is closed in meaning to the sentences in italics.

Question 74. Why don't you take extra classes in English if you want to become a tourlst guide?

A. My friend told me not to take extra classes in English if I wanted to become a tourist guide.

B. My friend want to know why I didn't take extra classes in English if I wan to become a tourist guide.

C. My friend asked me why I didn't take extra classes in English if I wanted to become a tourist guide.

D. My friend advised me to take extra classes in English if I wanted to become a tourist guide.

Question 75. Mr Carter is very interested in our plan. I spoke to him on the phone last night

A. Mr Carter, to whom I spoke on the phone last night, is very interested in our plan.

B. Mr Carter who I spoke on the phone last night is very interested in our plan.

C. Mr Carter, who is very interested in our plan, I spoke to on the phone last night

D. Mr Carter is very interested in our plan to whom I spoke to on the phone last night

Question 76. It's common knowledge that he has been in prison several times.

A. He is known to have been in prison several times.

B. He is known to have been in prison several times.

C. He was known to have been in prison several times.

D. He was known to have been in prison several times.

Question 77. He said, "Happy Christmas".

A. He wished me a haapy Christmas

B. He told me about a happy Chirstmas

C. He wanted me to have a happy Christmas

D. He said a happy Christmas to me.

Question 78. You must never take your helmet off while you are riding a motorcycle.

A. If you are riding a motorcyle, you neednt wear a helmet

B. If you are riding a motorcyle, you neednt wear a helmet

C. You needn't wear a helmet whenever you are riding a motorcycle.

D. Helmets must be worn at all times when you are riding a motorcycle.

Question 79. She wasn't wearing a sea – belt. She was injured.

A. If she had been wearing a sea – belt, she wouldn't have been injured

B. If she had wearing a seat – belt, she would have been injure

C. If she had wearing a seat – belt, she wouldn't be injured.

D. If she hadnt been wearing a seat – belt, she wouldn't be injured.

Question 80. Housewives do not have to spend a lot of time doing housework any more

A. Housework will never be done by housewives anymore.

B. housewives have to spend more and more time to do housework.

C. Never have housewives spent as much time doing housework as they do now

D. No longere do housewives have to spend a lot of time doing housework.

Đề số 27

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of the primary stress in each of the following questions.

Question 1: A. material **B.** official **C.** pyramid **D.** survival.
Question 2: A. lecture **B.** inspire **C.** figure **D.** wonder
Question 3: A. triangular **B.** variety **C.** simplicity **D.** interviewer
Question 4: A. ancestry **B.** convenient **C.** element **D.** homonym
Question 5: A. resource **B.** irrigate **C.** forefather **D.** supervisor

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer in each of the following questions.

Question 6: The little girl started crying. She _________ her doll, and no one was able to find is for her.
A. has lost **B.** had lost **C.** was losing **D.** was lost

Question 7: Next week when there _________ a full moon, the ocean tides will be higher
A. will be **B.** will have been **C.** is being **D.** is

Question 8: David and Peter _________ to live next door to each at one time
A. had uses **B.** used **C.** were used **D.** have used.

Question 9: It would have been a much more serious accident _________ fast at the time
A. he drove **B.** was he driving **C.** had he been driving **D.** he had driven

Question 10: He promised to telephone _________ I have never heard from him again
A. but **B.** except **C.** although **D.** because

Question 11: She came in quietly _________ not to wake the baby
A. as if **B.** so as **C.** such as **D.** if so

Question 12: I had to get up early, _________ I'd have missed the train.
A. despite **B.** otherwise **C.** or else **D.** however

Question 13: Be careful! Don't _________ your drink on the table.
A. spill **B.** spread **C.** flood **D.** flow

Question 14: _________ of all the staff, I would like to wish you a happy retirement
A. Instead **B.** In place **C.** On behalf **D.** On account

Question 15: Anne: "Make yourself at home"
John: "_________"
A. Yes, can I help you? **B.** Not at all. Don't mention it
C. Thanks! Same to you **D.** That's very kind. Thank you

Question 16: The _________ about travelling by train rather than by car is that you can sleep or road during the journey.
A. enjoyable **B.** enjoyed **C.** enjoying **D.** enjoyment

Question 17: Now, don't tell anyone else what I've just told you. Remember, it is _________
A. confidence **B.** confident **C.** confidential **D.** confidentially

Question 18: I'm afraid that we don't have any _________ size in stock, madam
A. higher **B.** large **C.** greater **D.** taller

Question 19: The manager did not offer her the job because of her untidy _________
A. sight **B.** view **C.** presence **D.** appearance

Question 20: _________ amount of money can buy true friendship
A. Never **B.** None **C.** No **D.** Not only

Question 21: He was unable to _________ his niece's wedding as he was ill
A. be present **B.** visit **C.** attend **D.** assist

Question 22: You will have to _________ your holiday if you are too ill to travel
A. call off **B.** cut down **C.** back out **D.** put aside

Question 23: Leave it in the oven until it _________ brown.
A. turns **B.** colours **C.** changes **D.** cooks

Question 24: I can't possibly lend you any more money, it is quite out of the _________.
A. order **B.** practice **C.** place **D.** question

Question 25: I wonder who drank all the milk yesterday. It ________ have been Maria because she was out all day.
A. can't **B.** must **C.** could **D.** needn't

Question 26: I shall do the job to the best of my________.
A. capacity **B.** ability **C.** knowledge **D.** talent

Question 27: During the boss's________ his assistant took over.
A. vanishing **B.** disappearance **C.** absence **D.** loss

Question 28: Jane enjoyed the party, but as ________ Alex, he was simply bored.
A. for **B.** by **C.** about **D.** from

Question 29: I________ it'll rain this afternoon.
A. bet **B.** promise **C.** warn **D.** vow

Question 30: She________ regretted having been so unkind
A. awfully **B.** severely **C.** bitterly **D.** fully

Question 31: - "Is this patern important?" – "It is________ to study well."
A. that important **B.** very important **C.** too important **D.** important enough

Question 32: Unlike other Asian states, Singapore has ________ raw materials.
A. hardly no **B.** any hardly **C.** hardly some **D.** hardly any

Question 33: You ought to do some work, ________ sitting there reading the paper
A. capacity **B.** ability **C.** knowledge **D.** talent

Question 34: Can you deliver this letter ________ hand?
A. by **B.** with **C.** in **D.** to

Question 35: The judge ________ the pedestrian for the accident.
A. accused **B.** charged **C.** blamed **D.** sued

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to choose the word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 65 to 74.

The volume of traffic in many cities in the world today continues to expand. This (36) ________ many problems, including serious air pollution, lengthy delays, and the greater risk (37) ________ accidents. Clearly, something must be done, but it is often difficult to persuade people to change their habits and leave their cars at home.

One possible (38) ________ is to make it more expensive for people to use their cars be increasing changes for parking and bringing in tougher fines for anyone who (39)______ the law. In addition, drivers could be required to pay for using particular routes at different times of the day. This system, (40) ________ as 'road pricing', is already being introduced in a number of cities, using a special electronic card (41) ________ to windscreen of the car.

Another ways of (42) ________ with the problem is to provide cheap parking on the outskirts of the city, and strictly control the number of vehicles allowed into the centre. Drivers and their passengers then use a special bus service for the (43) ________ stage of their journey.

Of course, the most important (44) ________ is to provide good public transport. However, to get people to give up the comfort their cars, public transport must be felt to be reliable, convenient and comfortable, with fares (45) ________ at an acceptable level.

Question 36: **A.** causes **B.** results **C.** leads **D.** invents
Question 37: **A.** of **B.** for **C.** about **D.** by
Question 38: **A.** manner **B.** approach **C.** custom **D.** style
Question 39: **A.** crosses **B.** refuses **C.** breaks **D.** cracks
Question 40: **A.** named **B.** seen **C.** called **D.** known
Question 41: **A.** fixed **B.** joined **C.** built **D.** placed
Question 42: **A.** doing **B.** handling **C.** dealing **D.** solving
Question 43: **A.** late **B.** and **C.** complete **D.** final
Question 44: **A.** thought **B.** thing **C.** work **D.** event
Question 45: **A.** taken **B.** kept **C.** given **D.** stood

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

Broad-tailed hummingbirds often nest in quaking, slender deciduous trees with smooth, gray-green bark found in the Colorado Rockies of the western United States After flying some 2,000 kilometers north from where they have wintered in Mexico, the hummingbirds need six weeks to build a nest, incubate their eggs, and raise the chicks. A second nest is feasible only if the first fails early in the season. Quality, not quantity, is what **counts** in hummingbird reproduction

A nest on the lowest in tact branch of an aspen will give a hummingbird a good view, a clear flight patch, and protection for her young. Male hummingbirds claim feeding territories in open meadows where, from late May through June, they mate with females coming to feed but take no part in nesting. Thus when the hen is away to feed, the nest is unguarded. While the smooth bark of the aspen trunk generally offers a poor grip for the claws of a hungry squirrel or weasel, aerial attacks, from a hawk, owl, or gray jay, are more likely

The choice of where to build the nest is based not only on the branch itself but also on what hangs over it. A crooked deformity in the nest branch, a second, unusually close branch overhead, or proximity to part of a trunk bowed by a past ice storm are features that provide shelter and make for an attractive nest site. **Scarcely** larger than a halved golf ball, the nest is painstaking constructed of spider webs and plant down, decorated and camouflaged outside with paper-like bits of aspen bark held together with more strands of spider silk. By early June it will hold toe pea-sized eggs, which each weigh one-seventh of the mother's weight, and in sixteen to nineteen days, two chicks.

Question 46: What aspect of broad-tailed hummingbird behavior dose the passage mainly discuss?

A. Migration routes
B. Mating habits
C. Caring for the young
D. Selection of nest sites

Question 47: According to the passage, in what circumstances do hummingbirds build a second nest?

A. If the winter is unusually warn.
B. If the chicks in the first nest hatch early
C. If there is an unusually large supply of food.
D. If the eggs are destroyed early in the season

Question 48: The word "counts" in the first paragraph is closest in meaning to _________

A. weighs
B. estimates
C. matters
D. numbers

Question 49: According to the passage, which of the following is true of the male broad-tailed hummingbird?

A. It finds food for the female and the chicks
B. It protects the nest while the female searches for food
C. It is not involved in caring for the chicks
D. It shares nesting duties equally with the female

Question 50: It can be inferred from the passage that the broad-tailed humming bird's eggs and chicks are most vulnerable to attack by _________.

A. insects
B. humans
C. birds
D. squirrels

Question 51: Which if the following would be a good location for a broad-tailed hummingbird to build its nest?

A. A branch near the top of a tree
B. The longest branch of a tree
C. A thick branch
D. A protected branch

Question 52: The word "Scarcely" in the third paragraph is closest in meaning to _________

A. obviously
B. rarely
C. consistently
D. needlessly

Question 53: Which of the following was NOT mentioned in the passage as a nest-building material of the broad-tailed humming bird?

A. paper
B. plant down
C. spider webs
D. tree bark

Question 54: The author compares the size of the broad-tailed hummingbird's nest to _________

A. a pea
B. a golf ball
C. a spider web
D. an egg

Question 55: According to the passage, how long dose it take for broad-tailed hummingbird eggs to hatch?

A. Less than a week
B. Two to three weeks
C. One month
D. More than six weeks

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

The word laser was **coined** as an acronym for Light Amplification by the Stimulated Emission of Radiation. Ordinary light, from the Sun or a light bulb, is emitted spontaneously, when atoms or molecules get rid of excess energy by themselves, with out any outside **intervention**. Stimulated emission is different because it occurs when an atom or molecule holding onto excess energy has been stimulates to emit **it** as light

Albert Einstein was the first to suggest the existence of stimulated emission in a paper published in 1917. However, for many years, physicists thought that atoms and molecules always were much more likely to emit light spontaneously and that stimulates emission thus always would be much weaker. It was not until after the Second World War that physicists began trying to make stimulated emission dominate. They sought ways by which one stomp or molecule could stimulate many others to emit light, amplifying it to much higher powers.

The first to succeed was Charles H. Townes, then at Columbia University in New York. Instead of working with light, however, he worked with microwaves, which have a much longer wavelength, and built a device ha called a "maser," for Microwave Amplification by the Stimulated Emission of Radiation. Although he thought of the key idea in 1951, the fiat maser was not complete until a couple of years later. Before long, many other physicists were building masers and trying to discover how to produce stimulated emission at even shorted wavelengths.

The key concepts **emerged** about 1957. Townes and Arthur Schawlow, then at Bell Telephone Laboratories, wrote a long paper **outlining** the conditions needed to amplify stimulated emission of visible light waves. At about the same time, similar ideas crystallized in the mind if Gordon Gould, then a 37-years-old graduate student at Columbia, who wrote them down in a series of notebook. Townes and Schawlow published their ideas in a scientific journal, Physical Review Letters, but Gould files a patent application. Three decades later, people still argue about who deserved the credit for the concept of the laser.

Question 56: The word "**coined**" in line I could best be replaced by ________

A. created **B.** mentioned **C.** understood **D.** discovered

Question 57: The word "**intervention**" in the first paragraph can best be replaced by ________

A. need **B.** device **C.** influence **D.** source

Question 58: The word "**it**" in the last line of the first paragraph refers to ________

A. light bulb **B.** energy **C.** molecule **D.** atom

Question 59: Which of the following statements best describes a laser?

A. A device for stimulating atoms and molecules to emit light.

B. An atom in a high-energy state

C. A technique for destroying atoms or molecules

D. An instrument for measuring light waves

Question 60: Why was Townes' early work with stimulated emission done with microwaves?

A. He was not conversed with light amplification

B. It was easier to work with longer wavelengths

C. His parents Schawlow had already begun work on the laser

D. The laser had already been developed

Question 61: In his research at Columbia University, Charles Townes worked with all of the following EXCEPT ________.

A. stimulated emission **B.** microwaves **C.** light amplification **D.** a maser

Question 62: In approximate what year was first maser built?

A. 1917 **B.** 1951 **C.** 1953 **D.** 1957

Question 63: The word "**emerged**" in paragraph 4 is closet in meaning to ________

A. increased **B.** concluded **C.** succeeded **D.** appeared

Question 64: The word "**outlining**" in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to ________.

A. assigning **B.** studying **C.** checking **D.** summarizing

Question 65: Why do people still argue about who deserves the credit for the concept of the laser?

A. The researcher's notebooks were lost

B. Several people were developing the idea at the same time

C. No one claimed credit for the development until recently

D. The work is still incomplete

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to show the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.

Question 66: Last Sunday was ________ that we took a drive in the country.

A. so beautiful day **B.** such a beautiful a day **C.** such a beautiful weather **D.** so beautiful a day

Question 67: The policeman wanted to know ________

A. where he was last night

B. where he had been the previous night

C. where he was the night before

D. where he had been last night

Question 68: Not until I arrived home _________

A. did I remember about the umbrella **B.** I remembered about the umbrella

C. that I could remember about the umbrella **D.** then would I remember about the umbrella

Question 69: _________, the worse I seem to feel

A. When I take more medicine **B.** The more medicine I take

C. Taking more of the medicine **D.** More medicine taken

Question 70: While attempting to reach his home before the storm, _________

A. the bicycle of Trung broke down **B.** it happened that Trung's bicycle broke down

C. the storm caught Trung's bicycle. **D.** Trung had an accident on his bicycle

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to show the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.

Question 71: If one does not have respect for himself, you cannot expect others to respect him.
A B C D

Question 72: The film star, with his friends, are going to the party tonight
A B C D

Question 73: Ice skating and to go skiing are popular winter sports in the Northern United States
A B C D

Question 74: In recent years great advances forward have been made in the field of genetic research
A B C D

Question 75: Hardly he had got downstairs when the phone stopped ringing.
A B C D

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is CLOSEST in meaning to each of the following questions.

Question 76: People think that he was born in a rich family.

A. That is thought he was born in a rich family. **B.** He was thought to be born in a rich family.

C. That he was born in a rich family is thought. **D.** He is thought to have been born in a rich family.

Question 77: "Why don't you ask your boss for a raise?" he asked me.

A. He advised me to ask my boss for a raise. ~~**B.** He suggested me to ask my boss for a raise.~~

C. He asked me why O don't ask my boss for a raise. **D.** He offered me asking my boss for a raise.

Question 78: Although he was very tired, he agreed to help me with my homework.

A. Tired as he was, he agreed to help me with my homework.

B. Despite being very tired, but he agreed to help me with my homework.

C. Tired though he was, but he agreed to help me with my homework.

D. as tired as was he, he agreed to help me with my homework.

Question 79: I would prefer you to deliver the sofa on Saturday.

A. I would like you delivering the sofa on Saturday.

B. I would rather you delivered the sofa on Saturday.

C. I wanted to know if you can deliver the sofa on Saturday.

D. I expected you delivering the sofa on Saturday.

Question 80: I'm sure it wasn't Mr. Phong you saw because he's in Hanoi.

A. It couldn't be Mr. Phong you saw because he's in Hanoi.

B. You mustn't have seen Mr. Phong because he's in Hanoi.

C. It can't have been Mr. Phong you saw because he's in Hanoi.

D. Mr. Phong mightn't see you because he's in Hanoi.

Đề số 28

Mark the letter A, B, C, D or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word or phrase that is OPPOSITE in meaning on the underlined part in each of the following questions.

Question 1: Names of people in the book were changed to **preserve** anonymity

A. cover **B.** conserve **C.** presume **D.** reveal

Question 2: Primary education in the United States is **compulsory**.

A. selective **B.** optional **C.** required **D.** free of charge

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that differs from the rest in the position of the main stress in each of the following questions.

Question 3: **A.** humane **B.** honorable **C.** microwave **D.** horizon

Question 4: **A.** intangible **B.** substance **C.** latitude **D.** parasite

Question 5: **A.** accumulate **B.** accuracy **C.** accelerate **D.** academy

Question 6: **A.** majority **B.** machine **C.** malignant **D.** magnifier

Question 7: **A.** inability **B.** potentially **C.** territorial **D.** personality

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that best combines each pair of sentences in the following questions.

Question 8: Women still cover their heads in some countries. They did so in the past.

A. Women still cover their heads in some countries as they did in the past.
B. Women still cover their heads in some countries as they did so in the past.
C. Women cover their heads in some countries similar to what they did so in the past.
D. In the past, women covered their heads but they do so today in some countries.

Question 9: Marry loved her stuffed animal when she was young. She couldn't sleep without it.

A. When Marry was young, she loved her stuffed animal so as not to sleep with it.
B. As Marry couldn't sleep without her stuffed animal when she was young, she loved it.
C. When Marry was young, she loved her stuffed animal so much that she couldn't sleep without it.
D. When Marry was young, she loved her stuffed animal though she couldn't sleep without it.

Question 10: She phoned him early in the morning. She didn't want him to forget to bring along the document.

A. She phoned him early in the morning lest he would forget to bring along the document.
B. She phoned him early in the morning so that she wanted him to bring along the document.
C. She phoned him early in the morning when she didn't want him to bring along the document.
D. She phoned him early in the morning though she didn't want him to forget to bring along the document.

Question 11: The basketball team knew they lost the match. They soon started to blame each other.

A. Hardly had the basketball team known they lost the match when they started to blame each other.
B. No sooner had the basketball team started to blame each other than they knew they lost the match.
C. As soon as they blamed each other, the basketball team knew they lost the match.
D. Not only did the basketball team lose the match but they blamed each other as well.

Question 12: The fire-fighters made every effort to put off the flames. The building burned down completely.

A. Since the fire-fighters made every effort to put off the flames, the building burned down completely.
B. Had it not been for the fire-fighters' every effort, the building would have burned down completely.
C. Making every effort to put off the flames, the fire-fighters completely burned down the building.
D. The building burned down completely though the fire-fighters made every effort to put off the flames.

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word or phrase that is CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined part in each of the following questions.

Question 13: It takes **roughly** 4,000 pounds of petals to make a single pound of rose oil.

A. as much as **B.** more or less **C.** amazingly **D.** relatively

Question 14: Perhaps more than anything else, it was **onerous** taxes that led to the Peasants' Revolt in England in 1381.

A. multiple **B.** unjust **C.** burdensome **D.** infamous

Question 15: Although monkeys occasionally **menace** their enemies, they are usually not dangerous unless they are provoked.

A. consume **B.** threaten **C.** kill **D.** pursue

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

Even before the turn of the century, movies began to develop in two major directions: the realistic and the formalistic. Realism and formalism are merely general, rather than absolute terms. When used to suggest a tendency toward either polarity, such labels can be helpful, but in the end they are still just labels. Few films are exclusively formalist in style, and fewer yet are completely realist. There is also an important difference between realism and reality, although this distinction is often forgotten. Realism is a particular style, whereas physical reality is the source of all the raw materials of the film, both realistic and formalistic. Virtually all movie directors go to the photographable world for their subject matter, but what they do with this material, how they shape and manipulate it determines their stylistic emphasis.

Generally speaking, realistic films attempt to reproduce the surface of concrete reality with a minimum of distortion. In photographing objects and events, the filmmaker tries to suggest the copiousness of life itself. Both realist and formalist film directors must select and hence emphasize certain details from chaotic sprawl of reality. But the element of selectivity in realistic films is less obvious. Realists, in short, try to preserve the illusion that their film world is not manipulated, an objective mirror of the actual world. Formalists, on the other hand, make no such pretense. They deliberately stylize and distort their raw materials so that only the very naïve would mistake a manipulated image of an object or event for the real thing.

We rarely notice the style in a realistic movie; the artist tends to be self-effacing. Some filmmakers are more concerned with what is being shown than how it is manipulated. The camera is used conservatively. It is essentially a recording mechanism that reproduces the surface of tangible objects with as little commentary as possible. A high premium is placed on simplicity, spontaneity, and directness. This is not to suggest that these movies lack artistry, however, at its best the realistic cinema specializes in art that conceals art.

Question 16: What does the passage mainly discuss?

A. Film plots **B.** Filmmaking 100 years ago **C.** Acting style **D.** Styles of filmmaking

Question 17: With which of the following statements would the author be most likely to agree?

A. Formalistic films are less artistic than realistic ones.
B. Most films are neither exclusively realistic nor formalistic.
C. Realistic films are more popular than formalistic ones.
D. Realism and formalism are outdated terms.

Question 18: The phrase "this distinction" refers to the difference between

A. physical reality and raw materials **B.** general and absolute
C. realism and reality **D.** formalists and realists

Question 19: Whom does the author say is primarily responsible for the style of a film?

A. The director **B.** The camera operator **C.** The actors **D.** The producer

Question 20: The word "shape" is closest in meaning to

A. specify **B.** achieve **C.** understand **D.** form

Question 21: The word "preserve" is closest in meaning to

A. encourage **B.** attain **C.** maintain **D.** reflect

Question 22: The word "they" refers to

A. realists **B.** films **C.** raw materials **D.** formalists

Question 23: How can one recognize the formalist style?

A. It uses familiar images. **B.** It is very impersonal.
C. It mirrors the actual world. **D.** It obviously manipulates images.

Question 24: The word "tangible" is closest in meaning to

A. various **B.** comprehensible **C.** concrete **D.** complex

Question 25: Which of the following terms is NOT used to describe realism in filmmaking?

A. Exaggerated **B.** Spontaneous **C.** Simple **D.** Self-effacing

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is CLOSEST in meaning to each of the following questions.

Question 26: Many countries share the view that drastic measures must be taken to stop sea pollution.

A. Sea pollution can only be prevented provided that many countries follow the same policy.
B. A lot of countries agree that it is essential to take strong action to put an end to sea pollution.
C. Seas will continue to be polluted unless this agreement is accepted by a majority of the countries.

D. By putting into practice a series of precautions, it is believed that sea pollution will be prevented.

Question 27: The assignment that you've been given isn't as complicated as mine.

A. My assignment isn't as complex as the one you have been given.

B. Neither of us has been given a simple assignment.

C. The assignment that you've got is extremely easy, but mine's not.

D. Mine is the more complex of the assignments you and I have received.

Question 28: While recycling has caught the public imagination, reducing waste has attracted less attention.

A. It is not generally known that reducing waste is more effective than recycling.

B. People are more interested in recovery and reuse than in creating less rubbish.

C. Using things again is the best way to reduce the amount of rubbish.

D. Recycling is not necessarily the best way of reducing waste, according to the public.

Question 29: "It's the excessive number of songs that makes my laptop crash." said Tim.

A. Tim insisted that the songs be deleted from his laptop to avoid crash.

B. Tim blamed the excessive number of songs for the crash of his laptop.

C. Tim advised me not to save so many songs that his laptop crashed.

D. Tim refused to save more songs on his laptop to avoid crash.

Question 30: While I sympathize with your problem, there is nothing I can do to help.

A. Since I have no idea about your problem, I cannot be of any assistance.

B. I would like to help you sort out this problem, but I won't.

C. Perhaps I can help you if you tell me more about your problem.

D. I can't do anything for you, though I understand what you are going through.

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word for each of blanks.

All sorts of sportspeople say that there are great benefits to be gained from exercising to music. It's an opinion which is shared by sports scientists at London University who have been studying the (31) _______ of music on exercise performance. They have now proved that listening to motivating tunes can help peopleto get fit quicker. They discovered that the right tunes not only inspire people to start exercising in the first place, but also enable them to (32)_______ out for longer. Music can calm someone down after a stressful day, so that they are more in the (33) _______ to exercise. But also, (34) _______ on the rhythm of music helps people to keep going when they are getting tired.

The researchers attended gyms in various countries to (35) _______ the reactions of different age groups to different types of music. Interestingly, they found that it is the music that people (36) _______ with their youth that inspires them most. The researchers also visited international athletics meetings, and found that music can also help (37) _______ athletes to perform to a higher (38) _______. Before and during a competition, it can bring about vital changes to their mental state, which can mean the difference between winning and losing.

The British fitness industry is (39) _______ the findings seriously. Several leisure companies have (40) _______ surveys to ask members about their musical preferences.

Question 31: A. effects **B.** force **C.** results **D.** significance

Question 32: A. wear **B.** work **C.** draw **D.** make

Question 33: A. mood **B.** humor **C.** mind **D.** state

Question 34: A. concentrating **B.** thinking **C.** visualizing **D.** reflecting

Question 35: A. follow **B.** remark **C.** regard **D.** observe

Question 36: A. combine **B.** join **C.** associate **D.** accompany

Question 37: A. head **B.** chief **C.** top **D.** upper

Question 38: A. amount **B.** standard **C.** measure **D.** average

Question 39: A. taking **B.** acting **C.** doing **D.** seeing

Question 40: A. handed in **B.** drawn up **C.** written up **D.** filled in

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

The principal difference between urban growth in Europe and in the North American colonies was the slow evolution of cities in the former and their rapid growth in the latter. In Europe they grew over a period of centuries from town economies to their present urban structure. In North America, they started as wilderness communities and developed to mature urbanism in little more than a century.

In the early colonial days in North America, small cities sprang up along the Atlantic Coastline, mostly in what are now New England and the Middle Atlantic states in the United States and in the lower Saint Lawrence valley in Canada. This was natural because these areas were nearest England and France, particularly England, from which most capital goods were imported. Merchandising establishments were, accordingly, advantageously located in port cities from which goods could be readily distributed to interior settlements. Here, too, were the favored locations for processing raw materials prior to export. Boston, Philadelphia, New York, Montreal, and other cities flourished, and as the colonies grew, these cities increased in importance.

This was less true in the colonial South, where life centered around large farms, known as plantations, rather than around towns, as was the case in the areas further north along the Atlantic coastline. The local isolation and the economic self-sufficiency of the plantations were antagonistic to the development of the towns. The plantations maintained their independence because they were located on navigable streams and each had a wharf accessible to the small shipping of that day. In fact, one of the strongest factors in the selection of plantation land was the desire to have it front on a water highway. When the United States became an independent nation in 1776, it did not have a single city as large as 50,000 inhabitants, but by 1820 it had a city of more than 100,000 people, and by 1880 it had recorded a city of over one million. It was not until after 1823, after the mechanization of the spinning and weaving industries, that cities started drawing young people away from farms. Such migration was particularly rapid following the Civil War
(1861-1865).

Question 41: What does the passage mainly discuss?
A. Factors that slowed the growth of cities in Europe
B. The evolution of cities in America
C. Trade between North American and European cities
D. The effects of the United States' independence on urban growth in New England

Question 42: The word "they" refers to
A. North American colonies **B.** cities **C.** centuries **D.** town economies

Question 43: The passage compares early European and North American cities on the basis of which of the following?
A. Their economic success
B. The type of merchandise they exported
C. Their ability to distribute goods to interior settlements
D. The pace of their development

Question 44: The word **"accordingly"** is closest in meaning to
A. as usual **B.** in contrast **C.** to some degree **D.** for that reason

Question 45: According to the passage, early colonial cities were established along the Atlantic coastline of North America due to
A. an abundance of natural resources **B.** financial support from colonial governments
C. proximity to parts of Europe **D.** a favorable climate

Question 46: The passage indicates that during colonial times, the Atlantic coastline cities prepared which of the following for shipment to Europe?
A. Manufacturing equipment **B.** Capital goods
C. Consumer goods **D.** Raw materials

Question 47: According to the passage, all of the following aspects of the plantation system influenced the growth of southern cities EXCEPT the
A. location of the plantations
B. access of plantation owners to shipping
C. relationships between plantation residents and city residents
D. economic self-sufficiency of the plantations

Question 48: It can be inferred from the passage that, compared with northern cities, most southern cities were
A. more prosperous **B.** smaller
C. less economically self-sufficient **D.** tied less closely to England than to France

Question 49: The word "recorded" is closest in meaning to
A. imagined **B.** discovered **C.** documented **D.** planned

Question 50: The passage mentions the period following the Civil War because it was a time of

A. significant obstacles to industrial growth
B. decreased dependence on foreign trade
C. increased number of people leaving employment on farms
D. increased migration from northern states to southern states

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

Question 51: No one knows exactly _______.
A. how did speech begin **B.** how speech began
C. how the beginning of speech **D.** of how beginning speech

Question 52: _______ one or more units of living substance called protoplasm.
A. All living things consist of **B.** In all living things consisting of
C. Although all living things that consist of **D.** All living things consisting of

Question 53: I think you'll find that the inconvenience of the diet is _______ by the benefits.
A. outranked **B.** overthrown **C.** overbalanced **D.** outweighed

Question 54: The marathon, first staged in 1896, ______ the legendary feat of a Greek soldier who carried news of victory from the battle at Marathon to Athens.
A. commemorating **B.** was commemorated **C.** commemorated **D.** commemorates

Question 55: Neither my dad nor my mum _______ of the idea.
A. convinced **B.** have convinced **C.** was convinced **D.** were convinced

Question 56: He was brave; _______ soldier fought so bravely in that battle.
A. no others **B.** no another **C.** no other **D.** no others

Question 57: My mother ______ when she found out that I'd forgotten to do the washing-up again.
A. stood her ground **B.** hit the ceiling **C.** felt off color **D.** made my blood boil

Question 58: Jones: "It seems to me that the summer is nice here."
Tam: "_______. It's really lovely."
A. You're exactly right **B.** You're dead wrong
C. I couldn't agree less **D.** You could be right

Question 59: The quality of the young artist's painting is beginning to gain _______ throughout the world.
A. knowledge **B.** understanding **C.** recognition **D.** familiarity

Question 60: I took a course in shorthand and typing with a (n) _______ to applying for a secretarial job.
A. purpose **B.** intention **C.** view **D.** project

Question 61: Our teacher tends to ______ certain subjects which she finds difficult to talk about.
A. boil down **B.** string along **C.** skate over **D.** track down

Question 62: Jacobson is often referred to ______ at the factory.
A. be the best engineer **B.** as the best engineer
C. by the president to be the best engineer **D.** as being the best engineer

Question 63: Monica was so angry about the noise her neighbors were making that she refused to ______ it anymore.
A. get away with **B.** run away with **C.** put up with **D.** cut down on

Question 64: Linda: "I've got to go, Sasha. So long."
Sasha: "So long, Linda. And_______."
A. don't hurry **B.** be careful **C.** take care **D.** don't take it seriously

Question 65: I ______ hope there won't be a repetition of these unfortunate events.
A. bitterly **B.** sincerely **C.** unfailingly **D.** completely

Question 66: Anna: "In my opinion, children always watch too much TV."
Tom: "_______."
A. Completely **B.** Of course **C.** Totally **D.** Absolutely

Question 67: There was _______ evidence to bring charges against the man.
A. ineffective **B.** inadvisable **C.** interior **D.** insufficient

Question 68: If Michael ______ with his piano playing, he could eventually reach concert standard.
A. perseveres **B.** maintains **C.** survives **D.** sustains

Question 69: After you have finished the ________, restart the computer to get it acquainted to the new program.
A. installation **B.** install **C.** installment **D.** installing

Question 70: _______ inventions such as video CD Rom and the Internet, it has been difficult for movie theatres to turn a profit since the early 1970s.

A. Because of recent **B.** Since recent **C.** Recent **D.** The result of recent

Question 71: You look really tired. You could ______ a week's holiday, I think.

A. make for **B.** pass for **C.** do with **D.** make with

Question 72: I was going to bring up the issue of my premature retirement but it turned out I _______ it as everybody had already known my case.

A. needn't have done **B.** didn't need do

C. didn't need to do **D.** needn't to have done

Question 73: When the bombing started, plans were made for an immediate _________ of the city.

A. vacation **B.** departure **C.** exodus **D.** evacuation

Question 74: In blank verse, _______ of ten syllables, five of which are accented.

A. consists of each line **B.** line consists of each **C.** it consists of each line **D.** each line consists

Question 75: Did you see the ________ envelop?

A. small brown square **B.** small square brown **C.** brown small square **D.** square brown small

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to show the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.

Question 76: The local economy which once used to be in crisis now depends to a great extent on menial jobs
A B C
provided by the recent development of ecotourism.
D

Question 77: Some of plants in this store require very little care, but this one needs much more sunlight than those.
A B C D

Question 78: The product you bought at the lower price is more inferior than the one that we sell at a slightly
A B C D
higher price.

Question 79: Included in the series are "The Enchanted Horses", among other famous children's stories.
A B C D

Question 80: The teacher decided to fail the student with the grounds of his poor performance in tests and too slow
A B C D
progress.

Đề số 29

Read the following passage and mark the letter A,B,C, D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word for each of the blanks.

Looking for an unforgettable way to celebrate that special occasion? Well, the ______(1)of options open today's youngster – or even " oldster" for that matter, is a far cry from the traditional party or restaurant visit. No longer is it______(2) sufficient to invite your friends round , buy some food and get a barker to produce a cake. No, today's birthday boy or girl is looking for something out of the ordinary, ranging from the _____.(3) expensive to the downright dangerous. Anything goes, as long as it is unusual and impressive.

Top of this year 's popular______ (4) are as follows: taking some friends rally driving , helicopter lessons, plane trip and parachuting , and hot air ballooning . Then there is always group bungee jumping or taking your buddies on a stomach – churning , while water rafting______ (5) down rapids.

The desire of adventurous celebration is not restricted to the______ (6) . I recently met an octogenarian who celebrated ______(7) the milestone of eighty by having a fly lesson.

Of course, if you have money the world is your oyster. A very rich relation of mine flew fifty of his friends to a Caribbean island to mark the passing of his half century. Unfortunately I was only a______(8) relation.

Undoubtedly, the more traditional forms of celebration do continue to______(9) the less extravagant or less adventurous among us. However, with my own half century looming on the horizon I would not say no to a weekend in Paris and a meal at the Eiffel Tower. I can______(10)dream. Perhaps by the time I'm eighty I'll be able to afford it.

Question 1: A. scale **B.** degree **C.** range **D.** variance
Question 2: A. hoped **B.** decided **C.** marked **D.** considered
Question 3: A. perfectly **B.** dearly **C.** outrageously **D.** explicity
Question 4: A. experiments **B.** extravagances. **C.** exposures **D.** expenses
Question 5: A. ride **B.** travel **C.** voyage **D.** crossing
Question 6: A. adolescents **B.** teenagers **C.** youth **D.** young
Question 7: A. attaining **B.** arriving **C.** reaching **D.** getting
Question 8: A. distant **B.** remote **C.** faraway **D.** slight
Question 9: A. pacify **B.** satisfy **C.** distract **D.** absorb
Question 10: A. however **B.** but **C.** nevertheless **D.** anyway

Mark the letter A,B,C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that differs from the rest in the position of the main stress in each of the following questions.

Question 11: A. invalid **B.** predict **C.** pretend **D.** preface
Question 12: A. mausoleum **B.** conservative **C.** disqualify **D.** magnificant
Question 13: A. nuclear **B.** province **C.** construct **D.** complex
Question 14: A. literacy **B.** contingency **C.** ceremony **D.** sanctuary
Question 15: A. optimist **B.** accuracy **C.** continent **D.** artificial

Mark the letter A,B,C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word or phrase that could best replace the underlined part without changing the meaning of the sentence

Question 16: Hypertension is one of the most widespread and potential dangerous diseases
A. colossal **B.** popular **C.** common **D.** scattered

Question 17: In the United States, a party can nominate a single candidate for office
A. refuse **B.** keep **C.** change **D.** name

Question 18: The sales of drugs is controlled by law in most of countries
A. permitted **B.** restricted **C.** illegal **D.** binding

Question 19: I told you clearly and definitely not to write your answers in pencil, Smith!
A. considerably **B.** thoroughly **C.** altogether **D.** specificially

Question 20: A brief outlined of the course and bibliography were handed out to the students at the first meeting
A. dispensed **B.** dispered **C.** distributed **D.** contributed

Read the following passage and mark the letter A,B,C, D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

One of the seven wonders of the ancient world, the Great Pyramid of Giza was a monument of wisdom and prophecy built as a tomb for Pharaoh Cheops in 2720 B.C . Despite its antiquity, certain aspects of its construction makes it one of the truly wonders of the world. The thirteen- acre structure near the Nile river is a solid mass of stone blocks covered with limestone. Inside are the number of hidden passageways and the burial chamber of the Pharaoh. It is the largest single structure in the world. The four sides of the pyramid are aligned almost exactly on true north, south, east and west-an incredible engineering **feat**. The ancient Egyptians were sun worshippers and great astronomers, so computations for the Great Pyramid were based on astronomical observations.

Explorations and detailed examinations of the base of the structure reveal many intersecting lines. Further scientific study indicates that these represent a type of timeline of events – past, present and future. . Many of the events have been interpreted and found to coincide with known facts of the past. Others are **prophesied** for future generations and are currently under investigation. Many believe that pyramids have supernatural powers and this one is no exception. Some researchers even associate it with extraterrestrial beings of ancient past.

Was this superstructure made by ordinary beings, or one built by a race far superior to any known today?

Question 21: What has research of the base revealed?

A. there are cracks in the foundation
B. Tomb robbers have stolen the Pharaoh's body
C. The lines represent important events
D. A superior race of people built in

Question 22: Extraterrestrial beings are ….

A. very strong workers
B. astronomers in the ancient times
C. researchers in Egyptology
D. living beings from other planets

Question 23: What was the most probable reason for providing so many hidden passages

A. To allow the weight of the pyramid to settle evenly
B. To permit the high priests to pray at night
C. To enable the Pharaoh's family to bring food for his journey to the afterlife
D. To keep grave robbers from finding the tomb and the treasure buried with the pharaoh

Question 24: The word **feat** in the first paragraph is closet in meaning to …

A. accomplishment **B.** Appendage **C.** festivity **D.** structure

Question 25: What do the intersecting lines in the base symbolize

A. Architects'plan for the hidden passages
B. Pathways of the great solar bodies
C. Astrological computations
D. Dates of important events taking place throughout time

Question 26: In the second passage, the word '**prophesied**' is closest in meaning to......

A. affiliated **B.** precipitated **C.** terminated **D.** foretold

Question 27: What is the best title for the passage

A. Symbolism of the Great Pyramid
B. Problems with the Construction of the Great Pyramid
C. Wonders of the Great Pyramid of Giza
D. Exploration of the Burial Chamber of Cheops

Question 28: On what did the ancient Egyptians base their calculations?

A. Observation of the celestial bodies
B. Advanced technology
C. Advanced tools of measurement
D. knowledge of the earth's surface

Question 29: Why was the Great Pyramid constructed?

A. As a solar observatory
B. As a religious temple
C. As a tomb for the Pharaoh
D. as an engineering feat

Question 30: Why is the Great Pyramid of Giza considered one of the seven wonders of the world

A. it is perfectly aligned with the four cardinal points of the compass and contains many prophecies
B. It was selected of the tomb of Pharaoh Cheops
C. It was built by a super race
D. It is very old

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following question.

Question 31: Nobody could have predicted that the show would arouse so much interest and that over two hundred people _____away.

A. would have turned **B.** would turn
C. had been turned **D.** would have to be turned

Question 32: _____ he was good at physics in lower grade, he was terrible at it in grade 12
A. While **B.** Although **C.** When **D.** Except that

Question 33: It is better to try to work _____ rather than against Nature
A. for **B.** with **C.** by **D.** along

Question 34: In the years _____ all the trees will disappear if nothing is done to protect them
A. come **B.** coming **C.** to come **D.** will come

Question 35: Large numbers of Americans watch and participate in sports activities. _____a deeply in grained part of American life
A. which is **B.** which are **C.** that is **D.** that makes

Question 36: The accused _____ guilty to all charges
A. pleaded **B.** admitted **C.** said **D.** confessed

Question 37: Mrs. Archer is known _____the finest collection of twentieth century art in private hands
A. as have **B.** having **C.** by having **D.**to have

Question 38: Mark is nearsighted. He _____ glasses ever since he was ten years old
A. should have worn **B.** must wear **C.** need wear **D.** has had to wear

Question 39 : I like your new car. What_____ is it?
A. brand **B.** name **C.** label **D.** make

Question 40: It _____ able to finish it in an hour
A. couldn't be too hard if you are **B.**can't have been too hard if you were
C. can't have been too hard if you had been **D.** couldn't be too hard if you had been

Question 41: " Let's have supper now.
" _____ "
A. You aren't eating **B.** I won't **C.** There aren't any **D.** Bill isn't here

Question 42:_____ an emergency arise , call 911.
A. Should **B.** Can **C.** Does **D.** Will

Question 43:_____in business, one must be prepared to take risks
A. Succeeding **B.** Success **C.** To succeed **D.** Succeed

Question 44: I don't like this wine. I like _____
A. some other **B.** another **C.** other **D.** the other

Question 45: The house is found _____down
A. to burn **B.** burning **C.** having burned **D.** to have been burned

Question 46: Please look through these papers ____ your pleasure
A. on **B.** in **C.** for **D.** at

Question 47: Only in the last few days _____ to repair the swimming pool
A. anything has been done **B.** has done anything
C. has anything been done **D.** has there anything been done

Question 48: " Hello, I'd like to speak to Mr. Green, please "
– " _____ "
A. Sorry, can you say that again? **B.** I'm sorry, I'll call again later
C. I'm afraid I don't know **D.** Let's wait

Question 49: _____ percent in the population of Canada speak English?
A. How many **B.** How much **C.** What **D.** Which

Question 50: " Would you mind turning down your stereo ?"
- " _____ "
A. I'm really sorry! I 'm not paying attention **B.** Oh! I'm sorry! I didn't realize that
C. No. I don't **D.** Yes, I do

Question 51: His job is _____
A. driving a bus **B.** a bus driver **C.**bus driving **D.** a driver of a bus

Question 52: " I locked myself out of my apartment. I didn't know what to do"
-" You _____your roommate"
A. need have called **B.** could have called **C.** would have called **D.** must have called

Question 53: Granny is completely deaf. You'll have to _____allowance for her

A. bring **B.** take **C.** make **D.** find

Question 54: Those trousers are far too big. Why don't you have them _____?

A. taken on **B.** taken in **C.** taken over **D.** taken out

Question 55: Lack of exercise and high-fat diets have_____ to be the factor in heart attack

A. known been long **B.** long been known **C.** long known been **D.** been long known

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

Baseball evolved from a number of different ball-and stick games (paddle ball, trap ball, one-old-cat, rounders, and town ball) originating in England. As early as the American Revolution. It was noted that troops played " baseball" in their free time. In 1845 Alexander Cartwright formalized the New York Knickerbockers' version of the game: a diamond shaped infield, with bases ninety feet apart, three strikers – you're – out , batter out on a caught ball , three outs per inning , a nine man team. " The New York Game" spread rapidly , replacing earlier localized forms. From its beginnings, baseball was seen as a way of satisfying the recreational needs of an increasingly urban – industrial society. At its **inception** it was it was played by and for gentlement. A club might consists of 40 members. The president would appoint two captains who would choose teams from among the members . Games were played on Monday and Thursday afternoons, with the losers often providing a **lavish** evening's entertainments for the winners

During the 1850- 70 period the game was changing, however, with increasing commercialism (charging admission), under – the – table payments to exceptional to players, and gambling on the outcome of games. By 1868 it was said that a club would have their regular professional ten , an amateur first - nine , and their" muffins " (the gentlemently duffers who once ran the game) . Beginning with the first openly all – salaried team (Cincinnati's Red Stocking Club) in 1869, the 1870- 1890 period saw the complete professionalization of baseball , including formation of the National Association of Professional baseball players in 1871. The National League of Professional Baseball Clubs was formed in 1876, run by business-minded invertors in joint-stock company clubs. The 1880s has been called Major League Baseball's " Golden Age". Profits soared, player's salaries rose **somewhat ,** a season of 84 games became one of 132, a weekly periodical " The sporting News" came into being, wooden stadiums with double-deck stands replaced open fields, and the standard refreshment became hot dogs, soda pop and peanuts. In 1900 the Western League based in the growing cities of the Mis west proclaimed **itself** the American League.

Question 56: What is the passage mainly about?

A. the origin of baseball

B. the commercialization of baseball

C. the influence of the " New York Game" on baseball

D. the development of baseball in the nineteenth century

Question 57: Which of the following can be inferred from the passage ?

A. the wealthy gentlemen who first played baseball, later needed to find another recreational opportunity if they did not want to mix with other or become a "muffin"

B. hot dogs would not have become as popular as they did, without the professionalism and commercialism that develop in baseball

C. the " New York " spread rapidly because it was better formalized

D. business – minded investors were only interested in profits

Question 58: The word " **inception"** in line 8 is closest in meaning to

A. requirements **B.** beginning **C.** insistence **D.** rules

Question 59: The word " **lavish "** in line 11 is closest in meaning to

A. prolonged **B.** very generous **C.** grand **D.** extensive

Question 60: Which of the following is true of the way the game was played by wealthy gentlemen at its inception

A. a team might consist of 40 members

B. the president would choose teams from among the members

C. they didn't play on weekend

D. they might be called " duffers" if they didn't make the first nine

Question 61: According to the second paragraph , all of the following are true except:

A. commercialism became more prosperous **B.** the clubs are smaller

C. outstanding players got extra income **D.** people gamed on the outcome of games

Question 62: Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a feature of the 1880s " Golden Age"

A. wooden stadiums replaced open fields

B. a weekly periodical commenced

C. the National Association of Professional Baseball Players was formed

D. profits soared

Question 63: The word" somewhat" in line 21 is closest in meaning to

A. to a significant extent **B.** to a minor extent **C.** to not the same extent **D.** to some extent

Question 64: The word **"itself"** in line 24 refers to

A. the Western League **B.** growing cities **C.** the Midwest **D.** the American League

Question 65: Where in the passage does the author first mention payments to players

A. lines 4-7 **B.** lines 8-10 **C.** lines 11-14 **D.** 15- 18

Mark the letter A,B,C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the underlined part following that needs correcting

Question 66: At the rate the clerks were processing the applications. Joe figured that it will take four hours
A **B** **C**
for his to be reviewed.
D

Question 67: Professor Layton was equally fond of the two children, but he had to admit that he found the
A **B**
youngest an easier child to handle.
C **D**

Question 68: In order to become a law, a bill must be passed not only by the Senate but also the House of
A **B** **C** **D**
Representatives.

Question 69: Automobile began to be equipped by built-in radios around 1930.
A **B** **C** **D**

Question 70: The Oxford University Publisher has just published a new series of readers for students of English.
A **B** **C** **D**

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to each of the following questions

Question 71: Had he known more about the internet, he would have invested in some computer companies

A. Knowing about the internet help him invest in some computer company

B. He didn't know much about the internet and he didn't invest in any computer companies

C. Knowing about the internet , he would have invested in some computer companies

D. He would have invested in some computer companies without his knowledge of the internet

Question 72: You should have persuaded him to change his mind

A. It was essential to persuade him to change his mind but you didn't

B. You should persuade him to change his mind

C. You persuade him to change his mind but he didn't

D. You didn't persuade him to change because of his mind

Question 73: It would have been better if he had told us his new address

A. He might have told us his new address

B. He should have told us his new address

C. He should have told us his new address

D. It doesn't matter that he didn't tell us his new address

Question 74: Tom regrets to say that he has left his tickets at home

A. Tom regrets leaving the tickets at home

B. Tom was sorry that he has left the tickets at home

C. Tom wishes he hadn't left the ticket at home

D. Tom regrets to leave the ticket at home

Question 75: It is such a wonderful opportunity that we mustn't miss it

A. It is too wonderful an opportunity for us to miss

B. The opportunity is wonderful enough for us to miss

C. It is a wonderful opportunity so that we can't miss it

D. The opportunity is so wonderful that we are not able to afford it

Question 76: " Cigarette?" he asked: " No,thanks." I said

A. He asked for a cigarette and I immediately refused

B. He mentioned a cigarette, so I thanked him

C. He offered me a cigarette and I promptly declined

D. He asked if I was smoking , and I denied at once

Question 77: " Can I see your ticket please"

A. The inspector asked to see my ticket **B.** The inspector offered to see my ticket

C. The inspector expected to see my ticket **D.** The inspector asked for my ticket

Question 78: Only customers with coupons may use the service

A. The service is available for coupons only

B. The service is restricted to customers in possession of coupons

C. Only rich customers can use the service with coupons

D. Only customers with coupons are service here

Question 79: Don't let her treat you like that

A. You are not let be treated like that by her **B.** Don't allow you to be treated like that

C. Don't let yourself be treated like that by her **D.** She doesn't treat you like that

Question 80: She has lost her appetite recently

A. She hasn't had any food recently **B.** Her appetite has been very good

C. She has gone off food recently **D.** She hasn't eaten a lot of food recently

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Choose the word whose stress pattern is different from the others.

Question 1: A. literature **B.** supremacy **C.** temperate **D.** delicacy

Question 2; A. magnificent **B.** proverbial **C.** advantageous **D.** photography

Question 3: A. mature **B.** nature **C.** culture **D.** measure

Question 4: A. geological **B.** delicious **C.** experiment **D.** laborious

Question 5: A. absentee **B.** attitude **C.** referee **D.** engineer

Choose the most suitable option to complete the sentence.

Question 6: "I'm afraid I can't come with you."

" ________ "

A. What a shame! **B.** What pity **C.** Patience **D.** That's shame

Question 7: The Continental United States is ________ that there are four time zones.

A. so a big area **B.** much big **C.** very big **D.** so big an area

Question 8: Do you mind if I sit here?

A. Not at all **B.** Never mind **C.** It is the same **D.** How you wish

Question 9: "Who did you invite to dinner?"

"No one ________ than Frank and his family"

A. besides **B.** other **C.** except **D.** rather

Question 10: In my opinion, it's only common ________ to wear a seat belt in a car.

A. wit **B.** judgement **C.** intelligence **D.** sense

Question 11: In some nations coffee is the favourite beverage, while ________.

A. tea has caffeine too **B.** I like tea **C.** in others it is tea **D.** it has caffeine

Question 12: Will you ______ the baby for a minute, while I make a phone call?

A. mind **B.** control **C.** attend **D.** settle

Question 13: My parents ________ the roof when I said I'd been to an all-night party.

A. took **B.** beat **C.** hit **D.** touched

Question 14: So far there is no vaccine ______ in sight for the common cold

A. has cured **B.** or cure **C.** or curing **D.** having cured

Question 15: If it ________ more humid in the desert of the Southwest, the hot temperatures would be unbearable.

A. be B. were C. was D. is

Question 16: Centuries of erosion have exposed _____ rock surfaces in the Painted Desert of northern Arizona

A. rainbow colored B. colored like a rainbow

C. in colors of the rainbow D. a rainbow's coloring

Question 17: Union leaders called for _______ between themselves and the government.

A. consultations B. elections C. debates D. speeches

Question 18: When my parents retired they bought a tiny ______ in the country.

A. shack B. barn C. mansion D. bungalow

Question 19: Shortly after receiving her gold medal, the Olympic champion answered **Questions** at a press _______

A. discussion B. assembly C. conference D. seminar

Question 20: When the truth about the blackmail attempt finally ________, we were all astonished to hear who the culprit was.

A. evolved B. arose C. issued D. emerged

Question 21: In bacteria and in other organisms, _______ is the nucleic acid DNA that provides the genetic information.

A. it B. which C. and D. both

Question 22: Ben would have studied medicine if he _______ to a medical school.

A. could be able to enter B. was admitted C. had been admitted D. were admitted

Question 23: What a heavy fog we have! I'm sure our flight will surely behind _____.

A. plan B. shipment C. time D. schedule

Question 24: ________ of his childhood home in Hannibal, Missouri, provided Mark Twain with the inspiration for two of his most popular novels.

A. He remembered B. It was the memories C. Memories D. Remembering

Question 25: I don't take _______ to being disobeyed . That's a warning!

A. well B. kindly C. nicely D. gently

Question 26: Although thunder and lightning are produced at the same time, light waves travel faster _______, so we see the lightning before we hear the thunder.

A. do sound waves B. than sound waves do C. sound waves D. than sound waves are

Question 27: I'm becoming increasingly _______ Last week I locked myself out of the house twice.

A. mindless B. oblivious C. absent D. forgetful

Question 28: The farmers were pleased by the ______ of their crops.

A. ambiguity B. plurality C. abundance D. redundancy

Question 29: Richard Wright enjoyed success and influence _______ among Black American writers of his era

A. were unparalleled B. are unparalleled C. the unparalleled D. unparalleled

Among the four words or phrases A, B, C or D, choose the one that best completes the sentence.

Question 30: Anyone who has ever pulled weeds from a garden ________ roots firmly anchor plants to the soil.

A. well aware B. well aware that C. is well aware of D. is well aware that

Question 31: ________ the best car to buy is a Mercedes Benz.

A. Because durably and economywise it is better than all the others.

B. Because it lasts a long time, and it is very economical

C. Because of its durability and it is economical

D. Because of its durability and economy

Question 32: The Louisiana Territory, an area ________ the size of France, was bought by the United States from France for $ 15,000,000 in 1803.

A. more than four times B. four times than more

C. than more four times D. is four times more than

Question 33: ________ a language family is a group of languages with a common origin and similar vocabulary, grammar and sound systems.

A. What do linguists do B. Linguists call it

C. What linguists call D. It is called by linguists

Question 34: With the exception of mercury, _______ at standard temperature and pressure.

A. the metallic elements are solid B. since the metallic elements are solid

C. metallic elements being solid D. which is a solid metallic element

Question 35: He gave ________.

A. to the class a tough assignment B. the class a tough assignment

C. an assignment very tough to the class D. a tough assignment for the class

Mark the letter A, B, C or D to identify the underlined part that is not correct.

Question 36: Even though she looks very young, she is twice older than my twenty-year-old sister.

A B C D

Question 37: The teacher tried to make the classes enjoyable experiences for the students so they would take

A B C

greater interest in the subject.

D

Question 38: Pasteurization is the process of heating milk to destroy disease-caused organisms and bacteria

A B C D

Question 39: We thought our cameras were the same , but his is different than the one that I bought

A B C D

Question 40: With its compound eyes, dragonflies can see moving insects approximately 18 feet away.

A B C D

Read the following passage and choose the best answers to the questions.

Conservation conflicts **arise** when natural-resource shortages develop in the face of steadily increasing demands from a growing human population. Controversy frequently surrounds how a resource should be used, or allocated, and for whom. For example, a river may **supply** water for agricultural irrigation, habitat for fish, and water-generated electricity for a factory. Farmers, fishers, and industry leader vie for unrestricted access to this river, but such freedom could destroy the resource, and conservation **methods** are necessary to protect the river for future use.

Conflicts worsen when a natural resource crosses political boundaries. For example, the headwaters, or source, of a major river may be located in a different country than the country through which the river flows. There is no guarantee that the river source will be protected to accommodate resource needs downstream. In addition, the way in which one natural resource is managed has a direct effect upon other natural resources. Cutting down a forest near a river, for instance, increases erosion, the wearing away of topsoil, and can lead to flooding. Eroded soil and silt cloud the river and adversely affect many organisms such as fish and important aquatic plants that require clean, clear freshwater for survival.

Question 41: What is the passage above mainly about?

A. Natural-resource shortages B. Agricultural irrigation

C. The headwaters of a major river D. Conservation conflicts

Question 42: Which word in the reading means "a promise that something will be done or will happen, especially a written a particular period of time?

A. shortage B. guarantee C. population D. habitat

Question 43: What may bring water to agricultural irrigation?

A. a river B. topsoil C. erosion D. a forest

Question 44: Which sentence below is true?

A. Conflicts improve when a natural resource crosses political borders.

B. The source of a main river may be located in the country through which the river flows than a different country.

C. The way where one ordinary source is managed has a direct effect upon other ordinary sources.

D. There is assurance that the river source will be confined to provide accommodation for resource needs downstream.

Question 45: What does **"arise"** in line 1 mean?

A. get up B. sit up C. stand up D. spring up

Question 46: Which sentence below is NOT correct?

A. Farmers, fishers and industry leaders vie for open access to this river.

B. Conservation methods are incidental to care for the river for future use.

C. A river may provide water for agricultural irrigation, habitat for fish, and water-generated electricity for a factory.

D. Argument often surrounds how a resource should be used, or allocated, and for whom.

Question 47: When do conflicts decline?

A. when eroded soil and silt cloud affect many organisms.

B. when natural-resource shortages increase in the features of gradually increasing demands from a rising human population.

C. when freedom could destroy the resource.

D. when a natural resource crosses political organisms.

Question 48: What does **"supply"** in line 3 mean?

A. cover **B.** provide **C.** make up for **D.** compensate for

Question 49: What does **"methods"** in line 6 mean?

A. plans **B.** orders **C.** structure **D.** ways

Question 50: Which word in the reading means "living or growing in, happening in, or connected with water"?

A. major **B.** necessary **C.** fresh **D.** aquatic

Choose the items among A, B, C or D that best answers the question about the passage.

Carnegie Hall, the famous concert hall in New York, has again undergone a restoration. While this is not the first, it is certainly the most **extensive** in the building's history. As a result of this new restoration, Carnegie Hall once again has the quality of sound that it had when it was first built.

Carnegie Hall owes its existence to Andrew Carnegie, the wealthy owner of a steel company in the late 1800s. The hall was finished in 1891 and quickly gained a reputation as an excellent performing arts hall where accomplished musicians gained fame. Despite its reputation, however, the concert hall suffered from several **detrimental** renovations over the years. During the Great Depression, when fewer people could afford to attend performances, the directors sold part of the building to commercial businesses. As a result, a coffee shop was opened in one corner of the building, for which the builders replaced the brick and terra cotta walls with windowpanes. A renovation in 1946 seriously damaged the acoustical quality of the hall when the makers of the film *Carnegie Hall* cut a gaping hole in the dome of the ceiling to allow for lights and air vents. The hole was later covered with short curtains and a fake ceiling, but the hall never sounded the same afterwards.

In 1960, the violinist Isaac Stern became involved in restoring the hall after a group of real estate developers **unveil**ed plans to demolish Carnegie Hall and build a high-rise office building on the site. This threat **spurr**ed Stern to rally public support for Carnegie Hall and encouraged the city of New York to buy the property. The movement was successful, and the concert hall is now owned by the city. In the current restoration, builders tested each new material for its sound qualities, and they replaced the hole in the ceiling with a dome. The builders also restored the outer walls to their original appearance and closed the coffee shop. Carnegie Hall has never sounded better, and its prospects for the future have never looked more promising.

Question 51: The word "extensive" in the first paragraph could be best replaced by which of the following?

A. thorough **B.** devoted **C.** continuous **D.** fabulous

Question 52: The author uses the word "spurred" in the third paragraph to show that Stern ________.

A. was stimulated to act **B.** predicted the result

C. probed the plans **D.** was told in advance

Question 53: What was probably the most important aspect of the recent renovation?

A. restoring the plaster trim **B.** restoring the outer wall

C. expanding the lobby **D.** repairing the ceiling

Question 54: What major change happened to the hall in 1946?

A. The walls were damaged in an earthquake.

B. The acoustic dome was damaged

C. Space in the building was sold to commercial businesses.

D. The stage was renovated

Question 55: What is the meaning of the word "detrimental" in the second paragraph?

A. extreme **B.** harmful **C.** significant **D.** dangerous

Question 56: What was Isaac Stern's relationship to Carnegie Hall?

A. He tried to save the hall, beginning in 1960.

B. He opened a coffee shop in Carnegie Hall during the Depression.

C. He performed on opening night in 1891.

D. He made the movie "Carnegie Hall" in 1946.

Question 57: Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word "unveiled" in the third paragraph?

A. announced **B.** restricted **C.** overshadowed **D.** located

Question 58: Which of the following would most likely be the topic of the next paragraph?

A. a description of people's reactions to the newly renovated hall.

B. further discussion about the activities of Isaac Stern in 1960.

C. a discussion of the coffee shop that once was located in the building.

D. a scientific explanation of acoustics and the nature of sound

Question 59: How does the author seem to feel about the future of Carnegie Hall?

A. optimistic **B.** guarded **C.** negative **D.** ambiguous

Question 60: This passage is mainly about ________

A. Carnegie Hall's history during the Great Depression.

B. changes to Carnegie Hall.

C. damage to the ceiling in Carnegie Hall.

D. The appearance of Carnegie Hall.

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word for each of the blanks.

A recent (61)________of a language learning magazine has consulted a number of experts in the (62)________of second language acquisition. Their advice may prove invaluable for those considering a language course. One suggestion is that you assess whether you are likely to be successful at learning a language. Did you enjoy studying languages at school, for example? Do you have enough time to learn a language? The major (63)_________will be your own time and effort. Therefore you must make sure that the course on offer leads to a (64)________qualification. Also, be realistic in your (65)________. If you don't set achievable aims you are more likely to give up. Do not be deceived into thinking that the most expensive courses are the best. (66)________ around to get the best possible value for money. You should also bear in mind that the quicker you learn a language the more quickly you forget it. Sandra Miller, a French teacher, tried to teach herself German by enrolling on a (67)________course. Already fluent in four languages and with a sound knowledge of teaching methodology her chances of (68)________ progress were high. Three years (69)_________she remembers very little. She feels her biggest mistake was not to follow up her first experience. "Moreover, I think the teacher's role is important. It's so nice to have somebody give you a/ an (70)_______".

Question 61: **A.** volume **B.** issue **C.** printing **D.** version

Question 62: **A.** area **B.** field **C.** branch **D.** domain

Question 63: **A.** evaluation **B.** change **C.** price **D.** cost

Question 64: **A.** understood **B.** regarded **C.** recognised **D.** valued

Question 65: **A.** sights **B.** objects **C.** ends **D.** goals

Question 66: **A.** Run **B.** Push **C.** Shop **D.** Nose

Question 67: **A.** quick **B.** rapid **C.** crash **D.** fast

Question 68: **A.** making **B.** achieving **C.** gaining **D.** doing

Question 69: **A.** forward **B.** onward **C.** on **D.** from

Question 70: **A.** hand **B.** encouragement **C.** help **D.** aid

Choose the sentence A, B, C or D which is closest in meaning to the one in bold.

Question 71: I spent more time on the last question than I did on the first four.

A. The last question was the most difficult for me.

B. I answered only the first question.

C. I failed to get the last question.

D. I found the final question easier than the other question.

Question 72: You are in this mess right now because you didn't listen to me in the first place.

A. If you listen to my advice in the first place, you will not be in this mess right now.

B. If you listened to my advice in the first place, you wouldn't be in this mess right now.

C. If you had listened to my advice in the first place, you wouldn't be in this mess right now.

D. If you had listened to my advice in the first place, you wouldn't have been in this mess right now.

Question 73: He was so rude to them last night and now he feels regretful.

A. He wishes he wasn't so rude to them last night.

B. He regrets having so rude to them last night.

C. He regrets to have been so rude to them last night.

D. He wishes he hadn't been so rude to them last night.

Question 74: To be quite honest, I can't stand the taste of cigarettes.

A. As a matter of fact, I prefer to be seated while smoking.

B. Honestly, cigarettes make me ill.

C. Frankly, the taste of cigarettes doesn't bother me.

D. In fact, I strongly dislike the taste of cigarettes.

Question 75: Twice as many women as men work as English teachers.

A. English is twice as much difficult to teach women as men.

B. More women than men have English teachers.

C. Female English teachers outnumber male ones.

D. Women are twice as likely as men to teach English.

Question 76: The medicine made him drowsy so he wasn't able to drive while taking it. This sentence means that

A. he couldn't drive while he took the medicine.

B. he was too sleepy to take the medicine.

C. he felt drowsy, so he didn't have to take the medicine.

D. he took the medicine while he was driving.

Question 77: Tom acts as if he knew everything.

A. The way he acts shows that Tom knows everything.

B. Tom doesn't know everything but he wants to appear he does.

C. Tom acts like that if he knew everything.

D. Tom knows everything so he acts that way.

Question 78: So thick was the novel that I couldn't finish it in a day.

A. It was so a thick novel that I couldn't finish it in a day.

B. The novel was too thick for me to finish it in a day.

C. It was such thick a novel that I couldn't finish it in a day.

D. The novel was too thick for me to finish in a day.

Question 79: It was only when the office phoned me that I found out about the ring.

A. Not until the office phoned me that I found out about the meeting.

B. Not until the office phoned me did I find out about the meeting.

C. It was not until the office phoned me did I find out about the meeting.

D. I found out about the meeting not until the office phoned me.

Question 80: Most people get fewer colds in the summer than in the winter.

A. More people have summer colds than winter colds.

B. People get colder in the summer than in the winter.

C. A person is more likely to get a cold in winter.

D. The winter is much colder than the summer.

Đề số 31

Pick out the word whose stress is placed differently.

Question 1: **A.** economics **B.** inspection **C.** regulation **D.** individual
Question 2: **A.** absolute **B.** distortion **C.** responsible **D.** familiar
Question 3: **A.** colony **B.** assistant **C.** possible **D.** holiday
Question 4: **A.** vacancy **B.** calculate **C.** delicious **D.** furniture
Question 5: **A.**sincerely **B.** completely **C.** extremely **D.** faithfully

Choose the best answer that best completes each sentence. If where there is an underlined word, choose the expression corresponding to it.

Question 6: __________non-verbal language is __________important aspect of interpersonal communication.
A. Ø / an **B.** A / the **C.** The / Ø **D.** The / a

Question 7: His brother refuses to even listen to anyone else's point of view. He is very__________
A. open – minded **B.** kind – hearted **C.** narrow- minded **D.** absent - minded

Question 8: What chemical is this? It's __________ a horrible smell.
A. giving over **B.** giving off **C.** giving down **D.** giving up

Question 9: Learning English isn't so difficult once you__________.
A. get down to it **B.** get off it **C.** get on it **D.** get down with it

Question 10: To cheer someone up is to __________.
A. criticize her/ him **B.** make her / him feel happier
C. sit with her / him **D.** agree with her / him

Question 11: On __________ he had won, he jumped for joy.
A. he was told **B.** having told **C.** telling **D.** being told

Question 12: In a few hours, we__________ the test, and we'll go home and rest.
A. are finishing **B.** have finished **C.** will have finished **D.** will be finishing

Question 13: I thought you said she was going away the next Sunday,__________. ?
A. wasn't she **B.** didn't you **C.** didn't I **D.** wasn't it

Question 14: Tom. "I'm sorry. I won't be able to come". - Mary. "__________".
A. Great **B.** Oh, that's annoying **C.** Well, never mind **D.** Sounds like fun

Question 15: Nowadays children would prefer history__________in more practical ways.
A. to be taught **B.** teach **C.** be taught **D.** to teach

Question 16: I think you are __________your time looking for a job in this town. There's not much to do here.
A. losing **B.** spending **C.** wasting **D.** missing

Question 17: Jane. "It's going to rain". Mary. "__________".
A. I hope not so **B.** I don't hope either **C.** I don't hope so. **D.** I hope not

Question 18: A good friend is __________will stand by you when you are in trouble.
A. the one who **B.** a person that **C.** people who **D.** who

Question 19: On hearing the news she fainted and it was half an hour before she came__________again.
A. up **B.** round **C.** over **D.** forward

Question 20: He went to a seaside resort because he was __________on water- skiing.
A. keen **B.** enthusiastic **C.** interested **D.** impassioned

Question 21: Deborah is going to take extra lessons to __________what she missed while she was away.
A. take up with **B.** cut down on **C.** put up with **D.** catch up on

Question 22: Jane: Thank you for a lovely evening. Barbara: __________
A. You are welcome **B.** Have a good day **C.** Thanks **D.** Cheer!

Question 23: She was __________she could not say anything.
A. such surprised at the news that **B.** so surprised at the news that
C. so surprised of the news that **D.** so that surprised for the news

Question 24: It's essential that every student__________the exam before attending the course.
A. pass **B.** passes **C.** would pass **D.** passed

Question 25: I decided to go to the library as soon as I __________
A. finish what I did **B.** would finish what I did

C. finished what I did **D.** finished what I was doing

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to show the underlined part that needs correction.

Question 26: Almost all the students were confusing because Ms. Kelly's explanation was unclear.
A **B** **C** **D**

Question 27: The purpose of traveller's cheque is to protect travelers from theft and accident loss of money.
A **B** **C** **D**

Question 28: A secretary told me an important file had left in the lunch room just the other day.
A **B** **C** **D**

Question 29: Approximately one-fifth of a worker's income to pay in taxes and social security.
A **B** **C** **D**

Question 30: With the victory over Germany in the final match, Brazil became the first team won the trophy five times.
A **B** **C** **D**

Read the passages below and then answer the following questions that follow.

Rachel Carson was born in 1907 in Springsdale, Pennsylvania. She studied biology in college and zoology at Johns Hopkins University, where she received her master's degree in 1933. In 1936, she was hired by the US Fish and Wildlife Service, where she worked most of her life.

Carson's first book, *Under the Sea Wind*, was published in 1941. It received excellent reviews, but sales were poor until it was reissued in 1952. In that year, she published *The Sea Around Us*, which provided a fascinating look beneath the ocean's surface, emphasizing human history as well as geology and marine biology. Her imagery and language had a poetic quality. Carson consulted no less than 1,000 printed sources. She had voluminous correspondence and frequent discussions with experts in the field. However, she always realized the limitations of her non-technical readers.

In 1962, Carson published *Silence Spring*, a book that sparked considerable controversy. It proved how much harm was done by the uncontrolled, ***reckless*** use of insecticides. She detailed how they poison the food supply of animals, kill birds, and contaminate human food. At that time, spokesmen for the chemical industry mounted personal attacks against Carson and issued propaganda to indicate that her findings were ***flawed.*** However, her work was vindicated by a 1963 report of the President's Science Advisory Committee.

Question 31: The passage mainly discusses Rachel Carson's work

A. at college **B.** at the US Fish and Wildlife Service
C. as a researcher **D.** as a writer

Question 32: According to the passage, what did Carson primarily study at Johns Hopkins University?

A. Zoology **B.** Literature **C.** History **D.** Oceanography

Question 33: When she published her first book, Carson was closest to the age of

A. 29 **B.** 26 **C.** 34 **D.** 45

Question 34: It can be inferred from the passage that in 1952, Carson's book *Under the Sea Wind*

A. became more popular than her other books **B.** was outdated
C. was praised by critics **D.** sold many copies

Question 35: Which of the following was not mentioned in the passage as a source of information for *The Sea Around Us*

A. Printed matter **B.** Talks with experts **C.** Letters from scientists **D.** A research expedition

Question 36: Which of the following words or phrases is least accurate in describing *The Sea Around Us*?

A. Poetic **B.** Fascinating **C.** Highly technical **D.** Well researched

Question 37: The word "*reckless*" is closest in meaning to

A. irresponsible **B.** unnecessary **C.** continuous **D.** limited

Question 38: According to the passage, *Silent Spring* is primarily

A. a discussion of hazards insects pose to the food supply
B. an illustration of the benefits of the chemical industry
C. a warning about the dangers of misusing insecticides
D. an attack on the use of chemical preservatives in food

Question 39: Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word "*flawed*"?

A. Offensive **B.** Logical **C.** Deceptive **D.** Faulty

Question 40: Why does the author of the passage mention the report of the President's Science Advisory Committee?

A. To validate the chemical industry's claims
B. To indicate a growing government concern with the environment
C. To support Carson's ideas
D. To provide an example of government propaganda

Paragraph 2:

After **two decades** of growing student enrollments and economic **prosperity**, business schools in the United States have started to face harder times. Only Harvard's MBA School has shown a substantial increase in enrollment in recent years. Both Princeton and Stanford have seen decreases in their enrollments. Since 1990, the number of people receiving Masters in Business Administration (MBA) degrees, has dropped about 3 percent to 75,000, and the **trend of** lower enrollment rates is expected to continue.

There are two factors causing this decrease in students **seeking** an MBA degree. The first one is that many graduates of four-year colleges are finding that an MBA degree does not guarantee a plush job on Wall Street, or in other financial districts of major American cities. Many of the entry-level management jobs are going to students graduating with Master of Arts degrees in English and the humanities as well as those holding MBA degrees. Students have asked the question, "Is an MBA degree really what I need to be best prepared for getting a good job?" The second major factor has been the **cutting** of American payrolls and the lower number of entry-level jobs being offered. Business needs are changing, and MBA schools are **struggling** to meet the new demands.

Question 41: What is the main focus of this passage?

A. Jobs on Wall Street
B. Types of graduate degrees
C. Changes in enrollment for MBA schools
D. How schools are changing to reflect the economy

Question 42: The phrase "**two decades**" refers to a period of ______.

A. 10 years
B. 20 years
C. 50 years
D. 100 years

Question 43: The word "**prosperity**" could be best replaced by which of the following?

A. success
B. surplus
C. nurturing
D. education

Question 44: Which of the following business schools has NOT shown a decrease in enrollment?

A. Princeton
B. Harvard
C. Stanford
D. Yale

Question 45: The phrase "**trend of**" in the passage is closest in meaning to which of the following?

A. reluctance of
B. drawback to
C. movement toward
D. extraction from

Question 46: The word "**seeking**" as used in the passage could best be replaced by ________.

A. examining
B. avoiding
C. seizing
D. pursuing

Question 47: Which of the following descriptions most likely applies to Wall Street?

A. a center for international affairs
~~**B.** a major financial center~~
C. a shopping district
D. a neighborhood in New York

Question 48: According to the passage, what are two causes of declining business school enrollments?

A. lack of necessity for an MBA and an economic recession
B. low salary and foreign competition
C. fewer MBA schools and fewer entry-level jobs
D. declining population and economic prosperity

Question 49: The word "**cutting**" in the passage could best be replaced by which of the following?

A. wounding
B. reducing
C. dividing
D. carving

Question 50: The word "**struggling**" as used in the last sentence is closest in meaning to _______.

A. evolving
B. plunging
C. starting
D. striving

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word for each of the blanks from 51 to 60.

Throughout history, women have had responsibility for healing (51) ____. However, it is only in comparative recent times (52) ____ they have been allowed to train as doctors at medical schools in Britain. Yet in that short time, they have (53) _____ an enormous contribution to modern medicine.

The first female doctors were nuns (54) _____ gave advice about diseases and (55) _____ and prepared medicines. In ancient Rome, women healers (56) ____ skilful and respected. In Britain, (57)____ centuries, male doctors were suspicious of women who practised medicine (58) ____ and in 1512 a law was passed making it (59) ____ for

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them to do so. Women couldn't study medicine at universities (60)____ the 19th century and they only began to gain equality with male doctors in the 20th century.

Question 51: **A.** people **B.** patient **C.** the sick **D.** diseases
Question 52: **A.** that **B.** when **C.** which **D.** and
Question 53: **A.** caused **B.** done **C.** had **D.** made
Question 54: **A.** they **B.** who **C.** whose **D.** which
Question 55: **A.** injured **B.** painful **C.** injuries **D.** wounded
Question 56: **A.** were considered **B.** have considered **C.** had considered **D.** were regarded
Question 57: **A.** in **B.** with **C.** on **D.** for
Question 58: **A.** profession **B.** professional **C.** professionally **D.** unprofessional
Question 59: **A.** legal **B.** illegal **C.** legally **D.** legality
Question 60: **A.** until **B.** in **C.** from **D.** since

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to choose the sentence which is closest in meaning to the given one.

Question 61: Friendly though he may seem, he's not to be trusted.
A. He's too friendly to be trusted.
B. However he seems friendly, he's not to be trusted.
C. He may have friends, but he's not to be trusted.
D. However friendly he seems, he's not to be trusted.

Question 62: You should have persuaded him to change his mind.
A. It was essential to persuade him to change his mind but you didn't.
B. You didn't persuade him to change because of his mind.
C. You should persuade him to change his mind.
D. You persuaded him to change his mind but he didn't listen.

Question 63: When the unemployment rate is high, the crime rate is usually also high.
A. The unemployment rate and the crime rate are both higher.
B. The higher the unemployment rate is, the higher the crime rate is.
C. The unemployment rate is as high as the crime rate.
D. The high rate of unemployment depends on the high rate of crime.

Question 64: I wish you hadn't said that.
A. I wish you not to say that. **B.** If only you didn't say that.
C. I hope you will not say that. **D.** It would be nice if you hadn't said that.

Question 65: "You're always making terrible mistakes", said the teacher.
A. The teacher asked his students why they always made terrible mistakes.
B. The teacher realized that his students always made terrible mistakes.
C. The teacher complained about his students making terrible mistakes.
D. The teacher made his students not always make terrible mistakes.

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that expresses the best meaning formed by the given words

Question 66: No/ doubt/ Alison/ promote
A. It's no doubt Alison will be promoting. **B.** ~~There's no doubt that Alison will be promoted.~~
C. There's no doubt Alison will promote. **D.** It's no doubt that Alison is promoted.

Question 67: your organization/ possible/ conference/ place
A. Your organization made it possible to take place this conference.
B. Your organization made possible for this conference to take place.
C. Your organization made it possible this conference to take place.
D. Your organization made it possible for this conference to take place.

Question 68: when/ you/ make/ mind/ university/ attend?
A. When are you going to make up your mind about which university to attend?
B. When will you make up your mind which university to attend?
C. When are you going to make your mind about which university to attend?
D. When are you making up your mind about university to attend?

Question 69: I/ not see/ point/ rule/ we/ not/ cycle/ school

A. I can't see the point of this rule which we don't cycle to school.
B. I can't see the point of this rule which says we can't cycle to school.
C. I don't see the point of this rule which we are not allowed to cycle to school.
D. I can't see the point of rule which says we can't cycle to school.

Question 70: despite / short day / we / complain / much / do
A. Despite such a short day, we tend to complain about having too much to do.
B. Despite such a short day, we tend to complain having too much to do.
C. Despite a short day, we tend to complain about too much to do.
D. Despite such short day, we tend to complain about having too much to do.

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct** word **for each of the blanks from 71 to 80.

Face-to-face conversation is two-way process: You speak to me, I reply to you and so on. Two-way (71)______depends on having a coding system that is understood by both (72)______ and receiver, and an agreed convention about (73)______ the beginning and end of the (74) ______. In speech, the coding system is the language like English or Spanish; the convention that one person speaks at a time may seem too obvious to (75)______. In fact, the (76)______ that people use in conversations and meetings are often non-verbal. For example, lowering the pitch of the voice may mean the end of a sentence; a sharp intake of breath may signal the desire to (77)______, catching the chairman's (78)______may indicate the desire to speak in a formal setting like a (79)______, a clenched fist may indicate anger. When these (80)______ signals are not possible, more formal signals may be needed.

Question 71: A interchange **B.** exchange **C.** correspondence **D.** communication
Question 72: A announcer **B.** transmitter **C.** messenger **D.** sender
Question 73: A signing **B.** symbolizing **C.** signaling **D.** showing
Question 74: A message **B.** topic **C.** idea **D.** theme
Question 75: A judge **B.** mention **C.** recognize **D.** notice
Question 76: A signals **B.** symptoms **C.** symbols **D.** signs
Question 77: A interchange **B.** interfere **C.** interrupt **D.** intercept
Question 78: A elbow **B.** eye **C.** shoulder **D.** hand
Question 79: Achat **B.** debate **C.** broadcast **D.** lecture
Question 80: A visual **B.** auditory **C.** verbal **D.** sensory

Đề số 32

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.

Question 1: If you have no cash, you can charge this dinner of your credit card.
A B C D

Question 2: She had to leave because she didn't see eyes to eyes with her boss.
A B C D

Question 3: Do you know that there is a high rate in interest on this loan?
A B C D

Question 4: Students suppose to read all the questions carefully and find out the answers to them.
A B C D

Question 5: With the development of the Internet and the World Wide Web, businessmen do not hardly have as much traveling as they used to.
A B C D

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of the primary stress in each of the following questions.

Question 6: A. enterprise **B.** prevention **C.** fertilize **D.** implement
Question 7: A. accompany **B.** comfortable **C.** interview **D.** dynamism
Question 8: A. effectiveness **B.** satisfaction **C.** accountancy **D.** appropriate
Question 9: A. secure **B.** oblige **C.** vacant **D.** equip
Question 10: A. representative **B.** characteristic **C.** technological **D.** punctuality

Read the passages below and then answer the following questions that follow.

THE FAMILY

Statesmen define a family as "a group of individuals having a common dwelling and related by blood, adoption or marriage, (11)_____ includes common-law relationships." Most people are born into one of these groups and (12)_____ live their lives as a family in such a group.

Although the definition of a family may not change, (13)_____ relationship of people to each other within the family group changes as society changes. More and more wives are (14)_____ paying jobs, and, as a result, the roles of husband, wife and children are changing. Today, men expect to (15)_____ for pay for about 40 years of their lives, and, in today's marriages (16) _____ which both spouses have paying jobs, women can expect to work for about 30 to 35 years of their lives. This mean that men must learn to do their share of family tasks such as caring for the children and daily (17)_____ chores. Children, too, especially adolescents, have to (18) _____ with the members of their family in sharing household tasks.

The widespread acceptance of contraception has meant that having (19)_____ is as matter of choice, not an automatic result of marriage. Marriage itself has become a choice. As alternatives (20)_____ common-law relationships and single-parent families have become socially acceptable, women will become more independent.

Question 11: A. which **B.** that **C.** what **D.** it
Question 12: A. must **B.** need **C.** would **D.** will
Question 13: A. a **B.** any **C.** some **D.** the
Question 14: A. taking **B.** making **C.** keeping **D.** performing
Question 15: A. live **B.** work **C.** hope **D.** ask
Question 16: A. in **B.** for **C.** with **D.** to
Question 17: A. home **B.** family **C.** house **D.** household
Question 18: A. carry **B.** deal **C.** cooperate **D.** combine
Question 19: A. time **B.** families **C.** happiness **D.** children
Question 20: A. similar to **B.** like **C.** such as **D.** or else

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer in each of the following questions.

Question 21: She _____ on her computer for more than two hours when she decided to stop for a rest.
A. has worked **B.** has been working **C.** was working **D.** had been working

Question 22: It's nice I am now in London again. This is the second time I _____ there.
A. will be **B.** would be **C.** was **D.** have been

Question 23: Realizing he got lost, he started to _____ help.
A. call for **B.** call at **C.** go for **D.** go to

Question 24: I_____ my Mum by cooking dinner for her.
A. cheered up **B.** looked up **C.** waited for **D.** felt like

Question 25: He told everyone that he had flu, but in fact, he had just _____ a cold.
A. come up with **B.** come down with **C.** gone in for **D.** made up for

Question 26: "If we can't afford a car, we'll just have to _____ one."
A. do with **B.** put up with **C.** do without **D.** catch up with

Question 27: _____d like that before.
A. Only by **B.** When **C.** For **D.** Never

Question 28: A good essay must_____ contain enough interesting ideas and specific examples but also have good organizations.
A. in addition **B.** either **C.** not only **D.** as well

Question 29: "You should stop working too hard _____ you'll get sick."
A. or else **B.** if **C.** in case **D.** whereas

Question 30: Although he was _____, he agreed to play tennis with me.
A. exhaustion **B.** exhausted **C.** exhausting **D.** exhaustive

Question 31: In order to avoid boredom, the most important thing is to keep oneself _____
A. occupation **B.** occupied **C.** occupant **D.** occupational

Question 32: Create a new_____ and put all your files into it.
A. directory **B.** direction **C.** director **D.** directing

Question 33: She was finding it difficult to stay _____ during the meeting.
A. wakening **B.** wakened **C.** waking **D.** awake

Question 34: He carried a(n) -_____ driving license.
A. artificial **B.** unfaithful **C.** untrue **D.** false

Question 35: As the drug took _____ the patient became quieter.
A. effect **B.** force **C.** influence **D.** action

Question 36: You're very quiet today. What have you got on your_____?
A. spirit **B.** attention **C.** mind **D.** brain

Question 37: Instead of doing their own painting and papering, they hired a firm of _____ decorators.
A. inside **B.** inward **C.** internal **D.** interior

Question 38: -"More coffee? Anybody?"
- "_____"
A. I don't agree, I'm afraid. **B.** I'd love to
C. Yes, please **D.** It's right, I think

Question 39: -"Do you like the weather here?"
-"I wish it_____."
A. doesn't rain **B.** didn't rain **C.** won't rain **D.** hadn't rained

Question 40: -"Oh, I'm really sorry!"
-"_____"
A. It was a pleasure. **B.** That's all right. **C.** Thanks. **D.** Yes, why?

Question 41: They made the fried chicken by mixing_____ flour with water, then flouring the chicken.
A. few **B.** a few **C.** little **D.** a little

Question 42: You _____ the washing-up. I could have done it for you.
A. needn't have done **B.** hadn't to do **C.** couldn't have done **D.** mustn't have done

Question 43: _____ of the shop, my friend came in.
A. Coming out **B.** On coming out **C.** When coming out **D.** As I came out

Question 44: "Never say that again_____?"
A. won't you **B.** do you **C.** don't you **D.** will you

Question 45: Widespread forest destruction _____ in this particular area.
A. must have seen **B.** ought to see **C.** could have seen **D.** can be seen

Question 46:_____anything suspicious arise, please let me know at once.

A. Should **B.** Would **C.** Can **D.** Did

Question 47: In some countries, on moral _____that education should not be taxed, there is no tax on books.

A. principle **B.** idea **C.** concept **D.** reason

Question 48: Students are often advised to look at the first and last ______of a book before attempting to read it in detail.

A. paragraphs **B.** headings **C.** chapters **D.** titles

Question 49: He travels ______for 20 years and then he decided to return home.

A. father away **B.** far and wide **C.** far from it **D.** farthest of all

Question 50: I ______several musicians around that time.

A. came up with **B.** made friends to **C.** got back to **D.** made the acquaintance of

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 51 to 60.

Since water is the basis of life, composing the greater part of the **tissues** of all living things, the crucial problem of desert animals is to survive in a world where sources of flowing water are rare. And since man's inexorable necessity is to absorb large quantities of water at frequent intervals, he can scarely comprehend that many creatures of the desert pass their entire lives without a single drop.

Uncompromising as it is, the desert has not aliminated life but only **those forms** unable to withstand its desiccating effects. No most skinned, water-loving animals can exist there. Few large animals are found. The giants of the North American desert are the deer, the coyote, and the bobcat. Since desert country is open, it holds more swift-footed running and leaping creatures than the tangled forest. Its population is largely nocturnal, silent, filled with reticence, and ruled by stealth. Yet they are not **emaciated.**

Having adapted to their austere environment, they are as healthy as animals anywhere else in the word. The secret of their adjustment lies in the combination of behavior and physiology. None could survive if, like mad dogs and Englishmen, they went out in the midday sun; many would die in a matter of minutes. So most of them pass the burning hours asleep in cool, humid **burrows** underneath the ground, emerging to hunt only by night. The surface of the sun-baked desert averages around 150 degrees, but 18 inches down the temperature is only 60 degrees.

Question 51: The title for this passage could be____

A. "Desert Plants" **B.** "Life Underground"

C. "Animal Life in a Desert Environment" **D.** "Man's Life in a Desert Environment"

Question 52: The word "**tissues**" in the passage mostly means_____.

A. "the smallest units of living matter that can exist on their own"

B. "collections of cells that form the different parts of humans, animals and plants"

C. "very small living things that cause infectious diseases in people, animals and plants"

D. "the simplest forms of life that exist in air, water, living and dead creatures and plants"

Question 53: Man can hardly understand why many animals live their whole life in the desert, as_____

A. sources of flowing water are rare in a desert

B. water is an essential part of his existence

C. water composes the greater part of the tissues of living things

D. very few large animals are found in the desert

Question 54: The phrase "**those forms**" in the passage refers to all of the followings EXCEPT_____.

A. water-loving animals **B.** the coyote and the bobcat

C. most-skinned animals **D.** many large animals

Question 55: According to the passage, creatures in the desert _____

A. run and leap faster than those in the tangled forest

B. run and leap more slowly than those in the tangled forest

C. are more active during the day than those in the tangled forest

D. are not as healthy as those anywhere else in the world

Question 56: The author mentions all the followings as examples of the behavior of desert animals EXCEPT____.

A. they sleep during the day **B.** they dig home underground

C. they are noisy and aggressive **D.** they are watchfull and quiet

Question 57: The word "**emaciated**" in the passage mostly means _____

A. "living or growing in natural conditions, not kept in a house or on a farm"

B. "able to get what one wants in a clever way, especially by tricking or cheating"

C. "large and strong, difficult to control or deal with "

D. "thin and weak because of lack of food and water"

Question 58: According to the passage, one characteristic of animals living in the desert is that_____.

A. they are smaller and fleeter than forest animals

B. they are less healthy than animals living in other places

C. they can hunt in temperature of 150 degrees

D. they live in an accommodating environment

Question 59: The word "**burrows**" in the passage mostly means_____.

A. "places where insects or other small creatures live and produce their young"

B. "holes or tunnels in the ground made by animals for them to live in"

C. "structures made of metal bars in which animals or birds are kept"

D. "places where a particular type of animal or plant is normally found"

Question 60: We can infer from the passage that _____

A. living things adjust to their environment **B.** water is the basis of desert life

C. desert life is colorful and diverse **D.** healthy animals live longer lives

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 61 to 70.

Psychologists have debated a long time about whether a child's upbringing can give it the ability to do outstandingly well. Some think that it is impossible to develop genius and say that it is simply something a person is born with. **Others,** however, argue that the potential for great achievement can be developed. The truth lies somewhere between these two extremes.

It seems very obvious that being born with the right qualities from gifted parents will increase a child's ability to do well. However, this ability will be fully realized only with the right upbringing and opportunities. As one psychologist says, "To have a fast car, you need both a good engine and fuel."

Scientists have recently assessed intelligence, achievement, and ability in 50 sets of identical twins that were separated shortly after birth and brought up by different parents. They found that achievement was based on intelligence, and later influenced by the child's environment.

One case involving very intelligent twins was quoted. One of the twins received a normal upbringing, and performed well. The other twin, however, was brought up by extremely supportive parents and given every possible opportunity to develop its abilities. That twin, though starting out with the same degree of intelligence as the other, performed even better.

This case reflects the general principle of intelligence and ability. The more **favorable** the environment, the more a child's intelligence and ability are developed. However, there isno link between intelligence and the socioeconomic level of a child's family. In other words,it does not matter how poor or how rich a family is, as this does not affect intelligence.

Gifted people cannot be created by supportive parents, but they can be developed by them. One professor of music said that outstanding musicians usually started two or three years earlier than ordinary performers, often because their parents had recognized their ability. These musicians then needed at least ten years' hard work and training in order to reach the level they were capable of attaining.

People who want to have very gifted children are given the following advice:

- Marry an intelligent person.
- Allow children to follow their own interests rather than the interests of the parents.
- Start a child's education early but avoid pushing the child too hard.
- Encourage children to play; for example, playing with musical instruments is essential for a child who wants to become an outstanding musician.

Question 61: The upbringing of highly intelligent children requires _____

A. an expensive education **B.** good musical instruments

C. parental support and encouragement **D.** wealthy and loving parents

Question 62: The word "**others**" used in the first paragraph refers to _____

A. other people **B.** other scientists **C.** other children **D.** other geniuses

Question 63: When scientists studied intelligence and ability in twins, they found that _____

A. ability depends mainly on intelligence and achievement

B. intelligence and development are irrelevant to ability

C. ability depends both on intelligence and on environment

D. different twins generally have different levels of ability.

Question 64: Scientists chose twins for their study because_____.

A. each twin has the same environment as his/her twin

B. they are born into the same family, hence the same upbringing

C. they have the same economic background and hence the same opportunities

D. they have the same genetic background, usually with similar intelligence

Question 65: How were great musicians different from ordinary musicians in their development?

A. Their ability was realized at an early stage and then nutured.

B. They practised playing their instruments for many years.

C. They concentrated on music to the exclusion of other areas.

D. They were exceptionally intelligent and artistic. ,

Question 66: The writer advises that gifted children should be allowed to follow ______

A. their own interests
B. their parent's interests

C. only their interests in musical instruments
D. only their interests in computer games

Question 67: When encouraging their gifted children, parents should avoid _____

A. pushing their children too hard.
B. letting them play their own way

C. permitting them to follow their own interests
D. starting their education at an early age.

Question 68: The remark: "To have a fast car, you need both a good engine and fuel." in the passage means that in order to become a genius _____

A. you need to have good health and good nourishment

B. you need intelligence and you need to develop it

C. you should try to move quickly and efficiently

D. you must nourish your brain and train your muscles hard

Question 69: The word **"favorable"** in the passage mostly means ______

A. "good for someone and making him/her likely to be successful"

B. "helping somebody to be more intelligent compared to other people"

C. "of high quality or an acceptable standard"

D. "under the control or in the power of somebody else"

Question 70: All of the following statements are true **EXCEPT**_____.

A. educational development depends completely on economic well-being

B. a child's intelligence is influenced by that of his/ her parents

C. to become successful, a child needs both native intelligence and development

D. studying different twins is a useful scientific procedure

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 71 to 75.

Question 71: After seeing the movie "Pride and Prejudice_____.

A. many people wanted to read the book
B. the reading of the book interested many people

C. the book was read by many people
D. the book made many people want to read it

Question 72: It is essential ______

A. that everyone to know what to do when there is a fire

B. for everyone who knows what to do in the event of fire

C. that everyone know what to do when there is a fire

D. for everyone knowing what to do in the event of fire

Question 73: The instructions from air traffic control were not fully explicit, and _____

A. so that the pilot made an error and crashed
B. as a result, the pilot made an error and crashed

C. therefore the pilot made it crash
D. resulting from the pilot crashing the plane

Question 74: Recent evidence makes it possible for the investigators to conclude that _____

A. some paintings by Rembrandt were faked
B. some paintings by Rembrandt must be faked

C. Rembrandt was attituded to some paintings
D. some paintings by Rembrandt to be faked

Question 75: In bacteria and other organisms______.

A. it is the DNA that provides the genetic information **B.** which is the DNA that provides the genes

C. the DNA providing the genetic information **D.** the DNA that provides the genetic information

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to the sentence given in each of the following questions.

Question 76: He felt very tired. However, he was determined to continue to climb up the mountain.

A. He felt so tired that he was determined to continue to climb up the mountain.

B. Feeling very tired, he was determined to continue to climb up the mountain.

C. As the result of his tiredness, he was determined to continue to climb up the mountain.

D. Tired as he might feel, he was determined to continue to climb up the mountain.

Question 77: The Prime Minister set up a committee of financial experts. They were to help him discuss and formulate new policies.

A. The Prime MInister, who is a financial expert, set up a committee to discuss and formulate new policies.

B. A committee consisting of financial experts was set up by the Prime Minister to help him discuss and formulate new policies.

C. The Prime Minister, who was helped by financial experts, set up a committee to discuss and formulate new policies

D. A committee consisting of financial experts who were helped by the Prime Minister discussed and formulated new policies.

Question 78: Some economists argue that new technology cause unemployment. Others feel that it allows more jobs to be created.

A. Arguing that new technology causes unemployment, other economists, feel that it allows more jobs to be created.

B. Besides the argument that new technology causes unemployment, some economists feel that it allows more jobs to be created.

C. Some economists argue that new technology causes unemployment whereas others feel that it allows more jobs to be created.

D. Some economists argue that new technology causes unemployment, so others feel that it allows more jobs to be created.

Question 79: One student failed because he completely ignored the instructions on the paper. The instructions appeared at the top of every page.

A. One student failed to ignore the instructions printed at the top of every page of the paper.

B. No matter how completely one student ignored the instructions printed at the top of every page of the paper, he failed.

C. One student failed because he completely ignored the instructions appearing at the top of every page of the paper.

D. Even though one student ignored the instructions printed at the top of every page, he failed.

Question 80: She heard the news of the death of her mother. She fainted.

A. On hearing the news of her dead mother, she fainted.

B. On hearing the news of her mother's death, she fainted.

C. She fainted so she heard the news of the death of her mother.

D. She fainted and then she heard the news of the death of her mother.

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Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of others in each of the following questions.

Question 1: **A.** goalie **B.** archive **C.** signal **D.** advertisement

Question 2: **A.** trustworthy **B.** theory **C.** theses **D.** width

Question 3: **A.** tomb **B.** home **C.** comb **D.** only

Question 4: **A.** hire **B.** horror **C.** heir **D.** hair

Question 5: **A.** book **B.** foot **C.** brook **D.** booth

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

Question 6: “The baby’s not screaming any more”
He is teething and I gave him an aspirin so that He ________ down.”
A. are calming **B.** would calm **C.** should calm **D.** calmed

Question 7: “Why is everyone so busy?” They’re tidying the show room in case the managing director ________ in”.
A. drops **B.** dropped **C.** will drop **D.** would drop

Question 8: “ I ________ felt sorry for Patricia and John” “ they have a rough time!”
A. can’t **B.** aren’t **C.** Wouldn’t **D.** didn’t

Question 9: Shall we get? It’s getting late
A. go **B.** to go **C.** going **D.** gone

Question 10: Suppose she ________ that outrageous story cirulating around the office, she’d be furious!
A. has heard **B.** had heard **C.** were heard **D.** would hear

Question 11: “Why are you glaring at me?” “You treat me as if I ________ your slave.”
A. have been **B.** was being **C.** were **D.** had been

Question 12: I’d rather you ________ a noise last night; I couldn’t get to sleep.
A. hadn’t made **B.** wouldn’t take **C.** didn’t take **D.** haven’t made.

Question 13: It is very easy for undereducated to be ________ by slick – talking salesmen.
A. put aside **B.** put up **C.** taken in **D.** taken away.

Question 14: The ________ of the family home following the divorce was a great shock to the children.
A. break – down **B.** break – in **C.** break – up **D.** break – out

Question 15: Just looking at the room you would have no idea of the real purpose ________ it.
A. filled **B.** took **C.** severed **D.** used.

Question 16: Only 300 for that laptop? That ‘s a real ________
A. bargain **B.** contract **C.** sale **D.** donation

Question 17: “Is Dennis buying a house?” “Yes, ________ he’s earning more money now, he can afford one.”
A. for **B.** due to **C.** since **D.** because of

Question 18: “Did the minister approve the buiding plan?” Not really. He turned them down ________ that the costs were too high.”
A. in case **B.** provided **C.** on the grounds **D.** supposing

Question 19: Floods have completely ________ the farmer’s crops.
A. ruined **B.** damaged **C.** injured **D.** harmed

Question 20: This city has four million_.
A. residents **B.** inhabitants **C.** dwellers **D.** settlers

Question 21: I was wondering if you could ________ me up at your place for the night.
A. take **B.** live **C.** give **D.** put

Question 22: ________ animals have a blood temperature which varies with the temperature of the surroundings.
A. Cold- blooding **B.** cold – blooded **C.** blooded – cold **D.** blooding – cold

Question 23: “________ accordance ________ the wishes ________ my people” the president said, “I am retiring ________ public life.”
A. In, with, of, from **B.** On, to, for, in **C.** In, of, from, at **D.** To, in, of, for.

Question 24: Oh, how I hate this weather!” “ ________“.

A. I agree **B.** I do too **C.** So am I **D.** I think so

Question 25: "sorry, I was late again this morning" "________"

A. Well, don't let it happen again **B.** It's OK

C. Yes, I know **D.** No problem

Question 26: "Let's have a break"

A. Sooner **B.** Late **C.** Please **D.** Not now

Question 27: "Are you coming to the party?" "________"

A. I'm not sure **B.** I'm sorry **C.** I like but I can **D.** I will

Question 28: The accident ________ while he was driving to the office

A. was occurred **B.** occurred **C.** has occurred **D.** was being occurred

Question 29: Oh, how I hate this weather! It ________ three times this week!"

A. has rained **B.** had rained **C.** has been raining **D.** rains

Question 30: You are welcome ________ any books in the library.

A. for **B.** to **C.** by **D.** with

Question 31: Grace advised us to withdraw ________.

A. so as to get not involed **B.** so as not to get involved

C. as not to get involved. **D.** such a hot weather that

Question 32: It was ________ everyone went to the beach.

A. such hot a weather so **B.** so hot weather that

C. such hot weather that **D.** such a hot weather that

Question 33: Wasn't there some German author beginning with a K in ________ novels individuals got lost in wonderful mazes

A. which **B.** who **C.** whose **D.** whom

Question 34: Frank told everyone that he worked for a large company, but the compay is ________.

A. Non – existed **B.** non – exsitent **C.** unexisting **D.** inexisting

Question 35: When he graduated from the university, he got his ________.

A. diploma **B.** certificate **C.** degree **D.** bachelor

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 36 to 45

Bees, classified into over 10,000 species, are insects found in almost every part of the world except the northernmost and southernmost regions. One commonly known species is the honeybee, the only bee that produces honey and wax. Humans use the wax in making candles, lipsticks, and other products, and they use the honey as a food. While gathering the nectar and pollen with which they make honey, bees are simultaneously helping to fertilize the flowers on *which they land.*

Many fruits and vegetables would not survive if bees did not carry the pollen from blossom to blossom. Bees live in a structured environment and social structure within a hive, which is a nest with storage space for the honey. The different types of bees each perform a unique function. The worker bee carries nectar to the hive in a special stomach called a honey stomach. Other workers make beeswax and shape it into a honeycomb, which is a waterproof mass of six-sided compartments, or cells. The queen lays eggs in completed cells. As the workers build more cells, the queen lays more eggs.

All workers, like the queen, are female, but the workers are smaller than the queen. The male honeybees are called drones; they do no work and cannot sting. They are developed from unfertilized eggs, and their only job is to impregnate a queen. The queen must be fertilized in order to lay worker eggs. During the season when less honey is available and the drone is of no further use, the workers block the drones from eating the honey so that they will starve to death.

Question 36. Which of the following is the best title for this reading?

A. The Many Species of Bees **B.** The Useless Drone

C. The Honeybee — Its Characteristics and Usefulness **D.** Making Honey

Question 37. The word *which* in the fourth sentence refers to

A. fertilizer. **B.** flowers. **C.** honey. **D.** bees.

Question 38. The word *simultaneously* in the fourth sentence is closest in meaning to

A. stubbornly. **B.** concurrently. **C.** skillfully. **D.** diligently.

Question 39. According to the passage, a *hive* is

A. a type of honey. **B.** a nest. **C.** a type of bee. **D.** a storage space.

Question 40. The author implies that

A. bees are unnecessary in the food chain. **B.** drones are completely dispensable.

C. the queen can be a worker. **D.** drones are never females.

Question 41. According to the passage, honey is carried to the hive in a honey stomach by the

A. queens. **B.** drones. **C.** males. **D.** workers.

Question 42. In what way does the reading imply that bees are useful in nature?

A. They pollinate fruit and vegetable plants. **B.** They make marvelous creations from wax.

C. They kill the dangerous drones. **D.** They create storage spaces.

Question 43. All of the following are characteristic of a honeycomb except

A. it contains hexagonal sections. **B.** it is made of honey.

C. it is made of wax. **D.** it is impermeable.

Question 44. The passage implies that bees can be found in each of the following parts of the world except

A. Africa. **B.** China. **C.** Europe. **D.** Antarctica.

Question 45. It can be inferred from the reading that beeswax is

A. absorbent. **B.** pliable. **C.** complex in structure. **D.** sweet

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 36 to 45.

FENGSHUI-POSITIVE FEELINGS CHINESE STYLE.

Recently, the Feng Shui business has been booming as more and more people _______(46) an interest in Ansian culture and lifestyles. Whether people are _______(47) Feng Shui experts or simply buying books and trying it out for themselves, there is no doubt that, in the West, in the last few years the idea of Feng Shui has recently _______ (48) off.

So what exactly is Feng Shui? Well, it is aChinese art form that is concerned_______ (49) the way you arrange the rooms and the furniture in your house. It is believed that organising these things correctly will bring you happiness and good luck.

In the UK there are currently about 300 Feng Shui consultants. They will come to your house or office and give you advice based on your lifestyle and date of birth. According to one expert, I_______(50) install an aquarium with six black and one red goldfish in my living room in oder_______(51) absorb bad vibes. He also told me to pay attention to one of my windows.

He advised me to put plants on the window sill to_______ (52) the loss of positive energy. The real" weak spot" in my house, however, was the cooker. He reassured me that hanging some dried vegetables above it would solve the _______(53).

Whether you _______ (54) in the power of Feng Shui or not, it is certainly having a major impact on the _______ (55) thousands of people organise their homes.

Question 46: A. give **B.** make **C.** take **D.** do

Question 47: A. advising **B.** asking **C.** requesting **D.** consulting

Question 48: A. driven **B.** started **C.** made **D.** taken

Question 49: A. through **B.** with **C.** in **D.** of

Question 50: A. must **B.** have **C.** ought. **D.** need

Question 51: A. as **B.** to **C.** for **D.** that.

Question 52: A. delay **B.** keep **C.** finish. **D.** prevent

Question 53: A. fault. **B.** mistake **C.** error **D.** problem

Question 54: A. believe **B.** rely. **C.** accept. **D.** agree

Question 55: A. manner **B.** point. **C.** way **D.** style

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.

Question 56: One of the majority causes of tides is the gravitational attraction of the moon.

A B C D

Question 57: He has just been operated and I think he will get well soon.

A B C D

Question 58: All of my students are longing for having nice summer holiday at the seaside.
A B C D

Question 59: One of my features of Londo is the number of big stores, most of them are to be found in or near the West End.
A B C D

Question 60: The painting was so beautiful that I stood there admired it for a long time.
A B C D

Question 61: Whether the motor vehicles should be banned from the city center ________.

A. It depends on the results of the public polls
B. Depend on the results of the public polls
C. Depends on the results of the public polls
D. Are to be found

Question 62: When wet, ________.

A. these old papers give off a bad smell
B. We get a bad smell from these old papers
C. A bad smell comes from the old papers
D. There is a bad smell coming from these old papers

Question 63: BARNEY & FRIENDS ________ pleasue to the children.

A. Had a great number of
B. Took a large deal of
C. Got a large quality
D. Brought a great deal of

Question 64: ________, the nation's capital remained I Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

A. While designing Washington DC
B. Washington D.C, was designed
C. While Washington, D. C, was being designed.
D. Washington, D.C, designed

Question 65: I________him the truth, for he is telling it to everyone else

A. mustn't have told **B.** can't have told **C.** shouldn't have told **D.** needn't have told.

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 56 to 65

For a time, the Hubble telescope was the **brunt** of jokes and subject to the wrath of those who believed the U.S. government had spent too much money on space projects that served no valid purpose. The Hubble was sent into orbit with a satellite by the Space Shuttle Discovery in 1990 amid huge hype and expectation. Yet after it was in position, it simply did not work, because the primarymirror was misshapen. It was not until 1993 that the crew of the Shuttle Endeavor arrived like roadside mechanics, opened the hatchthat was installed for the purpose, and replaced the defective mirror with a good one.

Suddenly, all that had originally been expected came true. The Hubble telescope was indeed the "window on the universe," as it had originally been dubbed. When you look deep into space, you are actually looking back through time, because even though light travels at 186,000 miles a second, it requires time to get from one place to another. In fact, it is said that in some cases, the Hubble telescope is looking back eleven billion years to see galaxies already forming. The distant galaxies are speeding away from Earth, some traveling at the speed of light.

Hubble has viewed exploding stars such as the Eta Carinae, which clearly displayed clouds of gas and dust **billowing** outward from its poles at 1.5 million miles an hour. Prior to Hubble, it was visible from traditional telescopes on earth, but its details were not ascertainable. But now, the evidence of the explosion is obvious. The star still burns five million times brighter than the sun and illuminates clouds from the inside.

Hubble has also provided a close look at black holes, which are described as cosmic drains. Gas and dust swirl around the drain and are slowly sucked in by the incredible gravity. It has also looked into an area that looked empty to the naked eye and, within a region the size of a grain of sand, located layer upon layer of galaxies, with each galaxy consisting of billions of stars. The Hubble telescope was named after Edwin Hubble, a 1920s astronomer who developed a formula that expresses the proportional relationship of distances between clusters of galaxies and the speeds at which they travel. Astronomers use stars known as Cepheid variables to measure distances in space. These stars dim and brighten from time to time, and they are photographed over time and charted. All the discoveries made by Hubble have allowed astronomers to learn more about the formation of early galaxies.

Question 66. The author states that the Hubble was not always popular because

A. people were afraid of what might be found
B. many people believed space exploration was a waste time
C. it was defective for its first three years in space
D. it was more expensive than most space shuttles.

Question 67. The word "**brunt**" in the first sentences is closest in meaning to

A. subject **B.** expense **C.** contentment **D.** unhappiness

Question 68. The author implies that at the time the Hubbles was initially deployed from Earth

A. There was a little attention paid to it

B. all attention was focused on the space shuttle, not the Hubble

C. there was considered excitement about the potential uses

D. it was already know that the minor was defective.

Question 69. The author implies that the satellite that carries the Hubble was specifically designed so that

A. the known defective mirror could be replace in space rather than on Earth.

B. maintenance could be done by travelling astronauts

C. the Hubble could move easily

D. the mirror could contract and expand

Question 70. The author compares the astronauts of the Endeavor to

A. astronomers **B.**scientists **C.** mechanics **D.** politicians

Question 71. The author states that Edward Hubble

A. developed the Hubble telescope

B. was the first person to use the Hubble telescope.

C. developed a mathematical formula to measure speed and distances between galaxies

D. was a politician who sponsored funding in Congress

Question 72. The author states that

A. When viewing a distant galaxy through the Hubble telescope, you are actually looking back in tie

B. the new mirror distorts the image

C. the view from Hubble is not accurate, but it is interesting

D. you can not discern or time with any kind of accuracy

Question 73. According to the passage, a Cepheid variable is

A. a star **B.** a Hubble calculations

C. the dimming and brightening of a star. **D.** a mirror

Question 74. The word "**billowing**" in the third paragraph is closer in meaning to

A. sitting **B.** pouring **C.** exploding **D.** stopping

Question 75. The author implies that a black hole is analogous to

A. water draining in bathtub **B.** a galaxy

C. a group of star **D.** a cloud

Question 76: Please arrive early because we want to be able to start our meeting early

A. Please arrive early so that we can start our meeting early.

B. Please arrive early so that we are able to start our meeting early

C. Please arrive early so that we would be able to start our meeting early

D. Please arrive early for us to be able to start our meeting early

Question 77: There was no need for you to have left the house in such weather.

A. You needn't leave the house in such weather.

B. You needn't have left the house in such weather.

C. You didn't have to leave the house in such weather.

D. You didn't need to leave the house in such weather.

Question 78: The concert went like a bomb.

A. The concert was a disaster **B.** There was a bomb in the concert

C. The concert was very violent **D.** The concert was extremely successful.

Question 79: My cousin is extremely tight-fisted.

A. He is very strong. **B.** He doesn't want to spend his money

C. He is very thin. **D.** He likes wearing tight clothes

Question 80: Could you help me to post these letters for me?

A. Would you be kind to post these letters for me?

B. Would you be so kind as to post these letters for me?

C. Do you mind to post these letters for me?

D. Would you mind posting me these letters?

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Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of the primary stress in each of the following questions.

Question 1: A. national **B.** constructive **C.** essential **D.** commercial

Question 2: A. calculation **B.** economics **C.** curriculum **D.** hesitation

Question 3: A. notice **B.** remove **C.** cancel **D.** copy

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.

Question 4: A. species **B.** tennis **C.** invent **D.** medicine

Question 5: A. part **B.** harvest **C.** superstar **D.** particular

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

Question 6: Population growth rates vary among regions and even among countries within the same region.

A. fluctuate **B.** restrain **C.** remain unstable **D.** stay unchanged

Question 7: In some countries, the disease burden could be prevented through environmental improvements.

A. something to entertain **B.** something enjoyable **C.** something sad **D.** something to suffer

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

Question 8: The works of such men as the English philosophers John Locke and Thomas Hobbes helped pave the way for academic freedom in the modern sense.

A. terminate **B.** lighten **C.** initiate **D.** prevent

Question 9: Many scientists agree that global warming poses great threats to all species on Earth.

A. annoyances **B.** risks **C.** fears **D.** irritations

Question 10: E-cash cards are the main means of all transactions in a cashless society.

A. cash-in-hand **B.** cash-strapped **C.** cash-free **D.** cash-starved

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 11 to 20.

Very few people, groups, or governments oppose globalization in its entirety. Instead, critics of globalization believe aspects of the way globalization operates should be changed. The debate over globalization is about what the best rules are for governing the global economy so that its advantages can grow while its problems can be solved.

On one side of this debate are those who stress the benefits of removing barriers to international trade and investment, allowing capital to be allocated more efficiently and giving consumers greater freedom of choice. With free-market globalization, investment funds can move unimpeded from the rich countries to the developing countries. Consumers can benefit from cheaper products because reduced taxes make goods produced at low cost from faraway places cheaper to buy. Producers of goods gain by selling to a wider market. More competition keeps sellers on their toes and allows ideas and new technology to spread and benefit others.

On the other side of the debate are critics who see neo-liberal policies as producing greater poverty, inequality, social conflict, cultural destruction, and environmental damage. They say that the most developed nations - the United States, Germany, and Japan - succeeded not because of free trade but because of protectionism and subsidies. They argue that the more recently successful economies of South Korea, Taiwan, and China all had strong state-led development strategies that did not follow neo-liberalism. These critics think that government encouragement of "infant industries" - that is, industries that are just beginning to develop - enables a country to become internationally competitive.

Furthermore, those who criticize the Washington Consensus suggest that the inflow and outflow of money from speculative investors must be limited to prevent bubbles. These bubbles are characterized by the rapid inflow of foreign funds that bid up domestic stock markets and property values. When the economy cannot sustain such expectations, the bubbles burst as investors panic and pull their money out of the country. Protests by what is called the anti-globalization movement are seldom directed against globalization itself but rather against abuses that harm the rights of workers and the environment. ***The question*** raised by nongovernmental organizations and protesters at WTO and IMF gatherings is whether globalization will result in a rise of living standards or a race to the bottom as competition takes the form of lowering living standards and undermining environmental regulations.

One of the key problems of the 21st century will be determining to what extent markets should be regulated to promote fair competition, honest dealing, and fair distribution of public goods on a global scale.

From "Globalization" by Tabb, William K. , Microsoft® Student 2009 [DVD]

Question 11: It is stated in the passage that ______.

A. supporters of globalization stress the benefits of removing trade barriers

B. critics of globalization say that the successful economies are all in Asia

C. the United States, Germany, and Japan succeeded in helping infant industries

D. the protests of globalization are directed against globalization itself

Question 12: Supporters of free-market globalization point out that ______.

A. investment will be allocated only to rich countries

B. consumers can benefit from cheaper products

C. there will be less competition among producers

D. taxes that are paid on goods will be increased

Question 13: The word "allocated" in the passage mostly means "______".

A. distributed **B.** removed **C.** solved **D.** offered

Question 14: The phrase "keeps sellers on their toes" in the passage mostly means "______".

A. prevents sellers from selling new products **B.** makes sellers responsive to any changes

C. forces sellers to go bare-footed **D.** allows sellers to stand on their own feet

Question 15: According to critics of globalization, several developed countries have become rich because of ______.

A. their help to developing countries **B.** their prevention of bubbles

C. their neo-liberal policies **D.** their protectionism and subsidies

Question 16: The word "undermining" in the passage mostly means "______".

A. making more effective **B.** observing **C.** making less effective **D.** obeying

Question 17: Infant industries mentioned in the passage are ______.

A. successful economies **B.** young companies

C. young industries **D.** development strategies

Question 18: Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage?

A. Critics believe the way globalization operates should be changed.

B. Hardly anyone disapproves of globalization in its entirety.

C. The anti-globalization movement was set up to end globalization.

D. Some Asian countries had strong state-led economic strategies.

Question 19: The debate over globalization is about how ______.

A. to use neo-liberal policies for the benefit of the rich countries

B. to govern the global economy for the benefit of the community

C. to terminate globalization in its entirety

D. to spread ideas and strategies for globalization

Question 20: The author seems to be ______ globalization that helps promote economy and raise living standards globally.

A. opposed to **B.** pessimistic about **C.** indifferent to **D.** supportive of

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 21 to 30.

New surveys suggest that the technological tools we use to make our lives easier are killing our leisure time. We are working longer hours, taking fewer and shorter vacations (and when we do go away, we take our cell phones, PDAs, and laptops along). And, we are more stressed than ever as increased use of e-mail, voice mail, cell phones, and the Internet is destroying any idea of privacy and leisure. Since the Industrial Revolution, people have assumed that new labor-saving devices would free them from the burdens of the workplace and give them more time to grow intellectually, creatively, and socially - exploring the arts, keeping up with current events, spending more time with friends and family, and even just 'goofing off'.

But here we are at the start of the 21st century, enjoying one of the greatest technological boom times in human history, and nothing could be further from the truth. The very tools that were supposed to liberate us have bound us to our work and study in ways that were inconceivable just a few years ago. It would seem that technology almost never does what we expect.

In 'the old days', the lines between work and leisure time were markedly clearer. People left their offices at a predictable time, were often completely disconnected from and out of touch with their jobs as they traveled to and from work, and were off-duty once they were home. That is no longer true. In today's highly competitive job market, employers demand increased productivity, expecting workers to put in longer hours and to keep in touch almost constantly via fax, cell phones, e-mail, or other communications devices. As a result, employees feel the need to check in on what is going on at the office, even on days off. They feel pressured to work after hours just to catch up on everything they have to do. Workers work harder and longer, change their work tasks more frequently, and have more and more reasons to worry about job security.

Bosses, colleagues, family members, lovers, and friends expect instant responses to voice mail and e-mail messages. Even college students have become bound to their desks by an environment in which faculty, friends, and other members of the college community increasingly do their work online. Studies of time spent on instant messaging services would probably show staggering use.

This is not what technology was supposed to be doing for us. New technologies, from genetic research to the Internet, offer all sorts of benefits and opportunities. But, when new tools make life more difficult and stressful rather than easier and more meaningful - and we are, as a society, barely conscious of it - then something has gone seriously awry, both with our expectations for technology and our understanding of how it should benefit us.

From "Summit 1" by Joan Saslow & Allen Ascher

Question 21: According to the first three paragraphs, technological tools that were designed to make our lives easier ______.

A. have turned out to do us more harm than good
B. have brought us complete happiness
C. have not interfered with our privacy
D. have fully met our expectations

Question 22: Which of the following is NOT true about technological tools, according to new surveys?

A. They are being increasingly used.
B. They are used even during vacations.
C. They bring more leisure to our life.
D. They make our life more stressful.

Question 23: Which of the following is true, according to the passage?

A. People now enjoy greater freedom thanks to the technological boom.
B. Employees were supposed to make technology do what they expected.
C. Students used to have to study more about technological advances.
D. People have more opportunities to get access to technological applications.

Question 24: The word "inconceivable" in the passage is closest in meaning to "______".

A. unimaginable
B. unforgettable
C. foreseeable
D. predictable

Question 25: With the phrase "at a predictable time", the author implies that ______.

A. people were unable to foresee their working hours
B. people wanted to be completely disconnected from their work
C. people used to have more time and privacy after work
D. people had to predict the time they were allowed to leave offices

Question 26: It can be inferred from the fourth paragraph that ______.

A. it is compulsory that employees go to the office, even on days off
B. employers are more demanding and have efficient means to monitor employees
C. life is more relaxing with cell phones and other technological devices
D. employees have more freedom to decide what time they start and finish work

Question 27: The word "They" in the fourth paragraph refers to ______.

A. tasks
B. employees
C. employers
D. workers

Question 28: Which of the following could be the main idea of the fifth paragraph?

A. New technological advances have added more stress to daily life.
B. New technological advances have reduced work performance.
C. New technological applications are wise entertainment choices of our modern time.
D. The coming of new technological advances has spoiled family and social relationships.

Question 29: This passage has probably been taken from ______.

A. a science review
B. an advertisement
C. a political journal
D. a fashion magazine

Question 30: Which of the following could best serve as the title of the passage?

A. Research on the Roles of Computers B. Changes at the Workplace
C. Expectations and Plain Reality D. Benefits of Technology

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that best joins each of the following airs of sentences in each of the following questions.

Question 31: We spend about one-third of our lives sleeping. We know relatively little about sleep.
A. We shall know more about sleep if we spend more than one-third of our lives sleeping.
B. We know relatively little about sleep; as a result, we spend about one-third of our lives sleeping.
C. Despite spending about one-third of our lives sleeping, we know relatively little about sleep.
D. We spend about one-third of our lives sleeping so that we know relatively little about sleep.

Question 32: He was successful because he was determined to pursue personal goals. He was not talented.
A. His success lay in his natural ability, not in his determination to pursue personal goals.
B. In addition to his determination, his talent ensured his success in pursuing his goals.
C. It was his determination to pursue personal goals, not talent, that contributed to his success.
D. His determination to pursue personal goals made him successful and talented.

Question 33: I did not arrive in time. I was not able to see her off.
A. She had left because I was not on time. B. I arrived very late to say goodbye to her.
C. I did not go there, so I could not see her off. D. I was not early enough to see her off.

Question 34: Overeating is a cause of several deadly diseases. Physical inactivity is another cause of several deadly diseases.
A. Overeating and physical inactivity are caused by several deadly diseases.
B. Both overeating and physical inactivity result from several deadly diseases.
C. Not only overeating but also physical inactivity may lead to several deadly diseases.
D. Apart from physical activities, eating too much also contributes to several deadly diseases.

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.

Question 35: When precipitation occurs, some of it evaporates, some runs off the surface it strikes, and some
A B C
sinking into the ground.
D

Question 36: A warning printed on a makeshift lifebuoy says: "This is not a life-saving device. Children should
A B
be accompany by their parents. "
C D

Question 37: Of all the art-related reference and research library in North America, that of the Metropolitan
A B
Museum of Art in New York City is among the largest and most complete.
C D

Question 38: Globally and internationally, the 1990's stood out as the warmest decade in the history of weather
A B C D
records.

Question 39: Different fourteen crops were grown 8,600 years ago by some of the world's earliest farmers.
A B C D

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer in each of the following questions.

Question 40: The boat was sailing north when a terrible storm ______.
A. was breaking B. would break C. had broken D. broke

Question 41: ______ his brother, Mike is active and friendly.
A. Alike B. Unlike C. Dislike D. Liking

Question 42: In spite of her abilities, Laura has been ______ overlooked for promotion.
A. repetition B. repeat C. repetitive D. repeatedly

Question 43: Only one of our gifted students ______ to participate in the final competition.
A. chosen B. have been chosen C. has been chosen D. were choosing

Question 44: The pool should not be made so deep ______ small children can be safe there.

A. so that **B.** though **C.** if **D.** so as to

Question 45: Stephanie: "Oh, no! I left my book at home. Can I share yours?"
Scott: "______"
A. Yes, I do too. **B.** No, thanks. **C.** Yes, sure! **D.** No, not at all!

Question 46: Tom: "______"
Mike: "I won't say no!"
A. What's your favourite, tea or coffee? **B.** How are things with you, Mike?
C. Mike, do you know where the scissors are? **D.** What about playing badminton this afternoon?

Question 47: The Lake District, ______ was made a national park in 1951, attracts a large number of tourists every year.
A. what **B.** which **C.** where **D.** that

Question 48: I am sorry I have no time at present to ______ detail of our plan.
A. bring in **B.** take into **C.** come in **D.** go into

Question 49: Standing on the tip of the cape, ______.
A. people have seen a lighthouse far away **B.** we can see the lighthouse in the distance
C. a lighthouse can see from the distance **D.** lies a lighthouse in the middle of the sea

Question 50: ______ has been a topic of continual geological research.
A. How the continents were formed **B.** The continents formed
C. If the continents formed **D.** How did the continents form

Question 51: She asked me ______ I was looking at.
A. when **B.** what **C.** why **D.** if

Question 52: Michael looked deeply hurt and surprised when ______.
A. to scold **B.** scolding **C.** having scolded **D.** scolded

Question 53: We must push the piano to the corner of the hall to ______ our party tonight.
A. give place to **B.** make room for **C.** make place for **D.** take up room to

Question 54: We all agree that she is ______ student in our class.
A. cleverest **B.** a more clever **C.** most clever **D.** the cleverest

Question 55: As a millionaire who liked to show off her wealth, Mrs. Smith paid ______ we asked.
A. four times much as **B.** four time as many as **C.** four times as much as **D.** four time much than

Question 56: The examination was not very difficult, but it was ______ long.
A. so much **B.** too much **C.** very much **D.** much too

Question 57: ______ John Kennedy was elected president, he was the youngest American President ever.
A. While **B.** Before **C.** When **D.** As long as

Question 58: Long ago, women were ______ to vote in political elections.
A. banned **B.** forbidden **C.** stopped **D.** prevented

Question 59: There has been a great increase in retail sales, ______?
A. isn't it **B.** isn't there **C.** doesn't it **D.** hasn't there

Question 60: ______ one of the most beautiful forms of performance art, ballet is a combination of dance and mime performed to music.
A. Considering **B.** Considered **C.** To consider **D.** Being considering

Question 61: Education in many countries is compulsory ______ the age of 16.
A. when **B.** for **C.** forwards **D.** until

Question 62: Regular exercise and good diet will bring ______ fitness and health.
A. about **B.** from **C.** up **D.** to

Question 63: The packages ______ so that it would be easier to carry them.
A. were tied together **B.** were tied in a knot **C.** are tied in a bundle **D.** are tied altogether

Question 64: He ______ us but he was short of money at the time.
A. could have helped **B.** might help **C.** would help **D.** can help

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to choose the word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 65 to 74.

In "Cerealizing America", Scott Bruce and Bill Crawford remark that the cereal industry uses 816 million pounds of sugar per year. Americans buy 2. 7 billion packages of breakfast cereal each year. If (65)______ end to end, the empty cereal boxes from one year's consumption would (66)______ to the moon and back. One point three

(1. 3) million advertisements for cereal are broadcast on American television every year at a(n) (67)______ of $762 million for airtime. Only automobile manufacturers spend more money on television advertising than the makers of breakfast cereal. (68)______ of the boxed cereals found in supermarkets contain large amounts of sugar and some contain more than 50% sugar. Cereal manufacturers are very clever in their marketing, making many cereals appear much healthier than they really are by "fortifying" them with vitamins and minerals. Oh, (69)______ – you now have vitamin-fortified sugar!

Before you eat any cereal, read the ingredient list and see how (70)______ sugar appears on the ingredient list. Then check the "Nutrition facts" panel.

There are actually only a small handful of national commercially-branded cereals that are made (71)______ whole grains and are sugar-free. If you shop at a health food store instead of your local supermarket, you (72)______ to find a healthy, whole grain, sugar-free (or very low sugar) cereal. But (73)______! Some of the health food store boxed cereals are sweetened with fruit juice or fructose. Although this may be an improvement (74)______ refined white sugar, this can really skyrocket the calories.

From "Foods That Burn Fat, Foods That Turn to Fat" by Tom Ventulo

Question 65: A. lay **B.** to lay **C.** laying **D.** laid

Question 66: A. prolong **B.** contact **C.** reach **D.** stretch

Question 67: A. average **B.** cost **C.** expense **D.** charge

Question 68: A. Most **B.** Mostly **C.** Almost **D.** Furthermost

Question 69: A. beautiful **B.** lovely **C.** gorgeous **D.** charming

Question 70: A. tall **B.** high **C.** many **D.** large

Question 71: A. by **B.** from **C.** in **D.** at

Question 72: A. could more or less **B.** are more likelier **C.** are much more likely **D.** would be able

Question 73: A. look up **B.** see through **C.** watch out **D.** keep alert

Question 74: A. with **B.** from **C.** at **D.** on

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to the sentence given in each of the following questions.

Question 75: "I would be grateful if you could send me further details of the job," he said to me.

A. He politely asked me to send him further details of the job.
B. He flattered me because I sent him further details of the job.
C. He thanked me for sending him further details of the job.
D. He felt great because further details of the job had been sent to him.

Question 76: If you had stuck to what we originally agreed on, everything would have been fine.

A. Things went wrong because you violated our original agreement.
B. If you had changed our original agreement, everything would have been fine.
C. If you had not kept to what was originally agreed on, everything would have been fine.
D. As you fulfilled the original contract, things went wrong.

Question 77: "Why don't we wear sunglasses?" our grandpa would say when we went out on bright sunny days.

A. Our grandpa used to suggest wearing sunglasses when we went out on bright sunny days.
B. Our grandpa reminded us of going out with sunglasses on bright sunny days.
C. Our grandpa would warn us against wearing sunglasses on bright sunny days.
D. Our grandpa asked us why we did not wear sunglasses when going out on bright sunny days.

Question 78: I am sure he did not know that his brother graduated with flying colors.

A. He should not have been envious of his brother's achievement.
B. He may not know that his brother is flying gradually up in a colorful balloon.
C. That his brother graduated with flying colors must have been appreciated by him.
D. He cannot have known that his brother graduated with very high marks.

Question 79: People say that Mr. Goldman gave nearly a million pounds to charity last year.

A. Nearly a million pounds was said to have been given to charity by Mr. Goldman last year.
B. Mr. Goldman is said to have given nearly a million pounds to charity last year.
C. Nearly a million pounds is said to be given to charity by Mr. Goldman last year.
D. Mr. Goldman was said to have given nearly a million pounds to charity last year.

Question 80: David was narrowly defeated and blew his own chance of becoming a champion.

A. In spite of the narrow defeat, David won the championship.

B. But for his title as the former champion, David would not have defeated his rivals.

C. As a result of his narrow defeat, David did not win the championship.

D. Losing the championship came as a terrible blow to David.

ĐỀ THI TUYỂN SINH ĐẠI HỌC NĂM 2013 A1

Mark the letter A,B,C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.

Question 1: A. stork **B.** form [✓ **C.** work] **D.** force

Question 2: A. reign **B.** reindeer **C.** vein [✓ **D.** protein]

Question 3: A. examine **B.** eleven **C.** exact [✓ **D.** elephant]

Question 4: [✓ **A.** aboard] [✓ **B.** cupboard] **C.** keyboard **D.** overboard

Question 5: [✓ **A.** assist] **B.** pressure **C.** assure [✓ **D.** possession]

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 6 to 15.

In 1826, a Frenchman named Niépce needed pictures for his business. He was not a good artist, so he invented a very simple camera. He put it in a window of his house and took a picture of his yard. That was the first photograph.

The next important date in the history of photography was 1837. That year, Daguerre, another Frenchman, took a picture of his studio. He used a new kind of camera and a different process. In his pictures, you could see everything clearly, even the smallest details. This kind of photograph was called a *daguerreotype*.

Soon, other people began to use Daguerre's process. Travelers brought back daguerreotypes from all around the world. People photographed famous buildings, cities, and mountains.

In about 1840, the process was improved. Then photographers had to carry lots of film and moving things. The process was not simple and photographers had to carry lots of film and processing equipment. However, **this** did not stop photographers, especially in the United States. After 1840, daguerreotype artists were popular in most cities.

Matthew Brady was one well-known American photographer. He took many portraits of famous people. The portraits were unusual because they were **lifelike** and full of personality. Brady was also the first person to take pictures of a war. His 1862 Civil War pictures showed dead soldiers and **ruined** cities. They made the war seem more real and more terrible.

In the 1880s, new inventions began to change photography. Photographers could buy film ready-made in rolls, instead of having to make the film themselves. Also, they did not have to process the film immediately. They could bring it back to their studios and develop it later. They did not have to carry lots of equipment. And finally, the invention of the small **handheld** camera made photography less expensive.

With a small camera, anyone could be a photographer. People began to use cameras just for fun. They took pictures of their families, friends, and favorite places. They called these pictures "snapshots".

Documentary photographs became popular in newspapers in the 1890s. Soon magazines and books also used them. These pictures showed true events and people. They were much more real than drawings.

Some people began to think of photography as a form of art. They thought that photography could do more than show the real world. It could also show ideas and feelings, like other art forms.

From "Reading Power" by Beatrice S. Mikulecky and Linda Jeffries

Question 6: The first photograph was taken with_______.

A. a small handheld camera **B.** a daguerreotype

✓ [✓ **C.** a very simple camera] **D.** new types of film

Question 7: Daguerre took a picture of his studio with_______.

A. a very simple camera **B.** an electronic camera

✓ [✓ **C.** a new kind of camera] **D.** special equipment

Question 8: The word "**this**" in the passage refers to the_______.

A. taking of pictures of people and moving things

B. stopping of photographers from taking photos

Nadia: "________"

A. Yes, please
[✓ **B.**] I can't agree with you more!
C. That's OK!
D. Yes, tell me about it!

Question 49: My brother tried to learn Japanese at a night school, ________he gave up after 2 months.

[✓ **A.**] but
B. until
C. when
D. therefore

Question 50: We expressed _________ the missing child would be found alive.

[✓ **A.**] the hope that
B. the hope which
C. the hope for
D. as we hoped

Mark the letter A, B, C, D on your answer sheet to indicate the word (s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

Question 51: We'd better speed up if we want to get there in time.

A. Turn down
[✓ **B.**] slow down
C. put down
D. lie down

Question 52: A chronic lack of sleep may make us irritable and reduces our motivation to work.

[✓ A] calm
B. miserable
C. responsive
D. uncomfortable

Question 53: She is a very generous old woman. She has given most of her wealth to a charity organization.

A. Amicable
B. kind
[✓ **C.**] mean
D. hospitable

Question 54: Her thoughtless comments made him very angry.

A. kind
B. honest
[✓ **C.**] thoughtful
D. pleasant

Question 55: We are now a 24/7 society where shops and services must be available all hours.

A. an active society
B. a physical society
[✓ **C.**] an inactive society
D. a working society

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 56 to 65.

Archimedes's Principle is a law of physics that states that when an object is totally or partially immersed in a fluid, it experiences an upthrust equal to the weight of the fluid displaced. The principle is most frequently applied to the behaviour of objects in water, and helps to explain floating and sinking, and why objects seem lighter in water. It also applies to balloons.

The key word in the principle is "upthrust", which refers to the force acting upward to reduce the apparent weight of the object when it is under water. If, for example, a metal block with a volume of 100 cm^3 is dipped in water, it displaces an equal **volume** of water, which has a weight of approximately 1 N (3.5 oz). The block therefore seems to weigh about 1 N less.

An object will float if its average density is less than that of water. If it is totally submerged, the weight of the water it **displaces** (and hence the upthrust on it) is greater than its own weight, and it is forced upward and out of water, until the weight if water displaced by submerged part is exactly equal to the weight of the floating object. Thus a block of wood with a density **six tenths** that of water will float with six tenths of its volume under water, since at that point the weight of fluid displaced is the same as the blocks's own weight. If a dense material is made into a suitable shape, it will float because of Archimedes's principle. A ship floats, whereas a block of iron of the same mass sinks.

It is also because of Archimedes's principle that ships float lower in the water when they are heavily loaded (more water must be displaced to give the necessary upthrust). In addition, they cannot be so heavily loaded if they are to sail in fresh water as they can if they are to sail in the sea, since fresh water is less dense than sea water, and so more water must be displaced to give the necessary **upthrust**. This means the ship is lower in the water, which can be dangerous in rough weather.

From "Archimedes's Principle", Microsoft® Student 2008[DVD]. Microsoft Corporation, 2007.

Question 56: What happens when something is immersed in a fluid?

A. The fluid will expand the object and overflow to the floor.
B. It receives a download force, equal to the weight of the fluid displaced.
[✓ **C.**] It receives an upward force, equal to the weight of the fluid displaced.
[✓ **D.**] It will be pushed further down with a force, equal to the weight of the fluid displaced.

Question 57: The word **"volume"** in the passage refers to ______.

A. length
[✓ **B.**] quantity
C. frequency
D. loudness

Question 58: The word **"displaces"** in the passage almost means "_____".

A. replaces with a new one
[✓ **B.**] takes the place of

C. fact that daguerreotype artists were popular in most cities
[✓ **D.**] carrying of lots of film and processing equipment

Question 9: The word "**ruined**" in the passage is closest in meaning to "_______".
A. heavily-polluted **B.** poorly-painted [✓ **C.**] badly damaged **D.** terribly spoiled

Question 10: The word "**lifelike**" in the passage is closest in meaning to "_______".
A. touching [✓ **B**] moving [✓ **C**] realistic **D.** manlike

Question 11: The latest invention mentioned in the passage is the invention of _______.
A. rolls of film **B.** daguerreotypes **C.** processing equipment [✓ **D.**] handheld cameras

Question 12: The word "**handheld**" in the passage is closest in meaning to "_______".
A. handling manually [✓ **B.**] operated by hand **C.** controlling hands [✓ **D**] held by hand

Question 13: Matthew Brady was well-known for _______.
[✓ **A.**] portraits and war photographs **B.** inventing daguerreotypes
C. the small handheld camera **D.** taking pictures of French cities

Question14: As mentioned in the passage, photography can_______.
A. print old pictures [✓ **B.**] replace drawings
C. show the underworld [✓ **D.**] convey ideas and feelings

Question15: Which of the following could best serve as the title of the passage?
A. Story of Famous Photographers **B.** Photography and Painting
C. Different Steps in Film Processing [✓ **D.**] Story of Photography

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to choose the word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 16 to 25.

In a word where 2 billion people live in homes that don't have light bulbs, technology holds the key (16) _______ banishing poverty. Even the simplest technologies can tranform lives and save money. Vaccines, crops, computers and sources of solar energy can all reduce poverty in developing countries. For example, cheap oral-rehydration therapy developed in Bangladesh has dramatically cut the death (17) _______ from childhood diarrhoea.

But even when such technologies exist, the depressing fact is that we can't make them (18) _______ for those who most need them. Solar panels, batteries and ligh bulbs are still beyond the purse of many, but where they have been installed they change lives. A decent light in the evening gives children more time for homework and extends the productive day for adults.

Kenya has a thriving solar industry and six years ago Kenyan pioneers also (19) _______ connecting schools to the Internet via radio links. These people were fortunate (20) _______ being able to afford solar panels, radios and old computers. How much bigger would the impact be if these things (21) _______ and priced specifically for poor people?

Multinationals must become part of the solution, because (22) _______ they own around 60 percent of the world's technology, they seldom make products for poor customers. Of 1,223 new drugs marketed worldwide from 1975 to 1996, for example, just 13 were for tropical diseases.

People think those enterprises should do more to provide vital products such as medicines (23) _______ different prices around the world to suit (24) _______ people can afford. Alternatively, they could pay a percentage of their profit towards research and development for (25) _______.

Adapted from "The Price is Wrong" in "Focus on IELTS Foundations" by Sue O'Connell, Pearson Longman, 2006

Question 16: [✓ **A**] for **B.** with **C.** at [✓ **D**] to
Question 17: [✓ **A**] toll **B.** penalty **C.** amount **D.** number
Question 18: **A.** cheaply enough **B.** enough cheap [✓ **C.**] cheap enough **D.** enough cheaply
Question 19: **A.** were starting [✓ **B.**] started **C.** had started **D.** have been starting
Question 20: [✓ **A.**] by [✓ **B**] in **C.** at **D.** on
Question 21: **A.** have been made **B.** are made **C.** made [✓ **D.**] were made
Question 22: [✓ **A**] while [✓ **B.**] when **C.** however **D.** unless
Question 23: [✓ **A**] at [✓ **B.**] with **C.** on **D.** to
Question 24: **A.** where **B.** that [✓ **C**] what [✓ **D**] which
Question 25: **A.** the rich **B.** the wealthy **C.** the better-off [✓ **D**] the poor

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer in each of the following questions.

Question 26: Books and magazines______ around made his room very untidy.
A. laying [✓ **B.** lying] **C.** which lied **D.** that lie

Question 27: "What______ if the earth stopped moving?"
[✓ **A.** would happen] **B.** will happen **C.** happens **D.** happened

Question 28: Her mother, ______ has been working for thirty years, is retiring next month.
A. whose [✓ **B.** who] **C.** whom **D.** that

Question 29: In our hospital, patients______ every morning.
[✓ **A.** are examined] **B.** have examined [✓ **C.** can examine] **D.** were examining

Question 30: I'll give this dictionary to______ wants to have it.
[✓ **A.** anyone] **B.** everyone **C.** whatever [✓ **D.** whoever]

Question 31: He wasn't attending the lecture properly and missed most of______.
[✓ **A.** what the teacher said] **B.** which the teacher said
[✓ **C.** things said by the teacher] **D.** that the teacher said

Question 32: No one can avoid______ by advertisements.
A. having influenced [✓ **B.** being influenced] **C.** to be influenced **D.** influencing

Question 33: Connecticut was the fifth of the original thirteen states______ the Constitution of the United States.
A. ratified [✓ **B.** to ratify] **C.** have ratified **D.** ratify

Question 34: It is______ work of art that everyone wants to have a look at it.
A. a so unusual **B.** so an anusual **C.** such unusual a [✓ **D.** such an unusual]

Question 35: A large number of workmen______ because of the economic recession.
A. has been laid out **B.** has laid aside **C.** have laid down [✓ **D.** have been laid off]

Question 36: The water supply of our home city has failed to______ everage purity requiremnts.
[✓ **A.** meet] **B.** see **C.** own [✓ **D.** hold]

Question 37: The Moon is much closer to Earth______, and thus it had greater influence on the tides.
A. where the Sun is [✓ **B.** than is the Sun] ~~**C.** unlike the Sun~~ ~~**D.** but the Sun is~~

Question 38: Mai: "Do you want another serving of chicken soup?
Scott: "______."
[✓ **A.** No thanks] **B.** No way **C.** No commnet **D.** No longer

Question 39: Having traveled to different parts of our country,______.
A. we are seeing a lot of interesting lifestyles and customs
[✓ **B.** we have learned a lot about interesting lifestyles and customs]
C. much has been learned about interesting lifestyles and customs
D. many interesting lifestyles and customs have been learned by us

Question 40: His honesty is______; nobody can doubt it.
A. in question [✓ **B.** without question] [✓ **C.** out the question] **D.** beside the question

Question 41: You can use my car________you drive carefully.
A. As though [✓ **B.** as long as] **C.** though **D.** lest

Question 42: Scarcely had he stepped out of the room ________ he heard a loud laughter within.
A. Until **B.** then **C.** than [✓ **D.** when]

Question 43: The children ran away as if they ________ a ghost.
A. See [✓ **B.** had seen] **C.** would see **D.** have seen

Question 44: We decided to take a late flight ______ we could spend more time with our family.
A. in order **B.** so as to **C.** in order to [✓ **D.** so that]

Question 45: He's sometimes bad – tempered but he's a good fellow ____.
[✓ **A.** at heart] **B.** with heart [✓ **C.** in heart] **D.** by heart

Question 46: I would join that running competition ________.
A. If it would happen 5 years ago **B.** when I was 5 years older
[✓ **C.** if I were 5 years younger] **D.** unless I were 5 years younger

Question 47: The government was finally _______ by a minor scandal.
A. Taken down [✓ **B.** brought down] **C.** put back **D.** pulled down

Question 48: Thanh: "Lan's the best singer in our school."

[✓ **C.**] takes place **D.** puts in position

Question 59: If an object's average density is less than that of water, the object will _____.

A. drift [✓ **B.**] float **C.** inflate **D.** sink

Question 60: A block of wood with a density seven tenths that of water will _____.

[✓ **A.**] go up and down the sink

B. sink immediately when submerged

[✓ **C.**] float with an equal volume of its volume under water

D. float with a half of its volume under water

Question 61: A ship floats, whereas a block of iron of the same mass sinks because the ship _____.

[✓ **A.**] has a special shape **B.** is made of wood

C. has buoys **D.** is lighter

Question 62: The phrase "**six tenths**" in the passage means "_____".

A. 10 of 6 **B.** 6 and 10

C. 10/6 [✓ **D.**] 6/10

Question 63: The word "**upthrust**" in the passage refers to the _____.

A. upside-down turn **B.** upturned force

[✓ **C.**] upward push [✓ **D.**] upper side of an object

Question 64: Ships cannot be so heavily loaded if they want to sail in fresh water as they sail in the sea, because _____.

A. sea water is 'saltier' than fresh water **B.** fresh water is more polluted

[✓ **C.**] fresh water is 'lighter' than sea water [✓ **D.**] there's too much salt in sea water

Question 65: Archimedes' Principle explains why _____.

[✓ **A.**] objects seem lighter in water **B.** humans can swim

C. all objects will float **D.** Archimedes became famous

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is CLOSEST in meaning to the sentence given in each of the following questions.

Question 66: Peter's main subject at university is electronics.

A. The university lets Peter major in electronics.

B. Peter thinks electronics is a special subject.

C. Peter majors in electronics at university.

[✓ **D.**] Electronics is among the subjects that Peter likes.

Question 67: Thanks to the efforts of environmentalists, people are becoming better aware of the problem of endangered species.

A. People owe their growing awareness of the problems of endangered species to the efforts of environmentalists.

B. People have no idea about the problems of endangered species in spite of the efforts of environmentalists.

C. Environmentalists are expressing their gratitude toward people who are better aware of the problem of endangered species.

[✓ **D.**] Environmentalists are doing their best to make people aware of the problems of endangered species.

Question 68: Although the teacher explained the theory clearly, the students found it hard to understand it.

A. Though explained clearly, the theory of teaching was difficult to the students.

B. Despite the teacher's clear explanation of theory, the students had difficulty understanding it.

C. Although the teaching theory was clear, it was a real challenge to the students.

[✓ **D.**] In spite of explaining the theory clearly, the students themselves found it hard to understand it.

Question 69: I could not get the job because I did not speak English well.

[✓ **A.**] I failed to get the job because of my poor English.

B. Despite my poor English, I was successful in the job.

C. I wish I had got the job so that I could speak English well.

D. I would have spoken English well if I could get that job.

Question 70: I wish I hadn't accepted the invitation to her birthday party.

A. I insisted on having been invited to her birthday party.

B. I was very glad to accept the invitation to her birthday party.

[✓ **C.**] I regret accepting the invitation to her birthday party.

D. If only I had come to her birthday party.

Question 71: "How brave you are!" he said to the firemen.

A. He asked how brave the firemen were.

B. He blamed the firemen for their discouragement.

C. He criticized the firemen for their discouragement.

[✓ **D.**] He praised the firemen for their courage.

Question 72: I would have worn the right shoes if I had known I was going to do all this climbing.

A. I did not go climbing because I did not have the right shoes.

B. As I did not know I was going to do so much climbing, I did not wear suitable shoes.

[✓ **C.**] I would have gone on the climb if I had been wearing the right-shoes.

D. I would love to go climbing, but I do not have any shoes that would be suitable.

Question 73: The man in that painting reminds me of my uncle.

A. Memories of my uncle come back whenever I see the man in that paining.

[✓ **B.**] I am recalling my uncle whenever I look at the man in that painting.

C. Whenever my uncle sees the man in that painting, I remember to meet my uncle.

D. Whenever I see the man in that painting, I remember to meet my uncle.

Question 74: No one but Jane succeeded in giving the correct answer.

A. All but Jane managed to produce the correct answer.

B. Only Jane failed to answer ***the question*** correctly.

C. Jane was among those who failed to guess the answer.

[✓ **D.**] Everyone but Jane failed to provide the correct answer.

Question 75: A small hotel was the only choice of place to stay at during my trip to London.

A. There were a lot of hotels for me to choose from during my trip to London.

B. I was talked into staying at a small hotel during my trip to London.

[✓ **C.**] I had no alternative but to stay at a small hotel during my trip to London.

D. I had different choices of where to stay during my trip to London.

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.

Question 76: Some people often say that using cars is not as convenient than using motorbikes.

A **B** [✓ **C**] **D**

Question 77: I like the fresh air and green trees of the village which I spent my vacation last year.

A **B** [✓ **C**] **D**

Question 78: In the early 1900's, Pennsylvania's industries grew rapidly, a growth sometimes accompanied by disputes labor.

A **B** [✓ **C**] **D**

Question 79: It was not until the end of prehistoric times that the first wheeled vehicles appearing.

A **B** **C** [✓ **D**]

Question 80: Looking from afar, the village resembles a small green spot dotted with tiny fireballs.

A [✓ **B**] **C** **D**

ĐỀ THI TUYỂN SINH ĐẠI HỌC NĂM 2012 D1

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word that differs from the rest in the position of the main stress.

Question 1: **A.** facility **B.** characterise **C.** irrational **D.** variety

Question 2: **A.** agreement **B.** elephant **C.** mineral **D.** violent

Question 3: **A.** professor **B.** typical **C.** accountant **D.** develop

Question 4: **A.** electrician **B.** majority **C.** appropriate **D.** traditional

Question 5: **A.** decay **B.** vanish **C.** attack **D.** depend

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to show the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.

Question 6: Most greetings cards are folding and have a picture on the front and a message inside.
A **B** **C** **D**

Question 7: Aloha is a Hawaiian word meaning 'love', that can be used to say hello or goodbye.
A **B** **C** **D**

Question 8: The Oxford English Dictionary is well known for including many different meanings of words and to
A **B** **C** **D**
give real examples.

Question 9: It was disappointing that almost of the guests left the wedding too early.
A **B** **C** **D**

Question 10: When you are writing or speaking English it is important to use language that includes both men and
A **B** **C**
women equally the same.
D

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

Question 11: The recent heavy rains have helped to ease the water ______.
A. plenty **B.** poverty **C.** shortage **D.** abundance

Question 12: In a formal interview, it is essential to maintain good eye ______ with the interviewers.
A. link **B.** connection **C.** touch **D.** contact

Question 13: As a(n) ______ girl, she found it difficult to socialise with other students in the class.
A. reserved **B.** ashamed **C.** dynamic **D.** industrious

Question 14: He is coming ______ a cold after a night out in the rain.
A. down with **B.** up with **C.** away from **D.** across with

Question 15: It is interesting to take ______ a new hobby such as collecting stamps or going fishing.
A. up **B.** in **C.** over **D.** on

Question 16: The bad weather caused serious damage to the crop. If only it ______ warmer.
A. were **B.** had been **C.** has been **D.** was

Question 17: Before going to bed, he wanted some tea but there was ______ left.
A. nothing **B.** no **C.** any **D.** a few

Question 18: You should look up the meaning of new words in the dictionary ______ misuse them.
A. so that not to **B.** so not to **C.** so that not **D.** so as not to

Question 19: Television can make things memorable for the reason that it presents information ______ an effective way.
A. on **B.** in **C.** with **D.** over

Question 20: It was so kind of her to put me ______ while I was on a business trip in her town.
A. down **B.** off **C.** up **D.** in

Question 21: He didn't know______ or stay until the end of the festival.
A. if to go **B.** if that he should go **C.** to go **D.** whether to go

Question 22: ______ smoking is a causative factor of many diseases, there is no ban on tobacco advertising.
A. However **B.** Therefore **C.** Although **D.** In spite of

Question 23: Mary: "I will never go mountaineering again. " -Linda: "Me ______. "
A. so **B.** too **C.** neither **D.** either

Question 24: When Peter was a child, there ______ a cinema near his house.

A. used to be **B.** used to have **C.** used to be being **D.** used to have been

Question 25: Working as a volunteer gives her a chance to develop her interpersonal skills, promote friendship, and ______ her own talent.

A. discover **B.** discovered **C.** discovering **D.** to discover

Question 26: Mary: "Thanks a lot for your help." -John: "______."

A. My happiness **B.** My excitement **C.** My delight **D.** My pleasure

Question 27: My mother had to work 12 hours a day in a factory just to ______.

A. make ends meet **B.** call it a day **C.** break the ice **D.** tighten the belt

Question 28: The team were eager to make ______ the loss of the previous match.

A. off with **B.** up with **C.** up for **D.** away with

Question 29: After the car crash last night, all the injured ______ to the hospital in an ambulance.

A. was rushing **B.** were rushed **C.** was rushed **D.** were rushing

Question 30: It has been suggested that Mary ______ a computer course in preparation for a steady job.

A. take **B.** have been taken **C.** would have taken **D.** was taken

Question 31: Tom: "When are we leaving for the concert?" -Kyle: "______."

A. No problem **B.** Certainly **C.** That's right **D.** Straight away

Question 32: Scientists have ______ a lot of research into renewable energy sources.

A. done **B.** solved **C.** carried **D.** made

Question 33: New machinery has enhanced the company's productivity and ______.

A. competition **B.** competitor **C.** competitive **D.** competitiveness

Question 34: The restaurants on the island are expensive, so it's worth ______ a packed lunch.

A. taken **B.** taking **C.** to take **D.** take

Question 35: The struggle for women's rights began in the 18th century during a period ______ as the Age of Enlightenment.

A. known **B.** is knowing **C.** that knew **D.** knew

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word or phrase that is CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined part.

Question 36: The repeated commercials on TV distract many viewers from watching their favourite films.

A. businesses **B.** advertisements **C.** economics **D.** contests

Question 37: As tourism is more developed, people worry about the damage to the flora and fauna of the island.

A. flowers and trees **B.** plants and animals **C.** mountains and forests **D.** fruits and vegetables

Question 38: It is such a prestigious university that only excellent students are entitled to a full scholarship each year.

A. have the right to refuse **B.** are refused the right to

C. are given the right to **D.** have the obligation to

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word or phrase that is OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined part.

Question 39: After five days on trial, the court found him innocent of the crime and he was released.

A. guilty **B.** naive **C.** innovative **D.** benevolent

Question 40: Affluent families find it easier to support their children financially.

A. Privileged **B.** Impoverished **C.** Well-off **D.** Wealthy

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that best combines each pair of sentences.

Question 41: Mike graduated with a good degree. However, he joined the ranks of the unemployed.

A. Mike joined the ranks of the unemployed because he graduated with a good degree.

B. If Mike graduated with a good degree, he would join the ranks of the unemployed.

C. Although Mike graduated with a good degree, he joined the ranks of the unemployed.

D. That Mike graduated with a good degree helped him join the ranks of the unemployed.

Question 42: Ann always keeps up with the latest fashions. She works for a famous fashion house.

A. Ann always keeps up with the latest fashions so as not to work for a famous fashion house.

B. Ann works for a famous fashion house, so she always keeps up with the latest fashions.

C. Not working for a famous fashion house, Ann always keeps up with the latest fashions.

D. Despite working for a famous fashion house, Ann hardly keeps up with the latest fashions.

Question 43: They drove fifteen miles off the main road. Also, they had nothing to eat for the day.

A. Not only did they drive fifteen miles off the main road, they also had nothing to eat for the day.

B. Driving fifteen miles off the main road, they eventually had something to eat for the day.

C. They neither drove fifteen miles off the main road nor had anything to eat for the day.

D. They drove fifteen miles off the main road until they had something to eat for the day.

Question 44: Put your coat on. You will get cold.

A. You will not get cold unless you put your coat on.

B. Put your coat on, otherwise you will get cold.

C. It is not until you put your coat on that you will get cold.

D. You not only put your coat on but also get cold.

Question 45: Everyone was watching the little dog. They were greatly amused at it.

A. Everyone felt great and amused when the little dog was watching them.

B. The little dog was watching everyone with great amusement.

C. Everyone was greatly amused at the little dog they were watching.

D. The little dog was greatly amused by the way everyone was watching it.

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the sentence that is CLOSEST in meaning to each of the following questions.

Question 46: "We lost the last game because of the referee," said the team captain.

A. The team captain said that without the referee, they might have lost the last game.

B. The team captain admitted to the referee that they had lost the last game.

C. The team captain refused to tell the referee about their loss in the last game.

D. The team captain blamed the referee for their loss in the last game.

Question 47: I was astonished that he knew a lot about Vietnamese food.

A. I was astonished at his poor knowledge of Vietnamese food.

B. It surprised me that Vietnamese food was what he liked most.

C. I knew very little about Vietnamese food, which astonished him.

D. That he knew a lot about Vietnamese food amazed me.

Question 48: Martin missed his flight because he had not been informed of the change in flight schedule.

A. Not having been informed of the change in flight schedule, Martin missed his flight.

B. Not having missed his flight, Martin was informed of the change in flight schedule.

C. Martin missed his flight, though he had been informed of the change in flight schedule.

D. Martin had been informed of his flight delay, which was due to the change in flight schedule.

Question 49: "If I were you, I would not choose to write about such a sensitive topic," the teacher said.

A. The teacher advised me against writing about such a sensitive topic.

B. The teacher advised me on writing about such a sensitive topic.

C. I was ordered by the teacher not to write about such a sensitive topic.

D. I was blamed for writing about such a sensitive topic by the teacher.

Question 50: The man wore gloves in order not to leave any fingerprints.

A. The man wore gloves in order that his fingerprints would be taken.

B. His fingerprints would not be left unless the man wore gloves.

C. In order to leave some fingerprints the man took off his gloves.

D. The man wore gloves so that he would not leave any fingerprints.

Read the following passage on native Americans, and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct word or phrase.

The first American immigrants, beginning more than 20,000 years ago, were intercontinental wanderers: hunters and their families following animal (51)______ from Asia to America, across a land bridge where the Bering Strait is today. (52)______ Spain's Christopher Columbus "discovered" the New World in 1492, about 1. 5 million Native Americans lived in what is now the continental United States, although estimates of the number (53)______ greatly. Mistaking the place where he landed - San Salvador in the Bahamas - (54)______ the Indies, Columbus called the Native Americans "Indians."

During the next 200 years, people from several European countries followed Columbus across the Atlantic Ocean to explore America and (55)______ up trading posts and colonies. Native Americans suffered (56)______ from the influx of Europeans. The transfer of land from Indian to European - and later American - hands (57)______ accomplished through treaties, wars, and coercion, withIndians constantly giving (58)______ as the newcomers moved west. In the 19th century, the government's preferred solution to the Indian "problem" was to force tribes to inhabit specific plots of land called reservations. Some tribes fought to keep from (59)______ land they had traditionally used. In many cases the reservation land was (60)______ poor quality, and Indians came to depend on government assistance. Poverty and joblessness among Native Americans still exist today.

(Extracted from InfoUSA - CD Version)

Question 51: A. herds **B.** flocks **C.** bunches **D.** packs
Question 52: A. During **B.** When **C.** Not until **D.** Meanwhile
Question 53: A. adapt **B.** adjust **C.** vary **D.** modify
Question 54: A. to **B.** like **C.** for **D.** with
Question 55: A. bring **B.** make **C.** go **D.** set
Question 56: A. deliberately **B.** marginally **C.** greatly **D.** vaguely
Question 57: A. were **B.** have been **C.** was **D.** had been
Question 58: A. way **B.** road **C.** signal **D.** direction
Question 59: A. breaking down **B.** staying up **C.** giving up **D.** coming about
Question 60: A. in **B.** with **C.** of **D.** under

Read the following passage on commuting, and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer.

Commuting is the practice of travelling a long distance to a town or city to work each day, and then travelling home again in the evening. The word commuting comes from commutation ticket, a US rail ticket for repeated journeys, called a season ticket in Britain. Regular travellers are called commuters.

The US has many commuters. A few, mostly on the East Coast, commute by train or subway, but most depend on the car. Some leave home very early to avoid the traffic jams, and sleep in their cars until their office opens. Many people accept a long trip to work so that they can live in quiet bedroom communities away from the city, but another reason is 'white flight'. In the 1960s most cities began to desegregate their schools, so that there were no longer separate schools for white and black children. Many white families did not want to send their children to desegregated schools, so they moved to the suburbs, which have their own schools, and where, for various reasons, few black people live.

Millions of people in Britain commute by car or train. Some spend two or three hours a day travelling, so that they and their families can live in suburbia or in the countryside. Cities are surrounded by commuter belts. Part of the commuter belt around London is called the stockbroker belt because it contains houses where rich business people live. Some places are becoming dormitory towns, because people sleep there but take little part in local activities.

Most commuters travel to and from work at the same time, causing the morning and evening rush hours, when buses and trains are crowded and there are traffic jams on the roads. Commuters on trains rarely talk to each other and spend their journey reading, sleeping or using their mobile phones, though this is not popular with other passengers. Increasing numbers of people now work at home some days of the week, linked to their offices by computer, a practice called telecommuting.

Cities in both Britain and the US are trying to reduce the number of cars coming into town each day. Some companies encourage car pooling (called car sharing in Britain), an arrangement for people who live and work near each other to travel together. Some US cities have a public service that helps such people to contact each other, and traffic lanes are reserved for car-pool vehicles. But cars and petrol/gas are cheap in the US, and many people prefer to drive alone because it gives them more freedom. In Britain many cities have park-and-ride schemes, car parks on the edge of the city from which buses take drivers into the centre.

(Extracted from Oxford Guide to British and American Culture, Oxford University Press, 2000)

Question 61: Which of the following definitions of commuting would the author of this passage most probably agree with?

A. Travelling for hours from a town or city to work in the countryside every day.
B. Travelling to work and then home again in a day within a rural district.
C. Using a commutation ticket for special journeys in all seasons of the year.
D. Regularly travelling a long distance between one's place of work and one's home.

Question 62: The word "repeated" in paragraph 1 most probably means ______.

A. buying a season ticket again **B.** doing something once again
C. saying something again **D.** happening again and again

Question 63: The passage mentions that many Americans are willing to travel a long distance to work in order to be able to live in ______.

A. comfortable bedrooms **B.** quiet neighbourhoods

C. city centres **D.** noisy communities

Question 64: Which of the following is true according to the passage?

A. Britain has considerably more commuters than the US.

B. The US has considerably more commuters than Britain.

C. Both the US and Britain have a great number of commuters.

D. Commuting helps people in the US and Britain save a lot of time.

Question 65: Which of the following is NOT true about the London commuter belt?

A. It is home to some wealthy business people. **B.** It is like "bedroom communities" in the US.

C. It is in central London. **D.** It surrounds London.

Question 66: It can be inferred from the passage that dormitory towns in Britain are places where people ______.

A. contribute to the local community **B.** are employed locally

C. take part in local activities **D.** stay for the night

Question 67: As mentioned in the passage, commuters usually ______.

A. talk to each other during train journeys **B.** cause traffic congestion on the roads

C. go home from work at different hours **D.** go to work at different hours

Question 68: The phrase "linked to" in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to ______.

A. satisfied with **B.** connected to **C.** shared with **D.** related to

Question 69: All of the following are measures to reduce the number of cars coming into town each day in the US and/or Britain EXCEPT ______.

A. car pooling/sharing **B.** traffic lanes for car pooling

C. park-and-ride schemes **D.** free car parks in the city centre

Question 70: The word "it" in the last paragraph refers to ______.

A. car pool **B.** travelling together **C.** driving alone **D.** petrol/gas

Read the following passage on learning by Mazur, James E. and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer.

Learning means acquiring knowledge or developing the ability to perform new behaviors. It is common to think of learning as something that takes place in school, but much of human learning occurs outside the classroom, and people continue to learn throughout their lives.

Even before they enter school, young children learn to walk, to talk, and to use their hands to manipulate toys, food, and other objects. They use all of their senses to learn about the sights, sounds, tastes, and smells in their environments. They learn how to interact with their parents, siblings, friends, and other people important to their world. When they enter school, children learn basic academic subjects such as reading, writing, and mathematics. They also continue to learn a great deal outside the classroom. They learn which behaviors are likely to be rewarded and which are likely to be punished. They learn social skills for interacting with other children. After they finish school, people must learn to adapt to the many major changes that affect their lives, such as getting married,

raising children, and finding and keeping a job.

Because learning continues throughout our lives and affects almost everything we do, the study of learning is important in many different fields. Teachers need to understand the best ways to educate children. Psychologists, social workers, criminologists, and other human-service workers need to understand how certain experiences change people's behaviors. Employers, politicians, and advertisers make use of the principles of learning to influence the behavior of workers, voters, and consumers.

Learning is closely related to memory, which is the storage of information in the brain. Psychologists who study memory are interested in how the brain stores knowledge, where this storage takes place, and how the brain later retrieves knowledge when we need it. In contrast, psychologists who study learning are more interested in behavior and how behavior changes as a result of a person's experiences.

There are many forms of learning, ranging from simple to complex. Simple forms of learning involve a single stimulus. A stimulus is anything perceptible to the senses, such as a sight, sound, smell, touch, or taste. In a form of learning known as classical conditioning, people learn to associate two stimuli that occur in sequence, such as lightning followed by thunder. In operant conditioning, people learn by forming an association between a behavior and its consequences (reward or punishment). People and animals can also learn by observation - that is, by watching others perform behaviors. More complex forms of learning include learning languages, concepts, and motor skills.

(Extracted from Microsoft® Student 2009 - DVD Version)

Question 71: According to the passage, which of the following is learning in broad view comprised of?

A. Acquisition of social and behavioural skills **B.** Knowledge acquisition and ability development

C. Acquisition of academic knowledge **D.** Knowledge acquisition outside the classroom

Question 72: According to the passage, what are children NOT usually taught outside the classroom?

A. literacy and calculation **B.** life skills

C. interpersonal communication **D.** right from wrong

Question 73: Getting married, raising children, and finding and keeping a job are mentioned in paragraph 2 as examples of ______.

A. the situations in which people cannot teach themselves

B. the areas of learning which affect people's lives

C. the changes to which people have to orient themselves

D. the ways people's lives are influenced by education

Question 74: Which of the following can be inferred about the learning process from the passage?

A. It is more interesting and effective in school than that in life.

B. It becomes less challenging and complicated when people grow older.

C. It plays a crucial part in improving the learner's motivation in school.

D. It takes place more frequently in real life than in academic institutions.

Question 75: According to the passage, the study of learning is important in many fields due to ______.

A. the great influence of the on-going learning process

B. the influence of various behaviours in the learning process

C. the exploration of the best teaching methods

D. the need for certain experiences in various areas

Question 76: It can be inferred from the passage that social workers, employers, and politicians concern themselves with the study of learning because they need to ______.

A. change the behaviours of the objects of their interest towards learning

B. make the objects of their interest more aware of the importance of learning

C. understand how a stimulus relates to the senses of the objects of their interest

D. thoroughly understand the behaviours of the objects of their interest

Question 77: The word "retrieves " in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to ______.

A. generates **B.** recovers **C.** creates **D.** gains

Question 78: Which of the following statements is NOT true according to the passage?

A. Psychologists studying memory are concerned with how the stored knowledge is used.

B. Psychologists studying memory are concerned with the brain's storage of knowledge.

C. Psychologists are all interested in memory as much as behaviours.

D. Psychologists studying learning are interested in human behaviours.

Question 79: According to the passage, the stimulus in simple forms of learning ______.

A. makes associations between behaviours **B.** is created by the senses

C. is associated with natural phenomena **D.** bears relation to perception

Question 80: The passage mainly discusses ______.

A. simple forms of learning

B. practical examples of learning inside the classroom

C. application of learning principles to formal education

D. general principles of learning

ĐỀ THI TUYỂN SINH ĐẠI HỌC NĂM 2012 A1

Mark the letter A,B,C, or D on your answer sheet to show the underline part that needs correction in each of the following questions

Question 1: Not until he got home he realised he had forgotten to give her the present.
A **B** **C** **D**

Question 2: He has hardly never given a more impressive performance than this.
A **B** **C** **D**

Question 3: A lot of people stop smoking because they are afraid their health will be affected and early death.
A **B** **C** **D**

Question 4: The student must have her assessment form fill in by the examiner during the oral exam.
A **B** **C** **D**

Question 5: A novel is a story long enough to fill a complete book, in that the characters and events are usually imaginary.
A **B** **C** **D**

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

Question 6: I ______ work last week, but I changed my mind.
A. would start **B.** had started **C.** have started **D.** was going to start

Question 7: The Principal ussually has his pupils ______ waste paper for their mini – project.
A. having collected **B.** collect **C.** collected **D.** to collect

Question 8: He came ______ a lot of criticism for the remarks he made in a television interview.
A. in for **B.** over **C.** out of **D.** off

Question 9: They live on a busy road. ______ a lot of noise from traffic.
A. There must have **B.** It must have been **C.** There must be **D.** It must be

Question 10: Tom: "Can I have another cup of tea?
Christy: " ______ ."
A. Be yourself **B.** Do it yourself **C.** Allow yourself **D.** Help yourself

Question 11: Lora: "Do you mind if I turn on the fan?"
Maria: " ____ ."
A. Not for me **B.** Not at all **C.** Never mind **D.** Not enough

Question 12: Due to ever more spreading poaching, there ______ a dramatic decline in the number of elephants over the last decade.
A. has been **B.** is **C.** was **D.** had been

Question 13: ______ make a good impression on her.
A. Only by doing so can I **B.** Only so doing can I
C. Only by so doing I can **D.** Only by doing so I can

Question 14: People don't like the way he shows off, ______ ?
A. don't they **B.** do they **C.** does he **D.** doesn't he

Question 15: The use of vitamin ______ and herbs has become increasingly popular among Americans
A. materials **B.** ingredients **C.** supplements **D.** components

Question 16: No matter how angry he was, he would never ______ to violence.
A. refuse **B.** resort **C.** resist **D.** resolve

Question 17: ______ that Columbus discovered America.
A. In 1492 **B.** There was in 1492 **C.** That was in 1492 **D.** It was in 1492

Question 18: Anna is holding her shopping bag with one hand and turning the door handle with ______.
A. other **B.** another **C.** the other **D.** others

Question19: I can't find my dictionary at the moment. I hope it will ______ up soon.
A. look **B.** clear **C.** turn **D.** come

Question20: The language centre offers courses of various levels, such as elementay, intermediate and ______.
A. advance **B.** advancement **C.** advanced **D.** advancing

Question 21: She started the course two months ago but dropped ______ after only a month.

In the US much long-distance travel is by air. America has two main long-distance bus companies, Greyhound and Trailways. Amtrak, the national network, provides rail services for passengers. Private railway companies such as Union Pacific now carry only freight, though in fact over 70% of freight goes by road.

The main problems associated with road transport in both Britain and the US are traffic congestion and pollution. It is predicted that the number of cars on British roads will increase by a third within a few years, making both these problems worse. The British govetnment would like more people to use public transport, but so far they have had little success in persuading people to give up their cars or to share rides with neighbours. Most people say that public transport is simply not good enough. Americans too have resisted government requests to share cars because it is less convenient and restricts their freedom. Pestrol/ gasoline is relatively cheap in the US and outside the major cities pulblic transport is bad, so **they** see no reason to ues their car less.

(extracted from Oxford Guide to British and American Culure, Oxford University Press, 2000)

Question 34: In Britain and the US most people travel by ______.

A. road **B.** sea **C.** rail **D.** air

Question 35: According to the passage, people in London may prefer the Underground to their own cars due to ______

A. heavy traffic **B.** cheap tickets **C.** long distances **D.** air pollution

Question 36: It is metioned in paragraph 3 that the public trasportation systems in the US are good in ______

A. large cities **B.** large states **C.** some states **D.** all cities

Question 37: Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?

A. Few college students in the US have their own cars

B. The underground systems are popular in some major US cities.

C. Most Americans prefers to drive their cars outside large cities.

D. Families in the US often have more than one car.

Question 38: The phrase **"at their own convenience"** in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to ______

A. at an early time and nearby place **B.** at the fastest time and nearest place

C. at the latest time and nearest place **D.** at an appropriate time and place

Question 39: Which of the following is true about transport in Britain?

A. Trains are usually cheaper than long-distance coach services.

B. There are no regular flights between regional airports.

C. Heavier items and raw materials are often transported by train.

D. Long-distance travel in Britain is only by road.

Question 40: According to the information in paragraph 5, long-distance travellers in the US can choose from ______ mode(s) of transport.

A. four **B.** three **C.** two **D.** one

Question 41: It is stated in the passage that the major problems of road transport in Britain and the US are ______

A. speeding and bad roads **B.** drink-driving and traffic jams

C. traffic jams and pollution **D.** accidents and pollution

Question 42: According to the passage, people in Britain refuse public transport because ______

A. they think it is not good enough **B.** they see no reason to use their cars less

C. petrol is relatively cheap in Britain **D.** they like to share rides with neighbours.

Question 43: The word **"they"** in the last sentence of the passage can be best replaced by ______

A. major cities **B.** Americans **C.** the government **D.** neighbours

Read the following passage on architecture by Lawrence B. Anderson, and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 44 to 53.

Architecture is the practice of building design and its resulting products; customary usage refers only to those designs and structures that are culturally significant. Architecture is to building as literature is to the printed word. Vitruvius, a 1st –century BC Roman, wrote encyclopedically about architecture, and the English poet Sir Henry Wotton was quoting him in his charmingly phrased dictum: "Well building hath three conditions: Commoditie, Firmenes, and Delight. " More prosaically, one would say today that architecture must satisfy its intended uses, must be technically sound, and must convey aesthetic meaning. But the best buildings are often so well constructed that they outlast their original use. They then survive not only as beautiful objects, but as documents of the history of cultures, achievements in architecture that testify to the nature of the society that produced them. These achievements are never wholly the work of individuals. Architecture is a **social art.**

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Architectural form is inevitably influenced by the technologies applied, but building technology is conservative and knowledge about it is cumulative. Precast concrete, for instance, has not rendered brick **obsolete**. Although design and construction have become highly sophisticated and are often computer directed, this complex apparatus rests on preindustrial traditions inherited from millennia during which most structures were lived in by the people who erected them. The technical demands on building remain the elemental ones – to exclude enemies, to circumvent gravity, and to avoid discomforts caused by an excess of heat or cold or by the intrusion of rain, wind, or vermin. This is no trivial assignment even with the best modern technology.

The availability of suitable materials fostered the crafts to exploit them and influenced the shapes of building. Large areas of the world were once forested, and their inhabitants developed carpentry. Although it has become relatively scarce, timber remains an important building material.

Many kinds of stone lend themselves to building. Stone and marble were chosen for important monuments because they are incombustible and can be expected to endure. Stone is also a sculptural material; stone architecture was often integral with stone sculpture. The use of stone has declined, however, because a number of other materials are more amenable to industrial use and assembly.

Some regions lack both timber and stone; **their** peoples used the earth itself; tamping certain mixtures into walls or forming them into brick to be dried in the sun. Later they baked these substances in kilns, producing a range of bricks and tiles with greater durability.

(*Extracted form* Microsoft® *Encarta® 2009 Encyclop*edia *– DVD version)*

Question 44: According to passage, the term "architecture" is normally used to refer to the designs and structures that have ______.

A. religious significance **B.** social importance **C.** technical importance **D.** cultural significance

Question 45: Which of the following is NOT considered an essential characteristic of architecture according to the passage?

A. Strength **B.** Utility **C.** Economy **D.** Beauty

Question 46: When well-constructed buildings exist longer than their original use, they serve as ______.

A. monuments to ancient time heroes **B.** museums and exhibition galleries

C. witnesses to major ancient wars **D.** witnesses to their historical times

Question 47: The author use the phrase **"social art"** in the first paragraph to emphasise that architecture is an ______.

A. art that belongs to a society **B.** art that is very much socialised

C. achievement of many people **D.** achievement of many sociologists

Question 48: According to the passage, knowledge about building technology______.

A. is always influenced by a wide range of technological applications

B. has experienced complete changes for generations

C. is based on modern technologies rather than traditions

D. includes the experience gained from generation to generation

Question 49: The word **"obsolete"** in paragraph 2 mostly means ______.

A. out of date **B.** out of place **C.** out of order **D.** out of hand

Question 50: Which of the following factors must be taken into account in both ancient and modern architecture according to the information in paragraph 2?

A. Basic needs and the availability of materials

B. Fundamental technical demands on building

C. Sophisticated building technologies

D. Basic safety rules in the building industry

Question 51: According to the passage, stone and marble were used for buildings of historical importance because they ______.

A. make structures look more attractive

B. are inflammable and endurable

C. give warmth and comfort to their owners

D. are non-flammable and last long

Question 52: According to the passage, today stone has been used less as a building material because ______.

A. there have been other more suitable materials for industrial use

B. stone architecture is essential to the number of stone sculptures.

C. it has less influence on the shapes of buildings and sculptures

D. it has become relatively scarce and more difficult to exploit

Question 53: The word "**their**" in the last paragraph refers to ______.

A. walls and bricks **B.** mixtures **C.** timber and stone **D.** regions

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word or phrase that is OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined part in each of the following questions.

Question 54: The consequences of the typhoon were disastrous due to the lack of precautionary measures

A. physical **B.** severe **C.** beneficial **D.** damaging

Question 55: Vietnam's admission to the Word Trade Organisation (WTO) has promoted its trade relations with other countries

A. balanced **B.** restricted **C.** expanded **D.** boosted

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that differs from the rest in the position of the main stress in each of the following questions.

Question 56: A. similar **B.** attractive **C.** calculate **D.** chemical

Question 57: A. biology **B.** inaccurate **C.** ability **D.** interactive

Question 58: A. tradition **B.** memory **C.** socialise **D.** animal

Question 59: A. release **B.** offer **C.** amaze **D.** believe

Question 60: A. rubbish **B.** career **C.** actor **D.** cocktail

Mark the letter A, B , C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is CLOSEST in meaning to each of the following questions.

Question 61: Soil erosion is result of forests being cut down carelessly.

A. That forests are being cut down carelessly results from soil erosion.

B. Soil erosion contributes to forests being cut down carelessly.

C. Soil erosion results in forests being cut down carelessly

D. That forests are being cut down carelessly leads to soil erosion.

Question 62: She prefers going to the library to staying at home

A. She would rather go to the library than stay at home.

B. She likes nothing better than going to the library.

C. She does not like either going to the library or staying at home.

D. She stays at home instead of going to the library.

Question 63: She did not study hard enough to win the scholarship.

A. she studied hard but she could not win the scholarship.

B. Winning the scholarship did not make her study harder.

C. She could have won the scholarship if she had studied harder.

D. If was very hard for her to win the scholarship.

Question 64: No matter how hard Fred tried to lose weight, he did not succeed.

A. It did not matter whether Fred could lose weight.

B. However hard Fred tried, he could not lose weight.

C. Fred tried very hard to lose weight and succeeded.

D. It was hard for Fred to lose weight because he never succeeded.

Question 65: Walking on the grass in the park is not permitted.

A. People like walking on the grass in the park.

B. We do not have to walk on the grass in the park.

C. We must not walk on the grass in the park.

D. You can walk on the grass in the park if you want to.

Question 66: To my surprise, the stranger knew my name.

A. It surprised the stranger that I knew my name

B. What surprised me most was the stranger's name.

C. I was surprised that the stranger knew my name.

D. My name was the only thing the stranger knew.

Question 67: "I will not leave until I see the manager," said the customer.

A. The customer was persuaded to see the manager before leaving.

B. The customer said he would leave before he saw the manager.

C. The customer refused to leave until he saw the manager.
D. The customer decided to leave because he did not see the manager.

Question 68: Fiona has been typing the report for an hour.
A. It took Fiona an hour to type the report.
B. Fiona finished the report an hour ago.
C. It is an hour since Fiona started typing the report.
D. Fiona will finish typing the report in an hour.

Question 69: The situation was so embarrassing that she did not know what to do.
A. It was such an embarrassing situation; however, she did not know what to do.
B. So embarrassing was the situation that she did not know what to do.
C. So embarrassing the situation was that she did not know what to do.
D. She did not know what to do, though it was not an embarrassing situation.

Question 70: "Please accept my apology for arriving late," said Janet to her employer.
A. Janet apologised to her employer for her late arrival.
B. Janet thought she would apologise to her employer for arriving late.
C. Janet quickly made an apology and the employer accepted it.
D. Janet had to make an apology because her employer demanded it.

Read the following passage on social issues in American schools, and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word for each of the blanks from 71 to 80.

In addition to the challenge to be excellent, American schools have been facing novel problems. They must (71)______ with an influx of immigrant children, many of whom speak little or no English. They must respond to demands (72) ______ the curriculum reflect the various cultures of all children. Schools must make sure that students develop (73) ______ skills for the job market, and they must consider the needs of nontraditional students, such as teenage mothers.

Schools are (74) ______ these problems in ways that reflect the diversity of the US educational system. They are hiring or training large numbers of teachers of English (75) ______ a second language and, in some communities, setting up bilingual schools. They are opening (76) ______ the traditional European-centered curriculum to embrace material from African, Asian, and other cultures.

Schools are also teaching congnitive skills to the (77) ______ 40 percent of American students who do not go on to higher education. In the (78) ______ of a recent report by the Commission on Achieving Necessary Skills, "A strong back, the willingness to work, and a high school diploma were once all that was necessary to (79) ______ a start in America. They are no longer. A well-developed mind, a continued willingness to learn and the ability to put knowledge to work are the new keys (80) ______ the future of our young people, the success of our business, and the economic well-being of the nation."

(Extracted from InfoUSA-CD Version)

Question 71: **A.** do **B.** stay **C.** fight **D.** cope
Question 72: **A.** that **B.** who **C.** whether **D.** what
Question 73: **A.** base **B.** basis **C.** basic **D.** basics
Question 74: **A.** addressing **B.** delivering **C.** distributing **D.** discharging
Question 75: **A.** as **B.** from **C.** with **D.** like
Question 76: **A.** on **B.** into **C.** for **D.** up
Question 77: **A.** slightly **B.** mostly **C.** fairly **D.** nearly
Question 78: **A.** minds **B.** directions **C.** words **D.** ways
Question 79: **A.** make **B.** take **C.** get **D.** bring
Question 80: **A.** to **B.** at **C.** in **D.** for

A. back **B.** out **C.** off **D.** in

Question 22: Nowadays, with the help of the computer, teachers have developed a ______ approach to teaching.

A. multilingual **B.** multilateral **C.** multiple – choice **D.** multimedia

Question 23: He died ______ lung cancer last month, leaving his wife in great shock.

A. for **B.** by **C.** of **D.** in

Question 24: He is a very intelligent boy; ______, he sometimes gets bad marks.

A. so **B.** thus **C.** otherwise **D.** however

Question 25: I ______ with my aunt when I am on holiday in Ho Chi Minh City next month

A. will have been staying **B.** will have stayed **C.** stay **D.** will be staying

Question 26: Although we have a large number of students, each one receives ______ attention

A. alone **B.** only **C.** separate **D.** individual

Question 27: The children made ______ a funny story and wrote it on the card.

A. up **B.** off **C.** for **D.** out

Question 28: Geometry is a branch of mathematics ______ the properties of lines, curves, shapes, and surfaces.

A. that concerning with **B.** that concerned with **C.** that it is concerned with **D.** concerned with

Question 29: She passed the National High School Graduation Exam with ______ colours.

A. bright **B.** flying **C.** red **D.** true

Question 30: Ann: "Do you need any help?"

Kate: " ______."

A. That's fine by me **B.** No, thanks. I can manage

C. I haven't got a clue **D.** That's all for now.

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word of phrase that is CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined part in each of the following questions.

Question 31: Although they hold similar political views, their religious beliefs present a **striking contrast.**

A. minor comparison **B.** significant different

C. complete coincidence **D.** interesting resemblance

Question 32: Within a week on display at the exhibition, the painting was hailed as **a masterpiece.**

A. a large work of art **B.** an expensive work of art

C. an exellent work of art **D.** a down – to – earth work of art

Question 33: These were the people who **advocated** using force to stop school violence

A. publicly said **B.** publicly supported

C. strongly condemned **D.** openly criticised

Read the following passage on transport, and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to rach of the question from 34 to 43.

Most journeys in Britain and the US are made by road. Some of these are made on public transport but most are by private car.

In Britain many peaple rely on their cars for daily local activities, e. g. getting to work,doing the shopping, and visting friends. People living in urban areas may use buses, trains or, in London, the Underground, to get to city centres, mainly because traffic is often heavy and it is difficult to find anywhere to park a car. Some places in the country may have a bus only two or three times a week so people living there have no choice but to rely on their cars.

In the US large cities have good public transportation systems. The El railroad in Chicago and the underground systems of New York, Boston, San Francisco and Washington, DC are heavily used. Elsewhere, most Americans prefer to use their cars. Families often have two cars and, outside major cities, have to drive fairly long distances to schools, offices, banks, ect. Many college and even high-school students have their own cars.

Long-distance travel in Britain is also mainly by road, though railways link most towns and cities. Most places are linked by motorways or other fast roads and many people prefer to drive **at their own convenience** rather than use a train, even though they may get stuck in a traffic jam. Long – distance coach/ bus services are usually a cheaper alternative to trains, but they take longer and may be less comfortable. Some long-distance travel, especially that undertaken for businees reasons, may be by air. There are regular flights between regional airports, as well as to and from London. A lot of freight is also distributed by road, though heavier items and raw materials often go by rail.

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Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word or phrase that is closest in meaning to the underlined part in each of the following questions.

Question 1: We have lived there for years and grown fond of the surroundings. That is why we do not want to leave.

A. planted many trees in the surroundings
B. haunted by the surroundings
C. loved the surroundings
D. possessed by the surroundings

Question 2: His new work has enjoyed a very good review from critics and readers.

A. viewing **B.** regard **C.** look **D.** opinion

Question 3: Such problems as haste and inexperience are a universal feature of youth.

A. marked **B.** shared **C.** hidden **D.** separated

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to show the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.

Question 4: Publishing in the UK, the book has won a number of awards in recent regional book fairs.
A **B** **C** **D**

Question 5: During our tour of the refinery, it was seen that both propane and gasoline were produced in large volumes.
A **B** **C** **D**

Question 6: The first important requirements for you to become a mountain climber are your strong passion and you have good health.
A **B** **C** **D**

Question 7: Hardly did he enter the room when all the lights went out.
A **B** **C** **D**

Question 8: A professor of economy and history at our university developed a new theory of the relationship between historical events and financial crises.
A **B** **C** **D**

Read the following passage adapted from Understanding Rural America – InfoUSA and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word for each of the blanks from 9 to 18.

The well-being of America's rural people and places depends upon many things – the availability of good-paying jobs; (9)______ to critical services such as education, health care, and communication; strong communities; and a healthy natural environment. And, (10) ______ urban America is equally dependent upon these things, the challenges to well-being look very different in rural areas than in urban areas. Small-scale, low-density settlement (11) ______ make it more costly for communities and businesses to provide critical services. Declining jobs and income in the natural resource-based industries that many rural areas depend on (12) ______ workers in those industries to find new ways to make a living. Low-skill, low-wage rural manufacturing industries must find new ways to challenge the increasing number of (13) ______ competitors. Distance and remoteness impede many rural areas from being connected to the urban centers of economic activity. Finally, changes in the availability and use of natural resources located in rural areas (14) ______ the people who earn a living from those resources and those who (15) ______ recreational and other benefits from them.

Some rural areas have met these challenges successfully, achieved some level of prosperity, and are ready (16) ______ the challenges of the future. Others have neither met the current challenges nor positioned themselves for the future. Thus, concern for rural America is real. And, while rural America is a producer of critical goods and services, the (17) ______ goes beyond economics. Rural America is also home to a fifth of the Nation's people, keeper of natural amenities and national treasures, and safeguard of a/an (18) ______ part of American culture, tradition, and history.

Question 9: **A.** challenge **B.** key **C.** access **D.** advantage
Question 10: **A.** because **B.** while **C.** when **D.** since
Question 11: **A.** styles **B.** tools **C.** means **D.** patterns

Question 12: A. offer **B.** turn **C.** force **D.** make
Question 13: A. foreign **B.** abroad **C.** lateral **D.** rural
Question14: A. effect **B.** encourage **C.** stimulate **D.** affect
Question15: A. involve **B.** evolve **C.** bring **D.** derive
Question16: A. in **B.** of **C.** with **D.** for
Question17: A. research **B.** impatience **C.** concern **D.** stimulus
Question18: A. abnormal **B.** simple **C.** incredible **D.** unique

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word or phrase that is OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined part in each of the following questions.

Question 19: Fruit and vegetables grew in **abundance** on the island. The islanders even exported the surplus.
A. sufficiency **B.** excess **C.** large quantity **D.** small quantity

Question 20: There is growing **concern** about the way man has destroyed the environment.
A. attraction **B.** speculation **C.** ease **D.** consideration

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to each of the following questions.

Question 21: "Don't forget to tidy up the final draft before submission," the team leader told us.
A. The team leader asked us to tidy up the final draft before submission.
B. The team leader reminded us to tidy up the final draft before submission.
C. The team leader ordered us to tidy up the final draft before submission.
D. The team leader simply wanted us to tidy up the final draft before submission.

Question 22: "My company makes a large profit every year. Why don't you invest more money in it?" my friend said to me.
A. My friend suggested his investing more money in his company.
B. My friend persuaded me to invest more money in his company.
C. I was asked to invest more money in my friend's company.
D. My friend instructed me how to put more money into his company.

Question 23: "Mum, please don't tell dad about my mistake," the boy said.
A. The mother was forced to keep her son's mistake as a secret when he insisted.
B. The boy earnestly insisted that his mother tell his father about his mistake.
C. The boy begged his mother not to tell his father about his mistake.
D. The boy requested his mother not to talk about his mistake any more.

Question 24: "You shouldn't have leaked our confidential report to the press, Frank!" said Jane.
A. Jane accused Frank of having cheated the press with their confidential report.
B. Jane criticized Frank for having disclosed their confidential report to the press.
C. Jane suspected that Frank had leaked their confidential report to the press.
D. Jane blamed Frank for having flattered the press with their confidential report.

Question 25: "If you don't pay the ransom, we'll kill your boy," the kidnappers told us.
A. The kidnappers pledged to kill our boy if we did not pay the ransom.
B. The kidnappers ordered to kill our boy if we did not pay the ransom.
C. The kidnappers threatened to kill our boy if we refused to pay the ransom.
D. The kidnappers promised to kill our boy if we refused to pay the ransom.

Read the following passage adapted from Cultural Guide – OALD, and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 26 to 35.

The issue of equality for women in British society first attracted national attention in the early 20th century, when the suffragettes won for women the right to vote. In the 1960s feminism became the subject of intense debate when the women's liberation movement encouraged women to reject their traditional supporting role and to demand equal status and equal rights with men in areas such as employment and pay.

Since then, the gender gap between the sexes has been reduced. The Equal Pay Act of 1970, for instance, made it illegal for women to be paid less than men for doing the same work, and in 1975 the Sex Discrimination Act aimed to prevent either sex having an unfair advantage when applying for jobs. In the same year the Equal Opportunities Commission was set up to help people claim their rights to equal treatment and to publish research and statistics to show where improvements in opportunities for women need to be made. Women now have much

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better employment opportunities, though they still tend to get less well-paid jobs than men, and very few are appointed to top jobs in industry.

In the US the movement that is often called the "first wave of feminism" began in the mid 1800s. Susan B. Anthony worked for the right to vote, Margaret Sanger wanted to provide women with the means of contraception so that they could decide whether or not to have children, and Elizabeth Blackwell, who had to fight for the chance to become a doctor, wanted women to have greater opportunities to study. Many feminists were interested in other social issues.

The second wave of feminism began in the 1960s. Women like Betty Friedan and Gloria Steinem became associated with the fight to get equal rights and opportunities for women under the law. An important issue was the Equal Rights Amendment (ERA), which was intended to change the Constitution. Although the ERA was not passed, there was progress in other areas. It became illegal for employers, schools, clubs, etc. to discriminate against women. But women still find it hard to advance beyond a certain point in their careers, the so-called glass ceiling that prevents them from having high-level jobs. Many women also face the problem of the second shift, i. e. the household chores.

In the 1980s, feminism became less popular in the US and there was less interest in solving the remaining problems, such as the fact that most women still earn much less than men. Although there is still discrimination, the principle that it should not exist is widely accepted.

Question 26: It can be inferred from paragraph 1 that in the 19th century,______

A. British women did not complete their traditional supporting role

B. most women did not wish to have equal status and equal rights

C. British women did not have the right to vote in political elections

D. suffragettes fought for the equal employment and equal pay

Question 27: The phrase **"gender gap"** in paragraph 2 refers to______

A. the visible space between men and women

B. the difference in status between men and women

C. the social distance between the two sexes

D. the social relationship between the two sexes

Question 28: Susan B. Anthony, Margaret Sanger, and Elizabeth Blackwell are mentioned as_____.

A. American women who were more successful than men

B. American women with exceptional abilities

C. pioneers in the fight for American women's rights

D. American women who had greater opportunities

Question 29: The Equal Rights Amendment (ERA)_____.

A. was not officially approved **B.** changed the US Constitution

C. was brought into force in the 1960s **D.** supported employers, schools and clubs

Question 30: In the late 20th century, some information about feminism in Britain was issued by_____.

A. the Equal Rights Amendment **B.** the Equal Pay Act of 1970

C. the Equal Opportunities Commission **D.** the Sex Discrimination Act

Question 31: Which of the following is true according to the passage?

A. The movement of feminism began in the US earlier than in Britain.

B. The women's liberation movement in the world first began in Britain.

C. The US movement of feminism became the most popular in the late 20th century.

D. The British government passed laws to support women in the early 20th century.

Question 32: The phrase **"glass ceiling"** in paragraph 4 mostly means______.

A. an imaginary barrier **B.** an overlooked problem

C. a ceiling made of glass **D.** a transparent frame

Question 33: Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage?

A. There is now no sex discrimination in Britain and in the US.

B. Many American women still face the problem of household chores.

C. An American woman once had to fight for the chance to become a doctor.

D. British women now have much better employment opportunities.

Question 34: It can be inferred from the passage that______.

A. the belief that sex discrimination should not exist is not popular in the US

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B. women in Britain and the US still fight for their equal status and equal rights

C. the British government did not approve of the women's liberation movement

D. women do not have better employment opportunities despite their great efforts

Question 35: Which of the following would be the best title for the passage?

A. Opportunities for Women Nowadays **B.** Women and the Right to Vote

C. The Suffragettes in British Society **D.** Feminism in Britain and the US

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that differs from the rest in the position of the main stress in each of the following questions.

Question 36: A. future **B.** prospect **C.** guidance **D.** involve

Question 37: A. facilitate **B.** hydrology **C.** participate **D.** intimacy

Question 38: A. represent **B.** permanent **C.** continent **D.** sentiment

Question 39: A. romantic **B.** reduction **C.** popular **D.** financial

Question 40: A. optimist **B.** immediate **C.** fabulous **D.** accuracy

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that best combines each pair of sentences in the following questions.

Question 41: He behaved in a very strange way. That surprised me a lot.

A. He behaved very strangely, which surprised me very much.

B. I was almost not surprised by his strange behaviour.

C. What almost surprised me was the strange way he behaved.

D. His behaviour was a very strange thing, that surprised me most.

Question 42: He cannot lend me the book now. He has not finished reading it yet.

A. Havihg finished reading the book, he cannot lend it to me.

B. He cannot lend me the book until he has finished reading it.

C. Not having finished reading the book, he will lend it to me

D. As long as he cannot finish reading the book, he will lend it to me.

Question 43: Crazianna is a big country. Unfortunately, it has never received respect from its neighbours.

A. Crazianna has never received respect from its neighbours because it is a big country.

B. Crazianna is such a big country that it has never received respect from its neighbours.

C. It is Crazianna, a big country, that has never received respect from its neighbours.

D. Though Crazianna is a big country, it has never received respect from its neighbours.

Question 44: His academic record at high school was poor. He failed to apply to that prestigious institution.

A. His academic record at high school was poor because he didn't apply to that prestigious institution.

B. His academic record at high school was poor as a result of his failure to apply to that prestigious institution.

C. Failing to apply to that prestigious institution, his academic record at high school was poor.

D. His academic record at high school was poor; as a result, he failed to apply to that prestigious institution.

Question 45: Smoking is an extremely harmful habit. You should give it up immediately.

A. When you give up smoking immediately, you will affect your health with this harmful habit.

B. You should give up smoking immediately and you will fall into an extremely harmful habit.

C. Stop your smoking immediately so it will become one of your extremely harmful habits.

D. As smoking is an extremely harmful habit, you should give it up immediately.

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

Question 46: "Why don't you sit down and______?"

A. make yourself at peace **B.** make yourself at rest

C. make it your own home **D.** make yourself at home

Question 47: "You ______have cooked so many dishes. There are only three of us for lunch."

A. wouldn't **B.** oughtn't **C.** needn't **D.** couldn't

Question 48: The Second World War______in 1939.

A. brought about **B.** turned up **C.** broke out **D.** took out

Question 49: "We'd better_____ if we want to get there in time."

A. turn down **B.** speed up **C.** take up **D.** put down

Question 50: The temperature_______takes place varies widely from material to material.

A. which melting **B.** at which melting **C.** at which they melt **D.** which they melt

Question 51: The village was_____ visible through the dense fog.

A. only **B.** barely **C.** mostly **D.** hard

Question 52: ______ without animals and plants?

A. What would life on earth be like **B.** How would life on earth be for

C. What will life on earth be like **D.** How will life on earth be like

Question 53: Harry: "Are you ready, Kate? There's not much time left."

Kate: "Yes, just a minute. ______!"

A. No longer **B.** I won't finish **C.** I'd be OK **D.** I'm coming

Question 54: "______ you treat him, he'll help you. He's so tolerant."

A. No matter how **B.** In addition to **C.** Even though **D.** As if

Question 55: I could not____ the lecture at all. It was too difficult for me.

A. get along **B.** make off **C.** take in **D.** hold on

Question 56: I did not want to believe them, but in fact, _____ was true

A. what they said **B.** what has said **C.** that they were said **D.** which they said

Question 57: "You'll recognize Jenny when you see her. She_____a red hat."

A. will wear **B.** will be wearing **C.** wears **D.** is wearing

Question 58: Alfonso: "I had a really good time. Thanks for the lovely evening."

Maria: "_____."

A. I'm glad you enjoyed it **B.** Yes, it's really good

C. Oh, that's right **D.** No, it's very kind of you

Question 59: This shirt is _____that one.

A. as much expensive as **B.** not nearly as expensive as

C. a bit less expensive **D.** much far expensive than

Question 60: The sign **"NO TRESPASSING"** tells you____"

A. not to photograph **B.** not to smoke **C.** not to enter **D.** not to approach

Question 61: Sue: "Can you help me with my essay?"

Robert: "______"

A. Yes, I'm afraid not. **B.** I think that, too. **C.** Not completely

D. Why not?

Question 62: The instructor blew his whistle and_____.

A. off the runners were running **B.** off ran the runners

C. off were running the runners **D.** the runners run off

Question 63: She built a high wall round her garden_____.

A. to enable people not taking her fruit **B.** so that her fruit would be stolen

C. to prevent her fruit from being stolen **D.** in order that her fruit not be stolen

Question 64: Before I left for my summer camp, my mother told me to take warm clothes with me ____ it was cold.

A. despite **B.** in case **C.** so that **D.** whereas

Question 65: "Never be late for an interview,______you can't get the job."

A. unless **B.** otherwise **C.** or so **D.** if not

Question 66: If it___ for the heavy storm, the accident would not have happened.

A. weren't **B.** hadn't been **C.** isn't **D.** were

Question 67: The sky was cloudy and foggy. We went to the beach, ____.

A. however **B.** even though **C.** so **D.** yet

Question 68: He never lets anything____ him and his weekend fishing trip.

A. come between **B.** come on **C.** come up **D.** come among

Question 69: Joan: "Our friends are coming. _____, Mike?"

Mike: "I'm sorry, but I can't do it now."

A. Shall you make some coffee, please **B.** Shall I make you like some coffee

C. Why don't we cook some coffee **D.** Would you mind making some coffee

Question 70: Our boss would rather____ during the working hours.

A. us not chatting **B.** we didn't chat **C.** us not chat **D.** we don't chat

Read the following passage adapted from A. Briggs' article on culture, Microsoft® Student 2008, and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 71 to 80.

Culture is a word in common use with complex meanings, and is derived, like the term *broadcasting*, from the treatment and care of the soil and of what grows on it. It is directly related to cultivation and the adjectives *cultural* and *cultur*ed are part of the same verbal complex. A person of culture has identifiable **attributes**, among them a knowledge of and interest in the arts, literature, and music. Yet the word *culture* does not refer solely to such knowledge and interest nor, indeed, to education. At least from the 19th century onwards, under the influence of anthropologists and sociologists, the word *culture* has come to be used generally both in the singular and the plural (*cultures*) to refer to a whole way of life of people, including their customs, laws, conventions, and values.

Distinctions have consequently been drawn between primitive and advanced culture and cultures, between elite and popular culture, between popular and mass culture, and most recently between national and global cultures. Distinctions have been drawn too between *culture* and *civilization*; the latter is a word derived not, like culture or agriculture, from the soil, but from the city. The two words are sometimes treated as synonymous. Yet this is misleading. While civilization and barbarism are pitted against each other in what seems to be a perpetual behavioural pattern, the use of the word *culture* has been strongly influenced by conceptions of evolution in the 19th century and of development in the 20th century. Cultures evolve or develop. They are not static. They have twists and turns. Styles change. So do fashions. There are cultural processes. What, for example, the word *cultur*ed means has changed substantially since the study of classical (that is, Greek and Roman) literature, philosophy, and history ceased in the 20th century to be central to school and university education. No single alternative focus emerged, although with computers has come electronic culture, affecting kinds of study, and most recently digital culture. As cultures express themselves in new forms not everything gets better or more civilized.

The multiplicity of meanings attached to the word made and will make it difficult to define. There is no single, unproblematic definition, although many attempts have been made to establish one. The only non-problematic definitions go back to agricultural meaning (for example, cereal culture or strawberry culture) and medical meaning (for example, bacterial culture or penicillin culture). Since in anthropology and sociology we also acknowledge culture clashes, culture shock, and counter-culture, the range of reference is extremely wide.

Question 71: According to the passage, the word *culture* ____.

A. is related to the preparation and use of land for farming
B. develops from Greek and Roman literature and history
C. comes from a source that has not been identified
D. derives from the same root as *civilization* does

Question 72: It is stated in paragraph 1 that a cultured person_____.

A. has a job related to cultivation **B.** takes care of the soil and what grows on it
C. has knowledge of arts, literature, and music **D.** does a job relevant to education

Question 73: The author remarks that *culture* and *civilization* are the two words that_____.

A. share the same word formation pattern **B.** are both related to agriculture and cultivation
C. have nearly the same meaning **D.** do not develop from the same meaning

Question 74: It can be inferred from the passage that since the 20th century______.

A. schools and universities have not taught classical literature, philosophy, and history
B. classical literature, philosophy, and history have been considered as core subjects
C. classical literature, philosophy, and history have not been taught as compulsory subjects
D. all schools and universities have taught classical literature, philosophy, and history

Question 75: The word "**attributes**" in paragraph 1 most likely means______.

A. aspects **B.** fields **C.** qualities **D.** skills

Question 76: The word "**static**" in paragraph 2 could best be replaced by "_____".

A. regular **B.** balanced **C.** unchanged **D.** dense

Question 77: Which of the following is NOT stated in the passage?

A. Anthropology and sociology have tried to limit the references to *culture.*
B. Distinctions have been drawn between *culture* and *civilization.*
C. The word *culture* can be used to refer to a whole way of life of people.
D. The use of the word *culture* has been changed since the 19th century.

Question 78: It is difficult to give the definitions of the word *culture* EXCEPT for its______.

A. agricultural and medical meanings
B. historical and figurative meanings
C. philosophical and historical meanings
D. sociological and anthropological meanings

Question 79: Which of the following is NOT true about the word *culture?*

A. It is a word that cannot be defined.
B. Its use has been considerably changed.
C. It differs from the word civilization.
D. It evolves from agriculture.

Question 80: The passage mainly discusses______.

A. the distinction between *culture* and *civilization*
B. the figurative meanings of the word *culture*
C. the derivatives of the word *culture*
D. the multiplicity of meanings of the word *culture*

ĐỀ THI TUYỂN SINH ĐẠI HỌC NĂM 2010

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

Question 1: Neil Armstrong was the first man ________ on the moon.

A. to walk **B.** walking **C.** walked **D.** has walked

Question 2: Our industrial output________ from $2 million in 2002 to $4 million this year.

A. rises **B.** has risen **C.** was rising **D.** rose

Question 3: ________ Serbia defeated Germany surprised everyone.

A. Whether **B.** When **C.** Because **D.** That

Question 4: Even if you are rich, you should save some money for a________day.

A. windy **B.** rainy **C.** foggy **D.** snowy

Question 5: Laura had a blazing________ with Eddie and stormed out of the house.

A. gossip **B.** chat **C.** word **D.** row

Question 6: All students should be________ and literate when they leave school.

A. numerate **B.** numeric **C.** numeral **D.** numerous

Question 7: ________ broken several world records in swimming.

A. She is said that she has
B. People say she had
C. She is said to have
D. It is said to have

Question 8: Bili: "Can I get you another drink?"
Jerry: "________."

A. Forget it
B. No, it isn't
C. No, I'll think it over
D. Not just now

Question 9: Liz: "Thanks for the nice gift you brought to us!"
— Jennifer: "______"

A. All right. Do you know how much it costs?
B. Not at all. Don't mention it.
C. Actually speaking, I myself don't like it.
D. Welcome! It's very nice of you.

Question 10: She had to borrow her sister's car because hers was______.

A. out of work **B.** out of order **C.** off work **D.** off chance

Question 11: Ben: "________".
Jane: "Never mind."

A. Congratulations! How wonderful!
B. Sorry for staining your carpet. Let me have it cleaned.
C. Thank you for being honest with me.
D. Would you mind going to dinner next Sunday?

Question 12: "You can go to the party tonight________ you are sober when you come home."

A. as long as **B.** as well as **C.** as far as **D.** as soon as

Question 13: We________ with a swim in the lake.

A. gave in **B.** cooled off **C.** got out **D.** took up

Question 14: As the drug took________, the boy became quieter.

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A. action **B.** influence **C.** effect **D.** force

Question 15: I've warned you many times________ the front door unlocked.
A. not leaving **B.** won't leave **C.** not to leave **D.** don't leave

Question 16: "The inflation rate in Greece is five times________ my country, "he said.
A. as high as that in **B.** as much as **C.** as many as that in **D.** more than

Question 17: Is it true that this country produces more oil than________?
A. any another country **B.** any countries else
C. any other countries **D.** any country else

Question 18: Not having written about the required topic, ________ a low mark.
A. the teacher gave me **B.** I was given
C. the teacher gave **D.** my presentation was given

Question 19: They're staying with us________ the time being until they can afford a house.
A. during **B.** for **C.** at **D.** in

Question 20: We have bought extra food________ our guests stay to dinner.
A. so that **B.** when **C.** if **D.** in case

Question 21: The Internet has enabled people to________ with each other more quickly.
A. interconnect **B.** interlink **C.** interact **D.** intervene

Question 22: Mr. Black: "I'd like to try on these shoes, please."
Salesgirl: "________"
A. By all means, sir. **B.** That's right, sir. **C.** Why not? **D.** I'd love to.

Question 23: Margaret: "Could you open the window, please?"
Henry: "________"
A. I am, of course **B.** Yes, with pleasure **C.** I feel sorry **D.** Yes, I can

Question 24: ________ I might, I couldn't open the door.
A. However hard **B.** As try **C.** Try as **D.** No matter

Question 25: Martha, Julia and Mark are 17, 19 and 20 years old________.
A. independently **B.** separately **C.** respectively **D.** respectfully

Question 26: ________ he does sometimes annoys me very much.
A. What **B.** When **C.** How **D.** Why

Question 27: Since he failed his exam, he had to________ for it again.
A. take **B.** sit **C.** make **D.** pass

Question 28: If everyone________, how would we control the traffic?
A. could fly **B.** can fly **C.** flies **D.** had flown

Question 29: The captain as well as all the passengers________ very frightened by strange noise.
A. have been **B.** was **C.** is **D.** were

Question 30: It is imperative________ what to do when there is a fire.
A. he must know about **B.** that everyone know
C. that he knew **D.** we knew

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 31 to 40.

In the West, cartoons are used chiefly to make people laugh. The important feature of all these cartoons is the joke and the element of surprise which is contained. Even though it is very funny, a good cartoon is always based on close observation of a particular feature of life and usually has a serious purpose.

Cartoons in the West have been associated with political and social matters for many years. In wartime, for example, they proved to be an excellent way of spreading propaganda. Nowadays cartoons are often used to make short, sharp comments on politics and governments as well as on a variety of social matters. In this way, the modern cartoon has become a very powerful force in influencing people in Europe and the United States.

Unlike most American and European cartoons, however, many Chinese cartoon drawings in the past have also attempted to educate people, especially those who could not read and write. Such cartoons about the lives and sayings of great men in China have proved extremely useful in bringing education to illiterate and semi-literate people throughout china. Confucius, Mencius and Laozi have all appeared in very interesting stories presented in the form of cartoons. The cartoons themselves have thus served to illustrate the teachings of the Chinese sages in a very attractive way.

In this sense, many Chinese cartoons are different from Western cartoons in so far as they do not depend chiefly on telling jokes. Often, there is nothing to laugh at when you see Chines cartoons. **This** is not their primary aim. In addition to commenting on serious political and social matters, Chinese cartoons have aimed at spreading the traditional Chinese thoughts and culture as widely as possible among the people.

Today, howerver, Chinese cartoons have an added part to play in spreading knowledge. They offer a very attractive and useful way of reaching people throughout the world, regardless of the particular country in which they live. Thus, through cartoons, the thoughts and teachings of the old Chinese philosophers and sages can now reach people who live in such countries as Britain, France, America, Japan, Malaysia or Australia and who are unfamiliar with the Chinese culture.

Until recently, the transfer of knowledge and culture has been overwhelmingly from the West to the East and not vice versa. By means of cartoons, however, publishing companies in Taiwan, Hong Kong and Singapore are now having success in correcting this **imbalance** between the East and the West.

Cartoons can overcome language barriers in all foreign countries. The vast increase in the popularity of these cartoons serves to illustrate the truth of Confucius's famous saying "One picture is worth a thousand words."

Question 31: Which of the following clearly characterizes Western cartoons?

A. Originality, freshness, and astonishment.
B. Humour, unexpectedness, and criticism.
C. Enjoyment, liveliness, and carefulness.
D. Seriousness, propagande, and attractiveness.

Question 32: Chinese cartoons have been useful as an important means of______.

A. educating ordinary people
B. spreading Western ideas
C. political propaganda in wartime
D. amusing people all the time

Question 33: The major differences between Chinese cartoons and Western cartoons come from their______.

A. purposes
B. nationalities
C. values
D. styles

Question 34: The pronoun "**this**" in paragraph 4 mostly refers to______.

A. a propaganda campaign
B. a piece of art
C. an educational purpose
D. a funny element

Question 35: The passage is intended to present______.

A. a contrast between Western cartoons and Chinese cartoons
B. an opinion about how cartoons entertain people
C. a description of cartoons of all kinds the world over
D. an outline of Western cartoons and Chinese cartoons

Question 36: Which of the following could be the best title for the passage?

A. A Very Powerful Force in Influencing People
B. Cartoons as a Way of Educating People
C. Chinese Cartoons and Western Cartoons
D. An Excellent Way of Spreading Propaganda

Question 37: In general, Chinese cartoons are now aiming at______.

A. illustrating the truth of Chinese great men's famous sayings
B. bringing education to illiterate and semi-literate people in the world
C. spreading the Chinese ideas and cultural values throughout the world
D. disseminating traditional practices in China and throughout the world

Question 38: The word "**imbalance**" in paragraph 6 refers to______.

A. The mismatch between the East cartoons and the West cartoons
B. the influence of the East cartoons over the West cartoons
C. the dominant cultural influence of the West over the East
D. the discrimination between the West culture and the East culture

Question 39: Which of the following is most likely the traditional subject of Chinese cartoons?

A. The stories and features of the lives of great men the world over.
B. The illiterate and semi-literate people throughout china.
C. Jokes and other kinds of humour in political and social matters.
D. The philosophies and sayings of ancient Chinese thinkers.

Question 40: According to the passage, which of the following is true?

A. Western cartoons always have a serious purpose.
B. Cartoons will replace other forms of writing.

C. Cartoons can serve various purposes.

D. Language barriers restricted cartoons.

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that differs from the rest in the position of the main stress in each of the following questions.

Question 41: A. adventure **B.** advantage **C.** advertise **D.** adverbial

Question 42: A. imagine **B.** inhabit **C.** continue **D.** disappear

Question 43: A. periodic **B.** electric **C.** contagious **D.** suspicious

Question 44: A. organism **B.** prevention **C.** attraction **D.** engagement

Question 45: A. popularity **B.** politician **C.** documentary **D.** laboratory

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to show the underlined part that needs correction.

Question 46: Many people have found the monotonous buzzing of the *vuvuzela* in the 2010-World-Cup matches so annoyed.
A **B** **C** **D**

Question 47: In order no money would be wasted, we had to account for every penny we spent.
A **B** **C** **D**

Question 48: The team leader demanded from his team members a serious attitude towards work, good team spirit, and that they work hard.
A **B** **C** **D**

Question 49: In my judgment, I think Hem is the best physicist among the scientists of the SEA region.
A **B** **C** **D**

Question 50: After analyzing the steep rise in profits according to your report, it was convinced that your analyses were correct.
A **B** **C** **D**

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 51 to 60.

It's often said that we learn things at the wrong time. University students frequently do the minimum of work because they're crazy about a good social life instead. Children often scream before their piano practice because it's so boring. They have to be given gold stars and medals to be persuaded to swim, or have to be bribed to take exams. But the story is different when you're older.

Over the years, I've done my share of adult learning. At 30, I went to a college and did courses in History and English. It was an amazing experience. **For starters,** I was paying, so there was no reason to be late – I was the one frowning and drumming my fingers if the tutor war late, not the other way round. Indeed, if I could persuade him to linger for an extra five minutes, it was a bonus, not a nuisance. I wasn't frightened to ask Questions, and homework was a pleasure not a pain. When I passed an exam, I had passed it for me and me alone, not for my parents or my teachers. The satisfaction I got was entirely personal.

Some people fear going back to school because they worry that their brains have got **rusty.** But the joy is that, although some parts have rusted up, your brain has learnt all kinds of other things since you were young. It has learnt to think independently and flexibly and is much better at relating one thing to another. What you lose in the rust department, you gain in the maturity department.

In some ways, age is a positive plus. For instance, when you're older, you get less frustrated. Experience has told you that, if you're calm and simply do something carefully again and again, eventually you'll get the hang of it. The confidence you have in other areas – from being able to drive a car, perhaps – means that if you can't, say, build a chair instantly, you don't, like a child, want to destroy your first pathetic attempts. Maturity tells you that you will, with application, eventually get **there.**

I hated piano lessons at school, but I was good at music. And coming back to it, with a teacher who could explain why certain exercises were useful and with musical concepts that, at the age of ten, I could never grasp, was magical. Initially, I did feel a bit strange, thumping out a piece that I'd played for my school exams, with just as little comprehension of what the composer intended as I'd had all those years before. But soon, complex emotions that I never knew poured out from my fingers, and suddenly I could understand why practice makes perfect.

Question 51: It is implied in paragraph 1 that______.

A. parents should encourage young learners to study more

B. young learners are usually lazy in their class

C. young learners often lack a good motivation for learning

D. teachers should give young learners less homework

Question 52: The writer's main point in paragraph 2 is to show that as people grow up, ______.

A. they have a more positive attitude towards learning

B. they cannot learn as well as younger learners

C. they tend to learn less as they are discouraged

D. they get more impatient with their teachers

Question 53: The phrase **"For starters"** in paragraph 2 could best be replaced by "______".

A. First and foremost **B.** At the starting point

C. At the beginning **D.** For beginners

Question 54: While doing some adult learning courses at a college, the writer was surprised______.

A. to get on better with the tutor **B.** to feel learning more enjoyable

C. to have more time to learn **D.** to be able to learn more quickly

Question 55: In paragraph 3, the word **"rusty"** means______.

A. impatient because of having nothing to do

B. not as good as it used to be through lack of practice

C. staying alive and becoming more active

D. covered with rust and not as good as it used to be

Question 56: The phrase **"get there"** in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to "______".

A. arrive at an intended place with difficulty **B.** achieve your aim with hard work

C. have the things you have long desired **D.** receive a school or college degree

Question 57: All of the following are true about adult learning EXCEPT_______.

A. adult learners have fewer advantages than young learners

B. adults think more independently and flexibly than young people

C. experience in doing other things can help one's learning

D. young people usually feel less patient than adults

Question 58: It can be inferred from paragraph 4 that maturity is a positive plus in the learning process because adult learners______.

A. pay more attention to detail than younger learners

B. are able to organize themselves better than younger learners

C. are less worried about learning than younger learners

D. have become more patient than younger learners

Question 59: It is implied in the last paragraph that when you learn later in life, you______.

A. should expect to take longer to learn than when you were younger

B. can sometimes understand more than when you were younger

C. are not able to concentrate as well as when you were younger

D. find that you can recall a lot of things you learnt when younger

Question 60: What is the writer's main purpose in the passage?

A. To encourage adult learning. **B.** To describe adult learning methods.

C. To show how fast adult learning is. **D.** To explain reasons for learning.

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicat the sentence that is closest in meaning to each of the following questions.

Question 61: It is English pronunciation that puzzles me most.

A. Pronouncing English words is not complicated.

B. I was not quick at English pronunciation at school.

C. Puzzling me most is how to pronounce English.

D. English pronunciation is difficult for me.

Question 62: The woman was too weak to lift the suitcase.

A. The woman wasn't able to lift the suitcase, so she was very weak.

B. The woman, though weak, could lift the suitcase.

C. So weak was the woman that she couldn't lift the suitcase.

D. The woman shouldn't have lifted the suitcase as she was weak.

Question 63: When I arrived, they were having dinner.

A. I came in the middle of their dinner.

B. They ate their dinner as soon as I arrived.

C. When they started having their dinner, I arrived.

D. I came to their invitation to dinner.

Question 64: They couldn't climb up mountain because of the storm.

A. The storm made it not capable of climbing up the mountain.

B. Their climbing up the mountain was unable due to the storm.

C. The storm made them impossible to climb up the mountain.

D. The storm discouraged them from climbing up the mountain.

Question 65: Slightly more than twenty-five percent of the students in the class come from Spanish- speaking countries.

A. A considerable proportion of the students in the class are Spanish.

B. Seventy-five percent of the students in the class speak Spanish.

C. The percentage of the students speaking Spanish fell by twenty-five percent.

D. A small minority of the students in the class are Hispanic.

Question 66: Because they erected a barn, the cattle couldn't get out into the wheat field.

A. They erected a barn so that the cattle, would get into the wheat field.

B. In order not to keep the cattle away from the wheat field, they erected a barn.

C. They erected a barn in case the cattle couldn't get out into the wheat field.

D. They erected a barn, and as a result, the cattle couldn't get out into the wheat field.

Question 67: "Would you like some more beer?" he asked.

A. He asked me if I wanted some beer.

B. He wanted to invite me for a glass of beer.

C. He offered me some more beer.

D. He asked me would I like some more beer.

Question 68: "Stop smoking or you'll be ill," the doctor told me.

A. I was warned against smoking a lot of cigarettes.

B. The doctor suggested smoking to treat illness.

C. I was ordered not to smoke to recover from illness.

D. The doctor advised me to give up smoking to avoid illness.

Question 69: Wealthy as they were, they were far from happy.

A. They were as wealthy as they were happy.

B. They were not happy as they were wealthy.

C. Even if they were wealthy, they were not unhappy.

D. Although they were wealthy, they were not happy.

Question 70: "We're having a reunion this weekenD. Why don't you come?" John said to us.

A. John cordially invited us to a reunion this weekend.

B. John simply asked us why we wouldn't come to a reunion.

C. John didn't understand why we came to a reunion.

D. John asked us why we didn't come to a reunion this weekend.

Read the follwing passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word for each of the blanks from 71 to 80.

Wind, water, air, ice and heat all work to cause erosion. As the wind blows over the land, it often (71) ______ small grains of sand. When these grains of sand strike against solid rocks, the rocks are slowly worn away. In this way, (72) ______ very hard rocks are worn away by the wind.

When particles of rocks or soil became loosened in any way, running water carries them down the (73) ______. Some rocks and soil particles are carried into streams and then into the sea.

Land that is covered with trees, grass and other plants wears away very slowly, and so loses very (74) ______ of its soil. The roots of plants help to (75) ______ the rocks and soil in place. Water that falls on grasslands runs away more slowly than water that falls on bare ground. Thus, forests and grasslands (76) ______ to slow down erosion.

Even where the land is (77) ______ covered with plants, some erosion goes on. In the spring, the (78) ______ snow turns into a large quantity of water that then runs downhill in streams. (79) ______ a stream carries away some of the soil, the stream bed gets deeper and deeper. (80) ______ thousands of years of such erosion, wide valleys are often formed.

Question 71: **A.** holds up **B.** cleans out **C.** carries out **D.** picks up
Question 72: **A.** though **B.** still **C.** even **D.** such
Question 73: **A.** backside **B.** hillsides **C.** borders **D.** topside
Question 74: **A.** large **B.** little **C.** few **D.** much
Question 75: **A.** store **B.** back **C.** stay **D.** hold
Question 76: **A.** facilitate **B.** aid **C.** assist **D.** help
Question 77: **A.** thinly **B.** strongly **C.** thickly **D.** scarcely
Question 78: **A.** melted **B.** building **C.** melting **D.** formed
Question 79: **A.** Till **B.** As **C.** Until **D.** Although
Question 80: **A.** During **B.** Among **C.** After **D.** In

ĐỀ THI TUYỂN SINH ĐẠI HỌC NĂM 2009

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 1 to 10.

Probably the most famous film commenting on the twentieth-century technology is *Modern Times*, made in 1936. Charlie Chaplin was motivated to make the film by a reporter who, while interviewing him, happened to describe the working conditions in industrial Detroit. Chaplin was told that healthy young farm boys were lured to the city to work on automotive assembly lines. Within four or five years, these young men's health was destroyed by the stress of work in the factories.

The film opens with a shot of a mass of sheep making their way down a crowded ramp. Abruptly, the film shifts to a scene of factory workers **jostling one another** on their way to a factory. However, the rather bitter note of criticism in the implied comparison is not sustained. It is replaced by a gentle note of satire. Chaplin prefers to entertain rather than lecture.

Scenes of factory interiors account for only about one-third of *Modern Times*, but they contain some of the most pointed social commentary as well as the most comic situations. No one who has seen the film can ever forget Chaplin **vainly** trying to keep pace with the fast-moving conveyor belt, almost losing his mind in the process. Another popular scene involves an automatic feeding machine brought to the assembly line so that workers need not interrupt their labor to eat. The feeding machine malfunctions, hurling food at Chaplin, who is strapped in his position on the assembly line and cannot escape. **This** serves to illustrate people's utter helplessness in the face of machines that are meant to serve their basic needs.

Clearly, *Modern Times* has its faults, but it remains the best film treating technology within a social context. It does not offer a radical social message, but it does accurately reflect the sentiment of many who feel they are victims of an over-mechanised world.

Question1: According to the passage, Chaplin got the idea for *Modern Times* from ______.
A. a conversation **B.** a movie **C.** fieldwork **D.** a newspaper

Question2: The young farm boys went to the city because they were ______.
A. attracted by the prospect of a better life **B.** forced to leave their sheep farm
C. promised better accommodation **D.** driven out of their sheep farm

Question3: The phrase **"jostling one another"** in the third paragraph is closest in meaning to "______".
A. running against each other **B.** pushing one another
C. hurrying up together **D.** jogging side by side

Question 4: According to the passage, the opening scene of the film is intended ______________.
A. to reveal the situation of the factory workers **B.** to produce a tacit association
C. to introduce the main characters of the film **D.** to give the setting for the entire plot later

Question 5: The word **"vainly"** in the fourth paragraph is closest in meaning to "______".
A. effortlessly **B.** recklessly **C.** hopelessly **D.** carelessly

Question 6: The word "This" in the fourth paragraph refers to .

A. the situation of young workers in a factory

B. the scene of an assembly line in operation

C. the scene of the malfunction of the feeding machine

D. the malfunction of the twentieth-century technology

Question 7: According to the author, about two-thirds of Modern Times .

A. is more critical than therest
B. is rather discouraging

C. was shot outside a factory
D. entertains the audience most

Question 8: The author refers to all of the following notions to describe Modern Times EXCEPT " ".

A. entertainment **B.** satire **C.** criticism **D.** revolution

Question 9: Which of the following statements is NOT true according to the passage?

A. The working conditions in the car factories of the 1930s were very stressful.

B. The author does not consider *Modern Times* as a perfect film.

C. *Modern Times* depicts the over-mechanised world from a social viewpoint.

D. In *Modern Times,* the factory workers' basic needs are well met.

Question 10: The passage was written to ______.

A. review one of Chaplin's popular films
B. explain Chaplin's style of acting

C. discuss the disadvantages of technology
D. criticize the factory system of the 1930s

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 11 to 20.

Very few people in the modern world obtain their food supply by hunting and gathering in the natural environment surrounding their homes. This method of harvesting from nature's provision is the oldest known subsistence strategy and has been practised for at least the last two million years. It was, indeed, the only way to obtain food until rudimentary farming and the **domestication** of wild animals were introduced about 10,000 years ago.

Because hunter-gatherers have fared poorly in comparison with their agricultural cousins, their numbers have dwindled, and they have been forced to live in **marginal** environments, such as deserts and arctic wastelands. In higher latitudes, the shorter growing seasons have restricted the availability of plant life. Such **conditions** have caused a greater dependence on hunting, and on fishing along the coasts and waterways. The abundance of vegetation in the lower latitudes of the tropics, on the other hand, has provided a greater opportunity for gathering a variety of plants. In short, the environmental differences have restricted the diet and have limited possibilities for the development of subsistence societies.

Contemporary hunter-gatherers may help us understand our prehistoric ancestors. We know from the observation of modern hunter-gatherers in both Africa and Alaska that a society based on hunting and gathering must be very mobile. While the entire community camps in a central location, a smaller party harvests the food within a reasonable distance from the camp. When the food in the area has become exhausted, the community moves on to exploit another site. We also notice seasonal migration patterns evolving for most hunter-gatherers, along with a strict division of labor between the sexes. These patterns of behavior may be similar to those practised by mankind during the Paleolithic Period.

Question 11: The word **"domestication"** in the first paragraph mostly means ______.

A. adapting animals to suit a new working environment

B. hatching and raising new species of wild animals in the home

C. teaching animals to do a particular job or activity in the home

D. making wild animals used to living with and working for humans

Question 12: According to the passage, subsistence societies depend mainly on ______.

A. hunter-gatherers' tools **B.** nature's provision **C.** farming methods **D.** agricultural products

Question 13: The word **"marginal"** in the second paragraph is closest in meaning to "______".

A. disadvantaged **B.** suburban **C.** forgotten **D.** abandoned

Question 14: In the lower latitudes of the tropics, hunter-gatherers ______.

A. can free themselves from hunting
B. have better food gathering from nature

C. live along the coasts and waterways for fishing
D. harvest shorter seasonal crops

Question 15: According to the passage, studies of contemporary subsistence societies can provide a______

A. further understanding of prehistoric times

B. broader vision of prehistoric natural environments
C. further understanding of modern subsistence societies
D. deeper insight into the dry-land farming

Question 16: The word "**conditions**" in the second paragraph refers to ______.
A. the places where plenty of animals and fish can be found
B. the situations in which hunter-gatherers can grow some crops
C. the environments where it is not favorable for vegetation to grow
D. the situations in which hunter-gatherers hardly find anything to eat

Question 17: A typical feature of both modern and prehistoric hunter-gatherers is that ______.
A. they live in the forests for all their life **B.** they don't have a healthy and balanced diet
C. they don't have a strong sense of community **D.** they often change their living places

Question 18: According to the passage, which of the following is NOT mentioned?
A. Harvesting from the natural environment had existed long before farming was taken up.
B. The environmental differences produce no effect on subsistence societies.
C. The number of hunter-gatherers decreases where farming is convenient.
D. Hunting or fishing develops where there are no or short growing seasons.

Question 19: According to the author, most contemporary and prehistoric hunter-gatherers share ______.
A. some methods of production **B.** some patterns of behavior
C. some restricted daily rules **D.** only the way of duty division

Question 20: Which of the following would serve as the best title of the passage?
A. Hunter-gatherers and Subsistence Societies **B.** Evolution of Humans' Farming Methods
C. A Brief History of Subsistence Farming **D.** Hunter-gatherers: Always on the Move

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to show the underlined part that needs correction.

Question 21: Found in the 12th century, Oxford University ranks among the world's oldest universities.
A B C D

Question 22: Bill was about average in performance in comparison with other students in his class.
A B C D

Question 23: Even though the extremely bad weather in the mountains, the climbers decided not to cancel their climb.
A B C D

Question 24: The media have produced live covering of Michael Jackson's fans around the world mourning for him.
A B C D

Question 25: Although smokers are aware that smoking is harmful to their health, they can't get rid it.
A B C D

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that differs from the rest in the position of the main stress in each of the following questions.

Question 26: **A.** elephant **B.** dinosaur **C.** buffalo **D.** mosquito
Question 27: **A.** abnormal **B.** initial **C.** innocent **D.** impatient
~~**Question 28:** **A.** significant **B.** convenient **C.** fashionable **D.** traditional~~
Question 29: **A.** catastrophe **B.** agriculture **C.** dictionary **D.** supervisor
Question 30: **A.** settle **B.** protect **C.** compose **D.** relate

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word for each of the blanks from 31 to 40.

Some time ago, scientists began experiments to find out (31)______________it would be possible to set up a "village" under the sea. A special room was built and lowered (32)______the water of Port Sudan in the Red sea. For 29 days. five men lived (33)______a depth of 40 feet. At a (34)__________lower level, another two divers stayed for a week in a smaller "house". On returning to the surface, the men said that they had experienced no difficulty in breathing and had (35)_______many interesting scientific observations. The captain of the party, Commander Cousteau, spoke of the possibility of (36)______the seabed. He said that some permanent stations were to be set up under the sea, and some undersea farms would provide food for the growing population of the world.

The divers in both "houses" spent most of their time (37)______the bottom of the sea. On four occasions, they went down to 360 feet and observed many extraordinary (38)______of the marine life, some of which had never been seen before. During their stay, Commander Cousteau and his divers reached a depth of 1,000 feet and witnessed a gathering of an immense (39)______ of crabs which numbered, perhaps, hundreds of millions. They also found out that it was (40)______ to move rapidly in the water in a special vessel known as a "diving saucer".

Question 31: **A.** how **B.** which **C.** what **D.** whether
Question 32: **A.** underneath **B.** down **C.** below **D.** into
Question 33: **A.** at **B.** in **C.** from **D.** on
Question 34: **A.** more **B.** any **C.** much **D.** some
Question 35: **A.** caught **B.** done **C.** made **D.** exercised
Question 36: **A.** implanting **B.** transplanting **C.** growing **D.** cultivating
Question 37: **A.** enquiring **B.** imploring **C.** exploring **D.** inquiring
Question 38: **A.** breeds **B.** forms **C.** systems **D.** castes
Question 39: **A.** herd **B.** flock **C.** school **D.** pack
Question 40: **A.** hardly **B.** able **C.** possible **D.** capable

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

Question 41: There should be an international law against ______.
A. afforestation **B.** deforestation **C.** forestry **D.** reforestation

Question 42: "I'd rather you______ home now."
A. going **B.** go **C.** gone **D.** went

Question 43: "Don't worry. I have ______tire at the back of my car."
A. another **B.** other **C.** others **D.** the other

Question 44: ______ he arrived at the bus stop when the bus came.
A. No longer has **B.** No sooner had **C.** Not until had **D.** Hardly had

Question 45: Susan's doctor insists ______ for a few days.
A. that she is resting **B.** her resting **C.** that she rest **D.** her to rest

Question 46: We couldn't fly ______ because all the tickets had been sold out.
A. economical **B.** economy **C.** economic **D.** economics

Question 47: Through an ______, your letter was left unanswered.
A. overtone **B.** overcharge **C.** overtime **D.** oversight

Question 48: – "Mum, I've got 600 on the TOEFL test."
– "______"
A. Good way! **B.** You are right. **C.** Oh, hard luck! **D.** Good job!

Question 49: Jane ______ law for four years now at Harvard.
A. is studying **B.** has been studying **C.** studies **D.** studied

Question 50: He ______to the doctor after the accident, but he continued to play instead.
A. must have gone **B.** should have gone **C.** couldn't go **D.** didn't have to go

Question 51: I won't change my mind ______what you say.
A. whether **B.** no matter **C.** because **D.** although

Question 52: "How many times have I told you ______football in the street?"
A. not playing **B.** do not play **C.** not to play **D.** not to have played

Question 53: "Please, will you just tidy your room, and stop ______excuses!"
A. having **B.** making **C.** doing **D.** taking

Question 54: My mother told me to ______for an electrician when her fan was out of order.
A. send **B.** write **C.** rent **D.** turn

Question 55: "This library card will give you free access ______the Internet eight hours a day."
A. on **B.** to **C.** from **D.** in

Question 56: The United States consists of fifty states, ______has its own government.
A. each of which **B.** hence each **C.** they each **D.** each of that

Question 57: It is very important for a firm or a company to keep ______the changes in the market.

A. pace of **B.** track about **C.** touch with **D.** up with

Question 58: John paid $2 for his meal, ______he had thought it would cost.

A. not as much **B.** not so much as **C.** less as **D.** not so many as

Question 59: John: "Do you think that we should use public transportation to protect our environment?"
Laura: "______"

A. Of course not. You bet! **B.** Well, that's very surprising.

C. There's no doubt about it. **D.** Yes, it's an absurd idea.

Question 60: The forecast has revealed that the world's reserves of fossil fuel will have _by 2015.

A. taken over **B.** caught up **C.** used off **D.** run out

Question 61: Only when you grow up ______ the truth.

A. you will know **B.** you know **C.** do you know **D.** will you know

Question 62: Lora: "Your new blouse looks gorgeous, Helen!" Helen: "______ ."

A. Thanks, I bought it at Macy's **B.** It's up to you

C. I'd rather not **D.** You can say that again

Question 63: The kitchen ______ dirty because she has just cleaned it.

A. should be **B.** can't be **C.** mustn't be **D.** may be

Question 64: – "Don't fail to send your parents my regards."
– "______________________."

A. You're welcome **B.** Good idea, thanks **C.** Thanks, I will **D.** It's my pleasure

Question 65: – "Should we bring a lot of money on the trip?"
– "Yes. ______ we decide to stay longer."

A. So that **B.** Though **C.** Because **D.** In case

Question 66: – "How do you like your steak done?"
– "__________________________."

A. I don't like it much **B.** Very little **C.** Well done **D.** Very much

Question 67: She had to hand in her notice ______advance when she decided to leave the job.

A. with **B.** from **C.** in **D.** to

Question 68: They didn't find _in a foreign country.

A. it easy to live **B.** it easy live **C.** it to live easy **D.** easy to live

Question 69: "Buy me a newspaper on your way back, ______?"

A. will you **B.** don't you **C.** can't you **D.** do you

Question 70: There was nothing they could do ______ leave the car at the roadside where it had broken down.

A. but **B.** instead of **C.** than **D.** unless

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to each of the following questions.

Question 71: "Why don't you reply to the President's offer right now?" said Mary to her husband.

A. Mary suggested that her husband should reply to the President's offer without delay.

B. Mary told her husband why he didn't reply to the President's offer then.

C. Mary ordered her husband to reply to the President's offer right now.

D. Mary wondered why her husband didn't reply to the President's offer then.

Question 72: He survived the operation thanks to the skilful surgeon.

A. He survived because he was a skilful surgeon.

B. Though the surgeon was skilful, he couldn't survive the operation.

C. There was no skilful surgeon, so he died.

D. He wouldn't have survived the operation without the skilful surgeon.

Question 73: "Please don't drive so fast, Tom," said Lisa.

A. Lisa complained about Tom's driving too fast.

B. Lisa pleaded with Tom not to drive too fast.

C. Lisa insisted on Tom's driving on.

D. Lisa grumbled to Tom about driving slowly.

Question 74: It doesn't matter to them which film they go to.

A. Whatever films are shown, they never see.

B. They don't mind which film they go to.

C. They don't care about the cost of the films they see.
D. Which film they go to matters more than the cost.

Question 75: James was the last to know about the change of schedule.
A. Everyone had heard about the change of schedule before James did.
B. Among the last people informed of the change of schedule was James.
C. The last thing James knew was the change of schedule.
D. At last James was able to know about the change of schedule.

Question 76: He talked about nothing except the weather.
A. He had nothing to say about the weather.
B. He talked about everything including the weather.
C. His sole topic of conversation was the weather.
D. He said that he had no interest in the weather.

Question 77: The film didn't come up to my expectations.
A. I expected the film to end more abruptly.
B. The film was as good as I expected.
C. I expected the film to be more boring.
D. The film fell short of my expectations.

Question 78: There's no point in persuading Jane to change her mind.
A. No one wants Jane to change her mind because it's pointless.
B. It's possible for us to persuade Jane to change her mind.
C. Jane will change her mind though she doesn't want to.
D. It's useless to persuade Jane to change her mind.

Question 79: She said, "John, I'll show you round my city when you're here."
A. She made a trip round her city with John.
B. She promised to show John round her city.
C. She planned to show John round her city.
D. She organized a trip round her city for John.

Question 80: Peter had very little money but managed to make ends meet.
A. Having little money, Peter couldn't make ends meet.
B. Peter could hardly live on little money.
C. Peter got by on very little money.
D. Peter found it hard to live on very little money.

ĐỀ THI TUYỂN SINH ĐẠI HỌC NĂM 2008

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 1 to 10.

Reading to oneself is a modern activity which was almost unknown to the scholars of the classical and medieval worlds, while during the fifteenth century the term "reading" undoubtedly meant reading aloud. Only during the nineteenth century did silent reading become commonplace.

One should be wary, however, of assuming that silent reading came about simply because reading aloud was a distraction to others. Examinations of factors related to the historical development of silent reading have revealed that it became the usual mode of reading for most adults mainly because the tasks themselves changed in character.

The last century saw a steady gradual increase in literacy and thus in the number of readers. As the number of readers increased, the number of potential listeners declined and thus there was some reduction in the need to read aloud. As reading for the benefit of listeners grew less common, so came the flourishing of reading as a private activity in such public places as libraries, railway carriages and offices, where reading aloud would cause distraction to other readers.

Towards the end of the century, there was still considerable argument over whether books should be used for information or treated respectfully and over whether the reading of materials such as newspapers was in some way mentally weakening. Indeed, this argument remains with us still in education. However, whatever its virtues, the old shared literacy culture had gone and was replaced by the printed mass media on the one hand and by books and periodicals for a specialised readership on the other.

By the end of the twentieth century, students were being recommended to adopt attitudes to books and to use reading skills which were inappropriate, if not impossible, for the oral reader. The social, cultural andtechnological changes in the century had greatly altered what the term "reading" implied.

Question 1: Reading aloud was more common in the medieval world because ______.

A. people relied on reading for entertainment
B. silent reading had not been discovered
C. there were few places available for private reading
D. few people could read to themselves

Question 2: The word "commonplace" in the first paragraph mostly means "______".

A. for everybody's use **B.** most preferable **C.** attracting attention **D.** widely used

Question 3: The development of silent reading during the last century indicated ______.

A. an increase in the average age of readers **C.** a change in the nature of reading
B. an increase in the number of books **D.** a change in the status of literate people

Question 4: Silent reading, especially in public places, flourished mainly because of ______.

A. the decreasing need to read aloud **C.** the increase in literacy
B. the development of libraries **D.** the decreasing number of listeners

Question 5: It can be inferred that the emergence of the mass media and specialised reading materials was an indication of ______.

A. a decline of standards of literacy **B.** a change in the readers' interest
C. an alteration in educationalists' attitudes **D.** an improvement of printing techniques

Question 6: The phrase "a specialised readership" in paragraph 4 mostly means "______".

A. a requirement for readers in a particular area of knowledge
B. a limited number of readers in a particular area of knowledge
C. a reading volume for particular professionals
D. a status for readers specialised in mass media

Question 7: The phrase "oral reader" in the last paragraph mostly means "a person who ______".

A. is good at public speaking **C.** takes part in an audition
B. practises reading to an audience **D.** is interested in spoken language

Question 8: All of the following might be the factors that affected the continuation of the old shared literacy culture EXCEPT ______.

A. the inappropriate reading skills **C.** the diversity of reading materials
B. the specialised readership **D.** the printed mass media

Question 9: Which of the following statements is NOT TRUE according to the passage?

A. Reading aloud was more common in the past than it is today.
B. Not all printed mass media was appropriate for reading aloud.
C. The decline of reading aloud was wholly due to its distracting effect.
D. The change in reading habits was partly due to the social, cultural and technological changes.

Question 10: The writer of this passage is attempting to ______.

A. explain how reading habits have developed **C.** show how reading methods have improved
B. change people's attitudes to reading **D.** encourage the growth of reading

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that differs from the rest in the position of the main stress in each of the following questions.

Question 11: **A.** apply **B.** persuade **C.** reduce **D.** offer
Question 12: **A.** preservative **B.** congratulate **C.** preferential **D.** development
Question 13: **A.** president **B.** physicist **C.** inventor **D.** property
Question 14: **A.** economy **B.** unemployment **C.** communicate **D.** particular
Question 15: **A.** recommend **B.** volunteer **C.** understand **D.** potential

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

Question 16: He's a very ______ person because he can make other workers follow his advice.

A. creative **C.** deciding
B. influential **D.** effective

Question 17: Increasing ______ of fruit in the diet may help to reduce the risk of heart disease.

A. the amount **B.** the number **C.** an amount **D.** a number

Question 18: - "Why wasn't your boyfriend at the party last night?"

- "He ______ the lecture at Shaw Hall. I know he very much wanted to hear the speaker. "

A. should have attended **C.** was to attend

B. can have attended **D.** may have attended

Question 19: The doctor decided to give her a thorough examination ______ he could identify the causes of her illness.

A. after **B.** so as **C.** Unless **D.** so that

Question 20: My computer is not ______ of running this software.

A. able **B.** compatible **C.** capable **D.** suitable

Question 21: The room needs ______ for the wedding.

A. decorating **B.** to decorate **C.** decorate **D.** be decorated

Question 22: That hotel is so expensive. They ______ you sixty pounds for bed and breakfast.

A. charge **B.** fine **C.** take **D.** cost

Question 23: I am considering ______ my job. Can you recommend a good company?

A. to move **B.** moving **C.** to change **D.** changing

Question 24: I'm sure you'll have no ______ the exam.

A. difficulty passing **B.** difficulties to pass **C.** difficulty to pass **D.** difficulties of passing

Question 25: - Janet: "Do you feel like going to the cinema this evening?"

- Susan: ______

A. I don't agree, I'm afraid **B.** That would be great **C.** You're welcome **D.** I feel very bored

Question 26: I'm afraid I'm not really ______ to comment on this matter.

A. qualifying **B.** Qualified **C.** Quality **D.** qualitative

Question 27: Today, household chores have been made much easier by electrical ______.

A. utilities **B.** applications **C.** appliances **D.** instruments

Question 28: The curtains have ______ because of the strong sunlight.

A. faded **B.** fainted **C.** lightened **D.** weakened

Question 29: The referee ______ the coin to decide which team would kick the ball first.

A. caught **B.** threw **C.** cast **D.** tossed

Question 30: - Laura: "What a lovely house you have!"

- Maria: "______."

A. Of course not, it's not costly **C.** I think so

B. Thank you. Hope you will drop in **D.** No problem

Question 31: I accidentally ______ Mike when I was crossing a street downtown yesterday.

A. caught sight of **B.** kept an eye on **C.** paid attention to **D.** lost touch with

Question 32: How long does the play ______?

A. last **B.** extend **C.** prolong **D.** stretch

Question 33: The price of fruit has increased recently, ______ the price of vegetables has gone down.

A. whereas **B.** whether **C.** when **D.** otherwise

Question 34: It is blowing so hard. We ______ such a terrible storm.

A. have never known **C.** never know

B. have never been knowing **D.** had never known

Question 35: When the old school friends met, a lot of happy memories ______ back.

A. had brought **B.** were brought **C.** brought **D.** had been brought

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicat the sentence that is closest in meaning to each of the following questions.

Question 36: "Why don't we go out for dinner?" said Mary.

A. Mary suggested a dinner out. **B.** Mary ordered a dinner out.

D. Mary requested a dinner out. **C.** Mary demanded a dinner out.

Question 37: We've run out of tea.

A. There's not much more tea left. **C.** We have to run out to buy some tea.

B. There's no tea left. **D.** We didn't have any tea.

Question 38: The sooner we solve this problem, the better it will be for all concerned.

A. If we could solve this problem soon, it would be better for all concerned.

B. It would be better for all concerned if we can solve this problem soon.

C. If all concerned are better, we can solve this problem soon.

D. If we can solve this problem soon, it will be better for all concerned.

Question 39: My friend told me, "If I were you, I would not smoke so much. "

A. My friend advised me not to smoke so much.

B. My friend warned me against smoking so much.

C. My friend prohibited me from smoking so much.

D. My friend suggested not smoking so much.

Question 40: "I will let you know the answer by the end of this week," Tom said to Janet.

A. Tom suggested giving Janet the answer by the end of the week.

B. Tom promised to give Janet the answer by the end of the week.

C. Tom insisted on letting Janet know the answer by the end of the week.

D. Tom offered to give Janet the answer by the end of the week

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 1 to 10.

The Sun today is a yellow dwarf star. It is fueled by thermonuclear reactions near its center that convert hydrogen to helium. The Sun has existed in its present state for about four billion six hundred million years and is thousands of times larger than the Earth.

By studying other stars, astronomers can predict what the rest of the Sun's life will be like. About five billion years from now, the core of the Sun will shrink and become hotter. The surface temperature will fall. The higher temperature of the center will increase the rate of thermonuclear reactions. The outer regions of the Sun will expand approximately 35 million miles, about the distance to Mercury, which is the closest planet to the Sun. The Sun will then be a red giant star. Temperatures on the Earth will become too high for life to exist.

Once the Sun has used up its thermonuclear energy as a red giant, it will begin to shrink. After it shrinks to the size of the Earth, it will become a white dwarf star. The Sun may throw off huge amounts of gases in violent eruptions called nova explosions as it changes from a red giant to a white dwarf. After billions of years as a white dwarf, the Sun will have used up all its fuel and will have lost its heat. Such a star is called a black dwarf. After the Sun has become a black dwarf, the Earth will be dark and cold. If any atmosphere remains there, it will have frozen over the Earth's surface.

Question 41: It can be inferred from the passage that the Sun ______.

A. is approximately halfway through its life as a yellow dwarf

B. will continue to be a yellow dwarf for another 10 billion years

C. has been in existence for 10 billion years

D. is rapidly changing in size and brightness

Question 42: What will probably be the first stage of change for the Sun to become a red giant?

A. Its surface will become hotter and shrink.

C. Its central part will grow smaller and hotter.

B. It will throw off huge amounts of gases.

D. Its core will cool off and use less fuel.

Question 43: When the Sun becomes a red giant, what will the atmosphere be like on the Earth?

A. It will be enveloped in the expanding surface of the sun.

B. It will become too hot for life to exist.

C. It will be almost destroyed by nova explosions.

D. It will freeze and become solid.

Question 44: When the Sun has used up its energy as a red giant, it will ______.

A. get frozen **C.** stop to expand **B.** cease to exist **D.** become smaller

Question 45: Large amounts of gases may be released from the Sun at the end of its life as a ______.

A. black dwarf **C.** red giant **B.** white dwarf **D.** yellow dwarf

Question 46: As a white dwarf, the Sun will be ______.

A. the same size as the planet Mercury **C.** a cool and habitable planet

B. around 35 million miles in diameter **D.** thousands of times smaller than it is today

Question 47: The Sun will become a black dwarf when ______.

A. the Sun moves nearer to the Earth **C.** the core of the Sun becomes hotter
B. it has used up all its fuel as a white dwarf **D.** the outer regions of the Sun expand

Question 48: The word "there" in the last sentence of paragraph 4 refers to ______.
A. the planet Mercury **C.** our own planet
B. the core of a black dwarf **d.** the outer surface of the Sun

Question 49: This passage is intended to ______.
A. describe the changes that the Sun will go through
B. present a theory about red giant stars
C. alert people to the dangers posed by the Sun
D. discuss conditions on the Earth in the far future

Question 50: The passage has probably been taken from ______.
A. a scientific journal **C.** a work of science fiction
B. a news report **D.** a scientific chronicle

Đọc kỹ đoạn văn sau và chọn phương án đúng (A hoặc B, C, D) cho mỗi chỗ trống từ 51 đến 60.

How men first learnt to **(51)**______ words is unknown; in other words, the origin of language is a **(52)**______. All we really know is that men, unlike animals, **(53)**______ invented certain sounds to express thoughts and feelings, actions and things so that they could communicate with each other; and that later they agreed (54)______ certain signs, called letters, which could be combined to represent those sounds, and which could be written down. These sounds, (55)______ spoken or written in letters, are called words.

Great writers are those who not only have great thoughts but also express these thoughts in words that (56)______ powerfully to our minds and emotions. This charming and telling use of words is what we call literary (57)______. Above all, the real poet is a master of words. He can (58)______ his meaning in words which sing like music, and which by their position and association can (59)______ men to tears. We should, therefore, learn to choose our words carefully, (60)______ they will make our speech silly and vulgar.

Question 51: A. invent **B.** create **C.** make **D.** discover
Question 52: A. story **B.** secret **C.** mystery **D.** legend
Question 53: A. whatever **B.** however **C.** somewhat **D.** somehow
Question 54: A. at **B.** upon **C.** with **D.** to
Question 55: A. if **B.** however **C.** whether **D.** though
Question 56: A. interest **B.** appeal **C.** attract **D.** lure
Question 57: A. prose **B.** work **C.** form **D.** style
Question 58: A. carry **B.** convey **C.** transfer **D.** transmit
Question 59: A. take **B.** send **C.** break **D.** move
Question 60: A. or **B.** so **C.** although **D.** because

Đọc kỹ đoạn văn sau và chọn phương án đúng (A hoặc B, C, D) cho mỗi chỗ trống từ 61 đến 70.

The heart has long been considered to be (61)______ feelings of love dwell. In love songs throughout theages, love almost always goes together (62)______ the heart. The heart has continuously been viewed(63)______ the place where love begins and develops. Even the Bible gives (64)______ to love and the heart.

The role of the heart in love must come from what happens to it when a person feels strongly (65)______ to someone. The strong feelings (66)______ the other person, especially in the early stages of a relationship,have the results that the heart starts beating faster and breathing starts speeding (67)______. According to psychologists, a love relationship is a situation that (68)______ a lot of stress and the bodyreacts to this by getting ready to face the unknown. This has been called the "fight or flight" (69)______, meeting danger by fighting it or running away. So with love, the heart accelerates and (70)______ becomesquick.

Question 61: A. when **B.** where **C.** that **D.** what
Question 62: A. to **B.** from **C.** with **D.** at
Question 63: A. like **B.** as though **C.** as **D.** as if
Question 64: A. reference **B.** citation **C.** preference **D.** quote
Question 65: A. attracting **B.** attractive **C.** attract **D.** attracted
Question 66: A. of **B.** for **C.** to **D.** with
Question 67: A. up **B.** forward **C.** on **D.** upon
Question 68: A. comprises **B.** arouses **C.** involves **D.** includes

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Question 69: **A.** reactionary **B.** reactor **C.** reaction **D.** reacting

Question 70: **A.** exhaling **B.** breathing **C.** inhaling **D.** sweating

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the best way to complete each of the following sentence.

Question 71: ______, he would have learned how to read.

A. If he has been able to go school as a child
B. If he could go to school as a child
C. Were he able to go to school as a child
D. Had he been able to go to school as a child

Question 72: ______, he was determined to continue to climb up the mountain.

A. He felt very tired though
B. As he might feel tired
C. Tired as it was
D. Tired as he might feel

Question 73: Having been delayed by heavy traffic, ______.

A. it was difficult for her to arrive on time
B. her being late was intolerable
C. it was impossible for her to arrive on time
D. she was unable to arrive on time

Question 74: She regretfully told him that ______.

A. she would leave the tickets at home
B. she left the tickets at home
C. she had left the tickets at home
D. she would have left the tickets at home

Question 75: The robbers attacked the owner of the house ______.

A. so that they would appear with the expensive painting
B. and disappeared with the expensive painting
C. but they appeared with the expensive painting
D. so they disappeared with the expensive painting

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.

Question 76: Helen likes to listen to music , to go to the cinema, to chat on the phone and going shopping .
A **B** **C** **D**

Question 77: Both Mr. and Mrs. Smith are explaining the children the rules of the game
A **B** **C** **D**

Question 78: You can enjoy a sport without joining in a club or belonging to a team.
A **B** **C** **D**

Question 79: Unlike many writings of her time, she was not preoccupied with morality
. **A** **B** **C** **D**

Question 80: A child of noble birth, his name was famous among the children in that school.
A **B** **C** **D**

ĐỀ THI TUYỂN SINH ĐẠI HỌC NĂM 2007

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer in each of the following questions.

Question 1: If she______ sick, she would have gone out with me to the party.
A. hasn't been **B.** wasn't **C.** weren't **D.** hadn't been

Question 2: Prize are awarded ______ the number of point scored.
A. according to **B.** because of **C.** adding up **D.** resulting

Question 3: While southern California is densely populated, ______ live in the northern part of the state.
A. a number of people **B.** many people **C.** few people **D.** afew people

Question 4: The buildimg, has a smokedetector______ any fires can be detected imediately.
A. so that **B.** if **C.** such as **D.** as if

Question 5: It was announced that neither the passengers nor the driver . . in the cash.
A. were injured **B.** are injurded **C.** was injured **D.** have been injured

Question 6: The two countries have reached an agreement through dialogues described as______
A. counterproductive **B.** unproductive **C.** productively **D.** productive.

Question 7: Anne persisted______ her search for the truth about what had happened.
A. at **B.** about **C.** in **D.** on

Question 8: Ensure there is at least 3cm space______ allow adequate ventilation.
A. so as to **B.** so that **C.** in view of **D.** with a view to

Question 9: Why don't you ask the man where to stay?
A. he would rather **B.** he feels like **C.** would he like **D.** he would like

Question 10: My car is getting unreliable; I think I'll trade it______ for a new one.
A. off **B.** away **C.** in **D.** up

Question 11: The old houses were______ down to make way for a block of flats.
A. banged **B.** hit **C.** knocked **D.** put

Question 12: ______ that she burst into tears.
A. Her anger was such **B.** So angry she was **C.** She was so anger **D.** Such her anger was

Question 13: I hadn't relialized she was English. . she spoke.
A. until **B.** when **C.** only after **D.** in case

Question 14: My father hasn't had much. witth my family since he moved to New York.
A. busuness **B.** contact
C. meeting **D.** connection

Question 15: nowadays children would prefer history. in more practical ways.
A. be taught **B.** teach **C.** to be taught **D.** to teach.

Question 16: Anne: " Thanks for the nice gift!"
John: "______"
A. In fact, I myself don't like it. **B.** You're welcomed
C. I'm glad you like it **D.** but doyou know how much it costs?

Question 17: He was ______ Speake!
A. so good a **B.** what a good **C.** so a good **D.** how good a

Question 18: I just took it. . that he'd always be available.
A. for granted **B.** into consideration **C.** easy **D.** into account

Question 19: The case against the corruption scandal was______ .
A. discarded **B.** refused **C.** eliminated **D.** dismissed

Question 20: She nearly lost her own life______ attemping to save the child from drowing.
A. at **B.** with **C.** in **D.** or

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to the sentence given in each of the following questions.

Question 21: David drove so fast, it was very dangerous.
A. David drove so fast, which was very dangerous. **B.** David drove so fast and was very dangerous.
C. David drove so fast, then was very dangerous. **D.** David drove so fast that was very dangerous.

Question 22: the captain to his men: " Abadon the ship immediately!"

A. The captain invited his men to abadon the ship immediately.

B. The captain suggested his men to abadon the ship immediately

C. The captain ordered his men to abadon the ship immediately

D. The captain requested his men to abadon the ship immediately

Question 23: The critic undervalued his new book.

A. The critics rejected his new book.
B. The were fed up with his new book.

C. The critics had a low opinion of his new book.
D. The critics turned down his new book.

Question 24: " Shall I make you a coffee?" the girl said to the lady.

A. The girl wanted to make a coffee for the lady.
B. The girl offered to make a coffee for the lady.

C. The girl refused to make a coffee for the lady.
D. The girl promised to make a coffee for the lady.

Question 25: No sooner had she pout the telephone down than her boss rang back.

A. As soon as her boss rang back, she put down the telephone.

B. Scarely has she put the telephone down when her boss rang back.

C. Hardly she had hung up, she rang her boss immediately.

D. She had hardly put the telephone down without her boss rang back.

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer in each of the following questions.

Question 26: ______, he left so unhappy and lonely.

A. Despite of his wealth.
B. Rich as was he

C. Rich as he was
D. Despite he was so rich.

Question 27: Peter asked me______.

A. what time does the film start
B. what time the film starts

C. what time the film started
D. what time did the film start

Question 28: She will be ill ______.

A. unless she takes a few days'reast.
B. provided she takes a few days'rest.

C. in case she takes a few days'rest.
D. if she takes a few days'rest.

Question 29: ______ as taste is really a composite sense made up of both taste and small.

A. That we refer to it
B. What we refer to

C. To which we refer
D. What do we refer to

Question 30: Never before, ______ As accelerated as they are now during the technological age.

A. have historical changes been
B. have been historical changes

C. historical changes have been
D. historical have changes been

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that differs from the rest in the position of the main stress in each of the following questions.

Question 31: A. considerate **B.** photographer **C.** community **D.** circumstance

Question 32: A. apply **B.** anthem **C.** appear **D.** attend

Question 33: A. scenery **B.** festival **C.** atmostphere **D.** location

Question 34: A. prevent **B.** recent **C.** receive **D.** remote

Question 35: A. opposite **B.** geography **C.** geometry **D.** endanger

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 6 to 15.

Millions of people are using cellphones today. In many places, it is actually considered unusual not to use one. In many countries, cellphones are very poplar with young people. They find that the phones are more than a means of communication- having a mobile phone shows that they are col and connected.

The explosion in mobile phone use around the world had made some health professionals worried. Some doctors are connected that in the future many people may suffer health problems from the use of mobile phones. In England, there has been a serious debate about this issue. Mobile phone companies are worried about the **negative publicity** of such ideas. They say that there is no proof that mobile phones are bad for your health.

On the other hand, medical studies have shown changes in the brain cells of some people who use mobile phones. Signs of changes in the tissues of the brain and head can be detected with modern scanning equipment. In one case, a traveling salesman had to retire at young age because of seriousmemory loss. He couldn't remember even simple tasks. He would often forget the name of his own son. This man used to talk on his mobile phone for about six hours a day. , everyday of his working week, for a couple of years. His family doctor blamed his mobile phone use, but they say the amount is too small to worry about.

As the discussion about their safety countries, it appears that it's best to use mobile phones less often. Use your regular phone if you want to talk for a long time. Use your mobile phone only when you really need it. Mobile phones can be very useful and convenient, especially in emergencies. In the future, mobile phones may have a warning label that says they are bad for your health. So for now, it's wise not to use your mobile phone too often.

Question 36: According to the passage, cellphones are specially popular with young people because______

A. they are indispensable in everyday communication.
B. they make them look more stylish.
C. they keep the users alert all the time.
D. they cannot be replaced by regular phones.

Question 37: The changes possibly caused by the cellphones are mainly concerned with______

A. the mobility of the mind and the body. **B.** the smallest units of the brain.
C. the arteries of the brain **D.** the resident memory

Question 38: The word "**means**" is the passage most closely means______

A. " meaning" **B.** " expression" **C.** "method" **D.** " transmision"

Question 39: The word "**potentially**" in the passage most closely means______

A. " obviously" **B.** "possibly" **C.** "certainly" **D.** " privately"

Question 40: "**Negative publicity**" in the passage most closely means______

A. information in the lethal effects of cellphones.
B. widespread opinion about bad efects of cellphones
C. the negative public use of cellphones.
D. poor ideas about the effects of cellphones.

Question 41: Doctor have tentatively conducted that cellphones may______

A. damage their users'emotions. **B.** cause some mental malfunction
C. change their user's temperament. **D.** change their users' social behavior.

Question 42: The man mentioned in the passage, who used his cellphone too often______

A. suffered serious loss of mental ability. **B.** could no longer think lucidly
C. abandoned his family **D.** had a problem with memory.

Question 43: According to the passage, what makes mobile phones potentially harmful is______

A. their radiant light **B.** their power of attraction
C. their raiding power **D.** their invisible

Question 44: According to the writer, people should______

A. only use mobile phones in urgent cases **B.** only use mobile phones in medical emergencies
C. keep off mobile phones regularly **D.** never use mobile phones in all cases

Question 45: the most suitable title for the passage could be______

A. " the Reasons Why Mobile Phones Are Popular" **B.** " Tecnological Innovations and Their Price"
C. " The Way Mobile Phones Work" **D.** " Mobile Phones: A Must of Our Time"

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.

Question 46: Educated in the UK, his qualification are widely recognized in the world of professionals.
A B C D

Question 47: Many successful film directionare are former actors who desire to expand their experience in the film industry.
A B C D

Question 48: We admire Lucy for her intelligence, cheerful disposition and she is honest.
A B C D

Question 49: However small, the sitting room is well designed and nicely decorated.
A B C D

Question 50: In my opinion, I think this book is more interesting than the other one.
A B C D

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

Tranditionally in America, helping the poor was a matter for private charities or local government. Arriving immigrants depened mainly on predecessors from their homeland to help them start a new life. In the late 19th and early 20th ceturies, several European nations **institut**ed public welfare programs. But such a movement was slow to take hold in the United States because the rapid pace of industrialization and the ready availability of farmland seemed to confirm the belief that anyone who was willing to work could find a job.

Most of the programs started during the Depression era were temporary relief measures, but one of the programs- Social Security- has become an American institution. Paid for by deducation from the paychecks of working people, Social Security ensures that retired persons receive a modes monthly income and also providesunemployment insurance, disability insurance, and other assistance to those who ned it. Social Security payments to retired persons can start at age 62, but many wait until age 65, when the payments are slightly higher. Recently, there has been concern that the Social Security fund may not have enough money to fulfill its obligations in the 21st century, when the population of elderly Americans is expected to increase dramaticially. Policy makers have propose various ways to make up the anticipated deficit, but a long- term solution is still being debated.

In the years since Roosevelt, other Amarican presidents have established assistance programs. These include Medicaid and Medicare; food stamps, certificates that people can use to purchase food; and public housing which is built at federal expense and made available to person on low incomes.

Needy Americans ccan also turn to sources other than the government for help. A boad spetrum of private charities and voluntary organizations is avaiable. Volunteerism is on the rise in the United States, especially among retired persons. It is estimated that almost 50 percent of Americans over age 18 do volunteer work, and nearly 75 percent of U. S households contribute money to charity.

Question 51: New immigrants to the US could speek help from______

A. the new people who came earlier **B.** the US government agencies

C. only charity organizations **D.** volunteer organizations

Question 52: It took welfare programs a long time to gain a foothold in the U>S due to the fast growth of______

A. industrialization **B.** modernization

C. urbanization **D.** population

Question 53: The world " instituted" in the first paragraph mostly means______

A. "executed" **B.** " studied" **C.** "introduced" **D.** "enforced"

Question 54: The Social Security program has become possible thanks to______

A. dedutions from wages **B.** people's willingness to work

C. donations from companies **D.** enforcement laws

Question 55: Most of the public assistance programs______after the serve economiccrisis.

A. were introduced into institutions **B.** did not become institutionalized

C. functioned fruitfully in institutions **D.** did not work in institutions

Question 56: That Social Security payments will be a burden comes from the concern that______

A. elderly people ask for more money **B.** the program discourages working people

C. the number of elderly people is growing **D.** younger people do not want to work

Question 57: Persons on low incomes can access public housing through______

A. low rents **B.** state spending

C. donation **D.** non-government agencies

Question 59: Public assistance has become more and more popular due to the______

A. young people's voluntarism only **B.** volunteer organizations

C. people's growing commiment to charity. **D.** innovations in the tax system

Question 60: The passage mainly discusses______

A. public assistance in America **B.** immigration into America

C. funding agencies In America **D.** ways of fund- raising in America.

Read the follwing passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word for each of the blanks from 61 to 70.

The wind control s our planet's weather and climate. But how much do we understand about this complex force (61)______ can kill and spread fear?

On the night of October 15, 1987, the south of England was (62)______ By strong winds. Gusts of over 130 km/h (63)______through the region. Nineteen people were killed, 1. 5 billion worth of damage was (64)______ and 19 million trees were blown down in just a few hours.

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Although people thought of this (65)______ a hurricane, the wind of 1987 were only a (66)______ 7 storm. They remain far better known than the much more serious stoems of January 25, (67)______ most of Britain was hit by daytime winds of up to 173 km/ h. On this ocassion, 47 people were killed, even though, (68)______ in 1987, the weather forecasters issued accurate warnings.

Extreme weather events such as these are dramatic (69)______ of the power of the wind. It is one part of the weather that people that people generally do not give a second (70)______ to, but across the world the wind plays a crucial role in people's lives.

Question 61: **A.** what **B.** which **C.** when **D.** where
Question 62: **A.** attacked **B.** besieged **C.** struck **D.** beaten
Question 63: **A.** ran **B.** blew **C.** flew **D.** spread
Question 64: **A.** paid **B.** created **C.** resulted **D.** caused
Question 65: **A.** like **B.** unlike **C.** same as **D.** as
Question 66: **A.** strength **B.** length **C.** power **D.** force
Question 67: **A.** untill **B.** why **C.** when **D.** while
Question 68: **A.** when **B.** like **C.** unlike **D.** such as
Question 69: **A.** recalls **B.** remains **C.** memories **D.** reminders
Question 70: **A.** help **B.** think **C.** care **D.** thought

Read the follwing passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word for each of the blanks from 71 to 80.

Health and fitness are not just for young people. They are for anyone willing to accept the (71) ______for a good diet and (72)______exercise. With age, there is a tendency to feel that the body is no longer able to (73)______ . Aches and pains are (74)______normal. Instead of pushing the body to do (75)______, activities become limited. Yet examples after examples have shown us that older people can- and should- be (76)______Men and women in their sixtieshave run in marathons, races of more than twenty –six miles. Some professional athletes stay (77)______ Into their forties and fifties. For most people , simple activities like walking and swimming are all that is needed to stay in (78)______ . It's important to include exercise in your daily routine. In the winter, (79)______ push- ups, sit- ups, and other indoor exercises. Of course, such exercises will be of little use (80)______ you follow them with soda and chips.

Question 71: **A.** discripline **B.** ruling **C.** stricness **D.** regulation
Question 72: .**A.** regular **B.** useful **C.** much **D.** little
Question 73: **A.** run **B.** malfunction **C.** operate **D.** perform
Question 74: **A.** believed **B.** thought **C.** made **D.** considered
Question 75: **A.** weaker **B.** more **C.** greater **D.** faster
Question 76: **A.** eager **B.** active **C.** bold **D.** passive
Question 77: **A.** passive **B.** competitive **C.** equal **D.** comparative
Question 78: **A.** need **B.** form **C.** contact **D.** shape
Question 79: **A.** make **B.** get **C.** work **D.** do
Question 80: **A.** although **B.** unless **C.** if **D.** otherwise.

ĐỀ THI TUYỂN SINH ĐẠI HỌC NĂM 2006

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of the primary stress in each of the following questions.

Question 1: **A.** equality **B.** difficulty **C.** simplicity **D.** discovery

Question 2: **A.** tenant **B.** common **C.** rubbish **D.** machine

Question 3: **A.** animal **B.** bacteria **C.** habitat **D.** pyramid

Question 4: **A.** writer **B.** teacher **C.** builder **D.** career

Question 5: **A.** company **B.** atmosphere **C.** customer **D.** employment

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer in each of the following questions.

Question 6: What beautiful eyes ______!

A. does she have **B.** she has **C.** has she **D.** she doesn't have

Question 7: Make exercise a part of your daily ______.

A. regularity **B.** chore **C.** routine **D.** frequency

Question 8: ______ the storm, the ship couldn't reach its destination on time.

A. In case of **B.** In spite of **C.** Because of **D.** But for

Question 9: He completely ______ with what I said.

A. accepted **B.** complained **C.** agreed **D.** argued

Question 10: I finished my homework a few days ahead ______ the deadline.

A. of **B.** to **C.** by **D.** at

Question 11: He hurried ______ he wouldn't be late for class.

A. since **B.** as if **C.** unless **D.** so that

Question 12: If she ______ rich, she would travel around the world.

A. would be **B.** is **C.** has been **D.** were

Question 13: Mary was the last applicant ______.

A. to be interviewed **B.** to be interviewing **C.** to interview **D.** to have interviewed

Question 14: Argentina ______ Mexico by one goal to nil in the match.

A. beat **B.** scored **C.** won **D.** knocked

Question 15: There should be no discrimination on ______ of sex, race or religion.

A. fields **B.** places **C.** areas **D.** grounds

Question 16: The cat was ______ to wait for the mouse to come out of its hole.

A. patient enough **B.** so patient **C.** enough patient **D.** too patient

Question 17: I can't find my purse anywhere; I must ______ it at the cinema.

A. leave **B.** have left **C.** be leaving **D.** have been leaving

Question 18: ______ of the workers has his own work.

A. Every **B.** Each **C.** Other **D.** All

Question 19: The numbers add ______ to 70.

A. off **B.** up **C.** in **D.** out

Question 20: The equipment in our office needs ______.

A. moderner **B.** modernizing **C.** modernized **D.** modernization

Question 21: He felt ______ when he failed the exams the second time.

A. discouraged **B.** annoyed **C.** undecided **D.** determined

Question 22: I have bought a present for my mother, and now I need some ______.

A. paper wrapper **B.** wrap paper **C.** wrapped paper **D.** wrapping paper

Question 23: Computer is one of the most important ______ of the 20th century.

A. inventings **B.** inventories **C.** inventions **D.** inventors

Question 24: If they are not careful with their accounts, their business will go ______.

A. poor **B.** bankrupt **C.** penniless **D.** broken

Question 25: It was really kind ______ you to help those poor people.

A. by **B.** of **C.** at **D.** to

Question 26: Do you know ______?

A. what wrong was it with **B.** what's wrong with it
C. what wrong was with it **D.** what wrong is it with

Question 27: If you had taken my advice, you ______ in such difficulties.
A. won't be **B.** hadn't been **C.** wouldn't be **D.** wouldn't have been

Question 28: Hair colour is one of ______ characteristics to be used in identifying people.
A. the most obviously **B.** most obvious **C.** obviously the most **D.** the most obvious

Question 29: I would appreciate it ______ what I have told you a secret.
A. you can keep **B.** that you kept **C.** you will keep **D.** if you kept

Question 30: My cat would not have bitten the toy fish ______ it was made of rubber.
A. if she has known **B.** if she should know **C.** had she known **D.** if she knew

Question 31: I wish I hadn't said it. If only I could ______.
A. turn the clock round **B.** turn the clock down **C.** turn the clock back **D.** turn the clock forward

Question 32: ______, the results couldn't be better.
A. No matter what he tried hard **B.** No matter how hard he tried
C. Although very hard he tried **D.** Despite how hard he tried

Question 33: He gave me his personal ______ that his draft would be ready by Friday.
A. endurance **B.** insurance **C.** assurance **D.** ensurance

Question 34: They will stay there for some days if the weather ______ fine.
A. would be **B.** was **C.** is **D.** will be

Question 35: Many people like the slow ______ of life in the countryside.
A. step **B.** pace **C.** speed **D.** space

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to choose the word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 36 to 45.

The next generation of telephone users will probably laugh (36)______ we explain how we used to stand next to a wall in the kitchen to (37)______ a phone call. Mobile communications, already highly advanced compared with a decade ago, will completely change communications in the next few years. (38)______ there are millions of people using mobile phones, most people know (39)______ about the mobile telecommunications industry and its technology.

There are three types of mobile phone. These are hand portables, pocket-sized hand portables and transportables. The smallest and most popular are the pocket-sized hand portables. These work on rechargeable batteries, which allow an (40)______ of up to 80 minutes' conversation. Mobiles that are fitted permanently in a vehicle do not (41)______ on separate batteries. They require an external aerial on the vehicle. This can mean a stronger signal with clearer (42)______. Transportables have a high power capability and can be used (43)______ anywhere. They come with powerful battery packs for longer, continuous use and may also be put (44)______ a vehicle, using its electrics. They (45)______ to be bulkier than hand portables.

Question 36: A. unless **B.** when **C.** while **D.** whether
Question 37: A. make **B.** give **C.** take **D.** do
Question 38: A. In addition **B.** Because **C.** As a result **D.** Although
Question 39: A. little **B.** some **C.** few **D.** lots
Question 40: A. amount **B.** account **C.** activity **D.** average
Question 41: A. rely **B.** create **C.** carry **D.** insist
Question 42: A. wave **B.** letter **C.** speech **D.** speed
Question 43: A. mostly **B.** hardly **C.** most **D.** almost
Question 44: A. on with **B.** into **C.** up with **D.** in to
Question 45: A. used **B.** have **C.** tend **D.** are

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 46 to 50.

Sometimes you know things about people the first time you see them, for example, that you want to be friends with them or that you don't trust them. But perhaps this kind of intuition isn't as hard to explain as it may seem. For instance, people give out body language signals all the time. The way you hold your body, head and arms tells people about your mood. If you hold your arms tightly at your sides, or fold them across your chest, people will generally feel that you are being defensive. Holding your head to one side shows interest in the other, while an easy, open posture indicates that you are self-confident. All this affects the way you feel about someone.

Also, a stranger may remind you of a meeting with someone. This may be because of something as simple as the fact that he or she is physically similar to someone who treated you well or badly. Your feelings about a stranger could be influenced by a smell in the air that brings to mind a place where you were happy as a child. Since even a single word can bring back a memory such as that, you may never realize it is happening.

Question 46: What does the word "open" in the passage most closely mean?

A. Unrestrained. **B.** Relaxed. **C.** Confined. **D.** Unlimited.

Question 47: What influences your impression of a person you meet the first time?

A. Intuition. **B.** Familiarity. **C.** Knowledge. **D.** Feeling.

Question 48: What one feels about a stranger may be influenced by something that ________.

A. strengthens one's past behaviours **B.** reminds one of one's past treatment

C. revives one's past memories **D.** points to one's childhood

Question 49: What does the second paragraph discuss?

A. Meanings of signals one implies towards a stranger.

B. Factors that may influence one's feelings about a stranger.

C. How people usually behave to a stranger.

D. Factors that cause people to act differently.

Question 50: Intuition described in the passage can be explained by means of ________.

A. styles **B.** languages **C.** patterns **D.** behaviours

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 51 to 55.

Upon the creation of the United States, one of the core concepts on which the hopes for the new democracy were pinned was the ideal that its citizens would be enlightened individuals with clearly articulated rights and the opportunity for individual achievement and education. It was believed that in a free nation where the power belongs to the people, the commitment to education defines the progress of that democracy and is the catalyst for future progress. This core value has not only stood the test of time but has also grown in importance. In this new Information Era and international economy, education is an increasingly vital commodity, a precursor of potential success and a driving force of change. It is important to recognize, however, that we approach education today differently than in the past, partly because the kinds of jobs people had didn't require the kind of basic education and specialized training that is often required in the workforce today. In the 1950s, for instance, only 20 percent of American jobs were classified as professional, 20 percent as skilled, and 60 percent as unskilled. Today, our world has changed.

The proportion of unskilled jobs has fallen to 20 percent, while skilled jobs now account for at least 60 percent of the workforce. Even more important, almost every job today increasingly requires a combination of academic knowledge and practical skills that require learning throughout a lifetime.

Question 51: Education is defined in this passage as a driving force of change because ______.

A. without education, no changes could have happened in American society so far

B. the government of the United States want to drive social changes in their own ways

C. education has helped to bring about and orient most changes in the American workforce

D. any American citizen who wants to change his driving licence must be very well-educated

Question 52: The passage shows the percentage of jobs that require higher training in the US _______ between the 1950s and now.

A. has remained the same **B.** has changed dramatically

C. has been reversed **D.** has changed slightly

Question 53: The phrase "enlightened individuals" in the first sentence most likely means "people who _______."

A. always appear brilliant-looking in public **B.** have often been well-exposed to light

C. have acquired an adequate level of education **D.** bring light to anywhere they go

Question 54: In order to become a good American citizen today, in the author's point of view, any individual must _______.

A. know well all his/her rights and be ready to grasp his/her opportunity of success in life

B. study carefully the history of American educational and vocational systems even since their creation

C. understand thoroughly the combination of academic knowledge and practical skills

D. move actively forward in the new Information Era and international economy with a prestigious diploma

Question 55: Which of the following titles would be best for the passage?

A. Education and Jobs in the Past and at Present in the United States

B. The Significant Role of Education in American Citizens' Careers

C. Academic Knowledge and Practical Skills in American Professions

D. Recent Changes of Educational and Vocational Systems in America

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.

Question 56: If you need to keep fit, then why not take on a sport such as badminton or tennis?

A B C D

Question 57: When her dog died, she cried very hardly for half an hour.

A B C D

Question 58: Modern transportation can speed a doctor to the side of a sick person, even if the patient lives on an

A B C

isolating farm.

D

Question 59: Tom's very good at science when his brother is absolutely hopeless.

A B C D

Question 60: Daisy has such many things to do that she has no time to go out.

A B C D

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to the sentence given in each of the following questions.

Question 61: "Leave my house now or I'll call the police!" shouted the lady to the man.

A. The lady threatened to call the police if the man didn't leave her house.

B. The lady said that she would call the police if the man didn't leave her house.

C. The lady told the man that she would call the police if he didn't leave her house.

D. The lady informed the man that she would call the police if he didn't leave her house.

Question 62: He last had his eyes tested ten months ago.

A. He had tested his eyes ten months before.
B. He had not tested his eyes for ten months then.

C. He hasn't had his eyes tested for ten months.
D. He didn't have any test on his eyes in ten months.

Question 63: "You should have finished the report by now," John told his secretary.

A. John reproached his secretary for not having finished the report.

B. John said that his secretary had not finished the report.

C. John reminded his secretary of finishing the report on time.

D. John scolded his secretary for not having finished the report.

Question 64: "If I were you, I would take the job," said my room-mate.

A. My room-mate was thinking about taking the job.

B. My room-mate advised me to take the job.

C. My room-mate introduced the idea of taking the job to me.

D. My room-mate insisted on taking the job for me.

Question 65: "It's too stuffy in this room, isn't it?" said the guest.

A. The guest suggested that the room should be aired.

B. The guest remarked that the room should be aired.

C. The guest said that the room was too crowded.

D. The guest said that there was too much stuff in the room.

Question 66: "Cigarette?" he asked. "No, thanks. " I said.

A. He asked for a cigarette, and I immediately refused.

B. He mentioned a cigarette, so I thanked him.

C. He offered me a cigarette, but I promptly declined.

D. He asked if I was smoking, and I denied at once.

Question 67: The doctor said, "You really ought to rest for a few days, Jasmine. "

A. Jasmine's doctor insisted that she should rest for a few days.

B. The doctor suggested that Jasmine should take a short rest.

C. It is the doctor's recommendation that Jasmine rested shortly.

D. The doctor strongly advised Jasmine to take a few days' rest.

Question 68: "I will pay back the money, Gloria. " said Ivan.

A. Ivan apologised to Gloria for borrowing her money.

B. Ivan offered to pay Gloria the money back.

C. Ivan promised to pay back Gloria's money.

D. Ivan suggested paying back the money to Gloria.

Question 69: The children couldn't go swimming because the sea was too rough.

A. The children were not calm enough to swim in the sea.

B. The sea was rough enough for the children to swim in.

C. The sea was too rough for the children to go swimming.

D. The sea was too rough to the children's swimming.

Question 70: "Would you like to come to my birthday party, Sarah?" asked Frederic.

A. Frederic invited Sarah to his birthday party.

B. Frederic asked if Sarah was able to come to his birthday party.

C. Frederic asked Sarah if she liked his birthday party or not.

D. Frederic reminded Sarah of his coming birthday party.

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the best way to make the sentence from the cues.

Question 71: opinion/ election/ fair

A. My opinion was fair about the election. **B.** In my opinion, I think the election was fair.

C. According to my opinion, the election was fair. **D.** In my opinion, the election was fair.

Question 72: you/ really/ be/ able/ dress/ yourself/ age

A. You must really be able of dressing yourself in your age.

B. You should really be able to dress yourself at your age!

C. You have really been able of dressing yourself by your age.

D. You are really able of dressing yourself this age!

Question 73: provide/ your handwriting/ legible/ test scorer/ accept/ your answer

A. Providing your handwriting is legible, the test scorer does not accept your answer.

B. Provided for your legible handwriting, the test scorer has to accept your answer.

C. Provided that your handwriting is legible, your answer will be accepted by any test scorer.

D. Providing with your legible handwriting, every test scorer must accept your answer.

Question 74: imagine/ who/ happen/ run into/ yesterday/just

A. You imagine just who happened to run into us yesterday!

B. Have you just imagined who happened to run into me yesterday?

C. Could you imagine who just happened to run into us yesterday?

D. Just imagine who I happened to run into yesterday!

Question 75: Jack/ recover/ quickly/ his serious illness

A. Jack was recovered very quickly from his serious illness.

B. Jack has recovered quite quickly from his serious illness.

C. Jack will recover quite quickly after his serious illness.

D. Jack recovered more quickly over his serious illness.

Question 76: be/ clear/ what/ expect/ you

A. Are you clear about your expectation? **B.** Are you clear what is expected of you to do?

C. Are your expectations clear? **D.** Are you clear what is expected of you?

Question 77: hilltop/ have/ good/ view/ our village

A. The hilltop can make our village views better.

B. From the hilltop, our village can be well viewed.

C. From the hilltop, we can have a better view of our village.

D. From the hilltop, our village can have a better view.

Question 78: students/ remember/ deadline for entries/ final test

A. All the students surely remember the deadline for entries for the final test.

B. All the students must remember well the deadline for entries for the final test.

C. All the students should remember clearly the deadline for entries for the final test.

D. All of the students can certainly remember the deadline for entries for the final test.

Question 79: man/ sentence/ 15 years/ prison/ he/ prove/ guilty

A. The man will get a sentence for himself to15 years in prison if he proves himself guilty.
B. The man was sentenced about 15 years in prison and proved himself guilty.
C. The man was sentenced to 15 years in prison because he had been proved guilty.
D. The man should make his final sentence after 15 years in prison as he proved himself guilty.

Question 80: school-leavers/ choose/ college/ employment/ immediate
A. School-leavers can choose either college or immediate employment.
B. School-leavers can make a choice among college and employment immediately.
C. School-leavers can choose either college and employment immediately.
D. School-leavers can make an immediate choice of neither college nor employment.

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Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of the primary stress in each of the following questions.

Question 1: **A.** independence **B.** experiment **C.** individual **D.** reputation
Question 2: **A.** physical **B.** musical **C.** possible **D.** domestic
Question 3: **A.** alive **B.** ancient **C.** central **D.** vacant
Question 4: **A.** answer **B.** reduce **C.** product **D.** offer
Question 5: **A.** poverty **B.** pottery **C.** decision **D.** astronaut

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer in each of the following questions.

Question 6: It was not until he took up fishing ______ he began to know more about fish species.
A. what **B.** while **C.** which **D.** that

Question 7: "Give me another chance, ______?"
A. shall you **B.** will you **C.** don't you **D.** aren't you

Question 8: We haven't decided which hotel ______.
A. to stay **B.** to stay at **C.** is for staying **D.** is to stay at

Question 9: ______ of that book has been missing.
A. The chapter two **B.** A second chapter **C.** Chapter two **D.** A chapter two

Question 10: The problem is believed ______ at the meeting two days ago.
A. being discussed **B.** to have been discussed **C.** to have discussed **D.** having been discussed

Question 11: ______ from outer space, our earth looks like a "blue planet".
A. Having seen **B.** Seeing **C.** Be seen **D.** Seen

Question 12: Woman: "Excuse me, where's Nguyen Hue Street, please?"
Man: "______"
A. I think you're right. **B.** Yes, that's correct. **C.** Over there, I think. **D.** OK, so long.

Question 13: If it had not rained last night, the roads in the city ______ so slippery now.
A. would not be **B.** must not be **C.** could not have been **D.** would not have been

Question 14: ______ my business trip to Hanoi last month, I was able to attend his wedding.
A. Because **B.** According to **C.** Thanks to **D.** But for

Question 15: You ______ brought your umbrella. We are going by taxi.
A. need not **B.** would not have **C.** need not have **D.** may not

Question 16: Sue: "These flowers are so beautiful! Thank you very much, Bill."
Bill: "______"
A. That's right. **B.** Good job! **C.** Don't worry! **D.** Don't mention it.

Question 17: The museum director was ______ when talking to the visitors.
A. neither professional or friendly **B.** both professional or friendly
C. either friendly nor professional **D.** both friendly and professional

Question 18: This small town developed ______ I had expected.
A. not fast as **B.** much faster than **C.** slowly than **D.** as much fast as

Question 19: By using their trunks, elephants can tell the shape of an object and ______ is rough or smooth, or hot or cold.
A. it **B.** whether it **C.** since it **D.** how

Question 20: He went back to the town ______ he was born.

A. where **B.** what **C.** which **D.** that

Question 21: The student took that course ______ he could improve his English.

A. though **B.** in order to **C.** unless **D.** so that

Question 22: "What did you do ______ last summer?"

A. during **B.** for **C.** by **D.** at

Question 23: I applied for the job but was ______.

A. taken away **B.** got over **C.** turned down **D.** turned off

Question 24: Twenty thousand years ago, a sheet of ice a thousand meters ______ covered part of Canada.

A. thicken **B.** thick **C.** thickly **D.** thickness

Question 25: There was no news about the lost boy, ______ we went on hoping.

A. but **B.** consequently **C.** furthermore **D.** moreover

Question 26: I was about to leave when something occurred which attracted my ______.

A. thought **B.** surprise **C.** attention **D.** sympathy

Question 27: Mrs. Black's son ______ in hospital ever since he fell off his bicycle last week.

A. was **B.** is **C.** was being **D.** has been

Question 28: He became famous after ______ that prize.

A. won **B.** winning **C.** win **D.** have won

Question 29: The price of houses ______ dramatically in recent years.

A. has risen **B.** was raising **C.** rose **D.** raises

Question 30: Not only you ______ I am mistaken on this point.

A. but as well **B.** but also **C.** but **D.** and

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to choose the word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 31 to 40.

In most of the earliest books for children, illustrations were an afterthought. But in the Caldecott "toy books" which first (31)______ in 1878, they were almost (32)______ important as the lines of text, and occupied far more space in the book. One can almost read the story from the dramatic action in the pictures. (33)______ then, thousands of successful picture books have been published in the United States and around the world. In the best, the words and illustrations seem to complement each other perfectly. Often a single person is responsible (34)______ both writing and illustrating the book. One of (35)______, and certainly one of the most successful, illustrator-authors was Dr. Seuss, (36)______ real name was Theodor Geisel. His first children's book, And to Think That I Saw It on Mulberry Street, hit the market in 1937, and the world of children's literature was changed forever. Seuss's playful drawings were a perfect complement to his engaging stories and (37)______ characters. In 1957, Seuss's The Cat in the Hat (38)______ the first book in Random House's best-selling series, Beginner Books, written by Seuss and several (39)______ authors. These combine outrageous illustrations of people, creatures, and plants, and playful stories written (40)______ very simple language.

From "The Complete Guide to the TOEFL Tests" by Bruce Rogers

Question 31: **A.** emerged **B.** happened **C.** appeared **D.** showed

Question 32: **A.** most **B.** as **C.** less **D.** more

Question 33: **A.** By **B.** Till **C.** Since **D.** Before

Question 34: **A.** with **B.** at **C.** to **D.** for

Question 35: **A.** the greater **B.** the greatness **C.** the great **D.** the greatest

Question 36: **A.** whose **B.** who's **C.** who **D.** whom

Question 37: **A.** forgetting **B.** forgotten **C.** unforgettable **D.** forgetful

Question 38: **A.** became **B.** would become **C.** had become **D.** has become

Question 39: **A.** each other **B.** one another **C.** other **D.** another

Question 40: **A.** at **B.** about **C.** in **D.** from

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

Question 41: It will be fine tomorrow. But if it should rain tomorrow, the match will be postponed.

A. turned off **B.** put off **C.** sold off **D.** taken off

Question 42: Living in the central Australian desert has its problems, of which obtaining water is not the least.

A. getting **B.** storing **C.** purifying **D.** controlling

Question 43: If the headmaster were here, he would sign your papers immediately.
A. formerly **B.** right away **C.** right ahead **D.** currently

Question 44: After a few rounds of talks, both sides regarded the territory dispute as settled.
A. discussion **B.** discomfort **C.** disapproval **D.** disadvantage

Question 45: Thirty minutes after the accident, the captain still refused to abandon the burning ship.
A. leave **B.** come to **C.** sail **D.** get on

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 46 to 55.

American movies create myths about college life in the United States. These stories are entertaining, but they are not true. You have to look beyond Hollywood movies to understand what college is really like. Thanks to the movies, many people believe that college students party and socialize more than they study. Movies almost never show students working hard in class or in the library. Instead, movies show them eating, talking, hanging out, or dancing to loud music at wild parties. While it is true that American students have the freedom to participate in activities, they also have academic responsibilities. In order to succeed, they have to attend classes and study hard. Another movie myth is that athletics is the only important extracurricular activity. In fact, there is a wide variety of nonacademic activities on campus such as special clubs, service organizations, art, and theater programs. This variety allows students to choose what interests them. Even more important, after graduation, students' résumés look better to employers if they list a few extracurricular activities.

Most students in the movies can easily afford higher education. If only this were true! While it is true that some American college students are wealthy, most are from families with moderate incomes. Up to 80% of them get some type of financial aid. Students from middle and lower-income families often work part-time throughout their college years. There is one thing that many college students have in common, but it is not something you will see in the movies. They have parents who think higher education is a priority, a necessary and important part of their children's lives. Movies about college life usually have characters that are extreme in some way: super athletic, super intelligent, super wealthy, super glamorous, etc. Movies use these stereotypes, along with other myths of romance and adventure because audiences like going to movies that include these elements. Of course, real college students are not like movie characters at all. So the next time you want a taste of the college experience, do not go to the movies. Look at some college websites or brochures instead. Take a walk around your local college campus. Visit a few classes. True, you may not be able to see the same people or exciting action you will see in the movies, but you can be sure that there are plenty of academic adventures going on all around you!

From "Read and Reflect" by Jayme Adelson-Goldstein with Lori Howard

Question 46: Which of the following is true according to the passage?
A. American colleges in the movies are not like those in reality.
B. Movies about college life are similar to life and fun to watch.
C. American students do not like to watch Hollywood movies.
D. You should see college movies to understand college life.

Question 47: The phrase "academic responsibilities" in the second paragraph is closest in meaning to "______".
A. learning duties **B.** training skills **C.** caring professions **D.** teaching methods

Question 48: Which of the following is NOT true?
A. Learning is only part of students' college life.
B. There is a wide choice of extracurricular activities for college students.
C. Extracurricular activities are of no importance to employers.
D. Not all extracurricular activities are students' academic responsibilities.

Question 49: The word "they" in the third paragraph refers to ______.
A. employers **B.** activities **C.** students **D.** résumés

Question 50: The word "moderate" in the fourth paragraph is closest in meaning to "______".
A. not high **B.** unlimited **C.** not steady **D.** sensible

Question 51: Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage?
A. It is important for students to get higher education.
B. All college students have to work part-time.
C. Most students in the movies can afford college expenses.
D. Most college students' families are not well-off.

Question 52: The word "taste" in the sixth paragraph is closest in meaning to "______".

A. kind **B.** example **C.** record **D.** myth

Question 53: American parents believe in ______.

A. the extracurricular activities that help ensure their children's jobs

B. the necessity of higher education in their children's lives

C. how movie-makers describe American college life

D. the quality of their children's college lives

Question 54: Many American students have to work part-time throughout their college years because ______.

A. they are not allowed to work full-time **B.** they want to gain experience

C. their parents force them to **D.** they can earn money for their expenses

Question 55: Which of the following could best serve as the title of the passage?

A. Going to College: The Only Way to Succeed in Life

B. Hollywood Movies: The Best About College Life

C. Extracurricular Activities and Job Opportunities

D. American College Life and the Movies

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.

Question 56: The staff worked throughout the night to meeting the client's deadline.
A **B** **C** **D**

Question 57: "Which is busiest city in Vietnam?" asked Tom.
A **B** **C** **D**

Question 58: I remember that I danced not goods the first time I did the tango.
A **B** **C** **D**

Question 59: The wooden fence surrounded the factory is beginning to fall down because of the rain.
A **B** **C** **D**

Question 60: While models of automobiles date back as far as the late 1600's, the 1880's seen the first
A **B** **C**
commercial interest in the vehicle.
D

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 61 to 70.

Human Nutrition is the study of how food affects the health and survival of the human body. Human beings require food to grow, reproduce, and maintain good health. Without food, our bodies could not stay warm, build or repair tissue, or maintain the heartbeat. Eating the right foods can help us avoid certain diseases or recover faster when illness occurs. These and other important functions are fueled by chemical substances in our food called nutrients. Nutrients are classified as carbohydrates, proteins, fats, vitamins, minerals, and water.

When we eat a meal, nutrients are released from food through digestion. Digestion begins in the mouth by the action of chewing and the chemical activity of saliva, a watery fluid that contains enzymes, certain proteins that help break down food. Further digestion occurs as food travels through the stomach and the small intestine, where digestive enzymes and acids liquefy food and muscle contractions push it along the digestive tract. Nutrients are absorbed from the inside of the small intestine into the bloodstream and carried to the sites in the body where they are needed. At these sites, several chemical reactions occur, which ensures the growth and function of body tissues. The parts of foods that are not absorbed continue to move down the intestinal tract and are eliminated from the body as feces.

Once digested, carbohydrates, proteins, and fats provide the body with the energy it needs to maintain its many functions. Scientists measure this energy in kilocalories, the amount of energy needed to raise one kilogram of water one degree Celsius. In nutrition discussions, scientists use the term calorie instead of kilocalorie as the standard unit of measure in nutrition.

Nutrients are classified as essential or nonessential. Nonessential nutrients are manufactured in the body and do not need to be obtained from food. Examples include cholesterol, a fatlike substance present in all animal cells. Essential nutrients must be obtained from food sources, because the body either does not produce them or produces them in amounts too small to maintain growth and health. Essential nutrients include water, carbohydrates, proteins, fats, vitamins, and minerals.

An individual needs varying amounts of each essential nutrient, depending upon such factors as gender and age. Specific health conditions, such as pregnancy, breast-feeding, illness, or drug use, make unusual demands on the body and increase its need for nutrients. Dietary guidelines, which take many of these factors into account, provide general guidance in meeting daily nutritional needs.

From "Human Nutrition" by Worthington-Roberts, Bonnie, Microsoft® Student 2009.

Question 61: The first paragraph mainly discusses ______.

A. chemical substances in our food **B.** the study of human nutrition

C. a variety of essential nutrients to human beings **D.** the importance of food to human beings

Question 62: The word "released" in the second paragraph mostly means "______".

A. refused **B.** renewed **C.** expressed **D.** produced

Question 63: Which of the followings is NOT true about the process of digestion?

A. Nutrients are carried to different sites in the body.

B. Saliva plays an important role in the first stage of digestion.

C. The small intestine covers the whole digestive system.

D. The small intestine helps the body absorb nutrients.

Question 64: The word "maintain" in the third paragraph is closest in meaning to "______".

A. obtain **B.** keep performing **C.** carry on making **D.** provide

Question 65: According to the passage, nutrients are absorbed ______.

A. in the small intestine **B.** in the mouth **C.** in the stomach **D.** over the whole body

Question 66: According to the passage, which of the following provides energy for the body?

A. Proteins, vitamins, and carbohydrates **B.** Proteins, fats, and minerals

C. Carbohydrates, proteins, and fats **D.** Carbohydrates, minerals, and water

Question 67: In nutrition discussions, the standard unit used to measure nutrients is ______.

A. kilocalorie **B.** gram **C.** kilogram **D.** calorie

Question 68: The word "which" in the last paragraph refers to ______.

A. dietary guidelines **B.** unusual demands **C.** general guidance **D.** nutritional needs

Question 69: Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage?

A. The effects of food on the body **B.** The body's need of nutrients

C. Food sources from animals **D.** Classification of nutrients

Question 70: Through the passage, the author provides the readers with ______.

A. some proposal **B.** orders **C.** instructions **D.** some information

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to the sentence given in each of the following questions.

Question 71: "Sure, I'll lend you my car this afternoon," Richard said to me.

A. Richard asked me to lend him my car. **B.** Richard refused to lend me his car.

C. Richard suggested lending me his car. **D.** Richard agreed to lend me his car.

Question 72: If I had worked harder, I would have passed the exam.

A. As I did not work hard enough, I did not pass the exam.

B. I failed the exam, so I will have to work harder.

C. I passed the exam because I worked harder than others.

D. Although I worked very hard, I did not pass the exam.

Question 73: "You must wear the seat belt when driving!" she said to him.

A. She told him to wear the seat belt when he drove.

B. She confirmed that he wore the seat belt when driving.

C. She complained that he wore the seat belt as he drove.

D. She encouraged him to wear the seat belt when driving.

Question 74: I used to have Peter mow the lawn on Saturday mornings.

A. Peter often mowed the lawn for me on Saturday mornings.

B. I was familiar with mowing the lawn with Peter every Saturday morning.

C. Peter often helps me mow the lawn on Saturday mornings.

D. I am used to having the lawn mown by Peter every Saturday morning.

Question 75: The gardens are open each day for visitors to enjoy the flower displays.

A. In order to enjoy the flowers each day, visitors open their own displays.

B. There are too many flower displays for visitors to enjoy each day.

C. As long as visitors enjoy the flower displays, the gardens are still open each day.

D. The gardens are open each day so that visitors can enjoy the flower displays.

Question 76: "If I were you, I would take this chance for further study," he said to her.

A. He instructed her to take this chance for further study.

B. He ordered her to take that chance for further study.

C. He advised her to take that chance to study further.

D. He reminded her to take this chance to study further.

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that best joins each of the following pairs of sentences in each of the following questions.

Question 77: She is a famous author. She is also an influential political commentator.

A. She likes writing famous books and commenting on politics.

B. She is neither a famous author nor a political commentator.

C. She writes famous books, but she does not know much about politics.

D. She is not only a famous author but also an influential political commentator.

Question 78: He works in the same office with two women. They are very beautiful and tactful.

A. The two women's beauty and tact explain why he wants to work at their office.

B. He works in the same office with two women who are very beautiful and tactful.

C. The offices where he and the two very beautiful and tactful women work are the same.

D. Working in the same office with the two beautiful women makes him very tactful.

Question 79: I had to do my homework. I could not help my mother with the washing-up.

A. Because I was busy doing my homework, I could not help my mother with the washing-up.

B. It was impossible for me to do my homework although my mother helped me with the washing-up.

C. I could not help my mother with the washing-up until I finished my homework.

D. I could not do my homework because I had to help my mother with the washing-up.

Question 80: The football match was so exciting. The spectators at the stadium cheered wildly all through it.

A. Despite the exciting football match, not all the spectators at the stadium cheered wildly all through it.

B. The spectators at the stadium cheered wildly to make the match exciting all through it.

C. When the spectators at the stadium cheered wildly, the football match became exciting all through it.

D. The football match was so exciting that the spectators at the stadium cheered wildly all through it.

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Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

Question 1: Neither Tom nor his brothers______ willing to help their mother with the housework.
A. was **B.** is **C.** are **D.** has been

Question 2: That cannot be a true story. He ______ it up.
A. must have made **B.** should have made **C.** would have made **D.** can have made

Question 3: She was ______ angry that she could not say a word.
A. so **B.** such **C.** too much **D.** so many

Question 4: They are having their house______ by a construction company.
A. to paint **B.** painted **C.** being painted **D.** painting

Question 5: The police have begun an______ into the accident which happened this afternoon.
A. investigation **B.** Investigating **C.** Investigatory **D.** investigate

Question 6: This carpet really needs______. Can you do it for me, son?
A. cleaning **B.** cleaned **C.** being cleaned **D.** clean

Question 7: Parts of the country are suffering water______after the unusually dry summer.
A. thirst **B.** shortage **C.** supply **D.** hunger

Question 8: My teacher reminded me ______ my essay carefully before handing it in.
A. checking **B.** to check **C.** to have checked **D.** checked

Question 9: Sarah: "Oh my God, I've missed my bus."
Christ: "______. Another will come here in ten minutes."
A. Thank you **B.** Don't mention it **C.** I hope so **D.** Don't worry

Question 10: No sooner______ my car than the alarm went off.
A. the thief touched **B.** touched the thief
C. the thief had touched **D.** had the thief touched

Question 11: College students are becoming less dependent______ their teachers.
A. on **B.** of **C.** with **D.** to

Question 12: Nowadays, most students use______calculators in their studies and examinations.
A. electricity **B.** electric **C.** electronic **D.** electrical

Question 13: I hope you will______ notice of what I am going to tell you.
A. keep **B.** gain **C.** take **D.** get

Question 14: He gave______ his job in order to go back to university.
A. away **B.** out **C.** in **D.** up

Question 15: Susan, remember to apply this sun cream______ two hours.
A. every **B.** several **C.** each **D.** some

Question 16: Parts of the mountain road have been washed______after the floods.
A. off **B.** away **C.** through **D.** out

Question 17: There is a good film______ TV tonight. Will you watch it?
A. on **B.** in **C.** at **D.** from

Question 18: ______ he was tired, he still watched the final match on TV.
A. Despite **B.** However **C.** Because **D.** Though

Question 19: Jack : "What's wrong with you?"
Jill: "______."
A. I'm having a slight headache **B.** No, I don't care
C. Yes, I was tired yesterday **D.** Thank you very much

Question 20: How long ago______ to learn French?
A. did you start **B.** were you starting **C.** have you started **D.** would you start

Question 21: Spain has won the championship, ______ is not surprising.
A. that **B.** how **C.** which **D.** what

Question 22: Instead of staying around the house all day, you should be out there looking______ a job.
A. at **B.** into **C.** after **D.** for

Question 23: I'd rather you______ to the English-speaking club with me this Sunday.

A. will come **B.** to come **C.** come **D.** came

Question 24: Mary: "Do you mind if I sit here?"

Laura: "_____"

A. No, not at all. **B.** My pleasure. **C.** Yes, why not? **D.** Don't mention it.

Question 25: The teacher said that I would be able to speak English fluently______ six months.

A. since **B.** by **C.** in **D.** till

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word or phrase OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined part in each of the following questions.

Question 26: She was unhappy that she lost contact with a lot of her old friends when she went abroad to study.

A. made room for **B.** put in charge of **C.** got in touch with **D.** lost control of

Question 27: His boss has had enough of his impudence, and doesn't want to hire him any more.

A. respect **B.** agreement **C.** obedience **D.** rudeness

Read the following passage on climate change, and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 28 to 37.

Experts in climatology and other scientists are becoming extremely concerned about the changes to our climate which are taking place. Admittedly, climate changes have occurred on our planet before. For example, there have been several ice ages or glacial periods.

These climatic changes, however, were different from the modern ones in that they occurred gradually and, as far as we know, naturally. The changes currently being monitored are said to be the result not of natural causes, but of human activity. Furthermore, the rate of change is becoming **alarmingly** rapid.

The major problem is that the planet appears to be warming up. According to some experts, this warming process, known as global warming, is occurring at a rate unprecedented in the last 10,000 years. The implications for the planet are very serious. Rising global temperatures could give rise to such ecological disasters as extremely high increases in the incidence of flooding and of droughts. These in turn could have a harmful effect on agriculture.

It is thought that this unusual warming of the Earth has been caused by so-called greenhouse gases, such as carbon dioxide, being emitted into the atmosphere by car engines and modern industrilal processes, for example. Such gases not only add to the pollution of the atmosphere, but also create a greenhouse effect, by which the heat of the sun is trapped. This leads to the warming up of the planet.

Politicians are also concerned about climate change and there are now regular summits on the subject, attended by representatives from around 180 of the world's industrialized countries. Of these summits, the most important took place in Kyoto in Japan in 1997. **There** it was agreed that the most industrialized countries would try to reduce the volume of greenhouse gas emissions and were given targets for this reduction of emissions.

It was also suggested that more forests should be planted to create so-called sinks to absorb greenhouse gases. At least part of the problem of rapid climate change has been caused by too **drastic** deforestation.

Sadly, the targets are not being met. Even more sadly, global warnings about climate changes are often still being regarded as scaremongering.

***(From Read and Understand 2 by* Betty Kirkpatrick & Rebecca Mok – Learners Publishing Pte Ltd 2005)**

Question 28: According to the passage, in what way did the climate changes in the ice ages differ from the modern ones?

A. They occurred naturally over a long period of time

B. They were partly intended.

C. They were wholly the result of human activity.

D. They were fully monitored by humans.

Question 29: The word "**alarmingly**" in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to ______

A. disapprovingly **B.** disappointingly **C.** surprisingly **D.** worryingly

Question 30: According to the passage, agriculture could ______.

A. make the global warming more serious

B. be indirectly affected by the global temperature rises

C. give rise to many ecological disasters

D. be directly damaged by the rises in global temperature

Question 31: Greenhouse gases cause the warming up of the Earth because they ______.

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A. are emitted by car engines **B.** trap heat from the sun
C. do not add to atmosphere pollution **D.** are unusual gases

Question 32: According to the passage, 1997 witnessed ______ the largest number of summits on the subject of climate change

A. the most important summit on climate change taking place in Kyoto, Japan
B. the highest attendance by representatives from 180 industrialised countries
C. widespread concern about climate change

Question 33: It can be inferred from the passage that the countries which are mainly responsible for global warming are______

A. countries with the warmest climate **B.** developing countries
C. developed countries **D.** the most industrialized countries

Question 34: The word "**There**" in paragraph 5 refers to______

A. the world's industrialized countries **B.** regular summits on climate change
C. the most industrialized countries **D.** the 1997 summit in Kyoto, Japan

Question 35: Which of the following is NOT true, according to the passage?

A. Carbon dioxide is one of the gases that may cause the so-called greenhouse effect.
B. The problem of rapid climate change has been caused mainly by deforestation.
C. The so-called sinks created by forests can absorb greenhouse gases.
D. Politicians are among those who are concerned about climate change.

Question 36: The word "**drastic**" in paragraph 6 is closest in meaning to______

A. hard **B.** severe **C.** widespread **D.** obvious

Question 37: What is probably the writer's attitude toward global warning?

A. Optimistic **B.** Pessimistic **C.** Neutral **D.** Positive

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word or phrase for each of the blanks from 38 to 47.

The popular image of student life is of young people with few responsibilities enjoying themselves and (38)_____ very little work. This is often not true. Many older people now study at college or university, sometimes (39)_____ a part-time basis while having a job and looking after a family. These students are often (40)_____ motivated and work very hard.

Younger students are often thought to be lazy and careless about money but this (41)_____ is changing. In Britain reduced government support for higher education means that students can no longer rely on having their expenses (42)_____ for them. Formerly, students received a grant towards their living expenses. Now most can only get a loan (43)_____ has to be paid back. Since 1999 they have paid over £1 000 towards tuition (44)_____ and this amount will increase up to a maximum of 3000. In the US students already (45)_____ pay for tuition and room and board. Many get a financial aid package which may (46)_____ grants, scholarships and loans. The fear of having large debts places (47)_____ pressure on students and many take part-time jobs during the term and work full-time in the vacations.

(Extracted from Oxford Guide to British and American Culture – Oxford Advanced Learner's Compass)

Question 38: A. producing **B.** doing **C.** making **D.** carrying
Question 39: A. on **B.** with **C.** for **D.** at
Question 40: A. mainly **B.** absolutely **C.** highly **D.** adequately
Question 41: A. position **B.** condition **C.** state **D.** situation
Question 42: A. to pay **B.** pay **C.** paying **D.** paid
Question 43: A. who **B.** what **C.** which **D.** whether
Question 44: A. charge **B.** allowances **C.** money **D.** fees
Question 45: A. had better **B.** may **C.** have to **D.** should
Question 46: A. consist **B.** belong **C.** include **D.** compose
Question 47: A. large **B.** generous **C.** considerate **D.** considerable

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word or phrase CLOSEST in a meaning to the underlined part in each of the following questions.

Question 48: Don't be concerned about your mother's illness; she'll recover soon.

A. worried about **B.** angry with **C.** surprised at **D.** embarrassed at

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Question 49: A special exhibition of Indian art will be opened at the National Museum next month.
A. music **B.** show **C.** painting **D.** programme

Question 50: Traffic began to flow normally again after the accident.
A. with the same speed **B.** strangely and irregularly
C. epeatedly in different modes **D.** in the usual or ordinary way

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to each of the following questions.

Question 51: I have never used a more fascinating MP3 player than this one.
A. I am very fascinated by the MP3 player I am using.
B. This MP3 player does not fascinate me much.
C. Like the other MP3 players, this one is fascinating to me.
D. This is the most fascinating MP3 player I have ever used.

Question 52: I think it is more enjoyable to play a sport than to watch it on TV.
A. I think watching a sport on TV is more enjoyable than playing it.
B. In my opinion, to play a sport is more enjoyable than to watch it on TV.
C. In my view, playing a sport is as enjoyable as watching it on TV.
D. As far as I know, more people watch a sport on TV than they play it.

Question 53: "May I see your passport, Mrs Scott?" said the customs officer.
A. The customs officer promised to show Mrs Scott his passport.
B. The customs officer asked to see Mrs Scott's passport.
C. The customs officer suggested seeing Mrs Scott's passport.
D. The customs officer asked Mrs Scott to see his passport.

Question 54: "Trust me! Do not invest all your money in one company," said my friend.
A. My friend encouraged me to invest all my money in one company.
B. My friend offered to help me to invest all my money in one company.
C. My friend persuaded me not to invest all my money in one company.
D. My friend ordered me to invest all my money in one company.

Question 55: Take this route and you will get to the village.
A. There is no doubt that this route will never lead you to the village.
B. Although this route may lead you to the village, you cannot take it.
C. Certainly, you will get to the village if you take this route.
D. Unless you take this route, you will get to the village

Mark the letterA,B,C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that has underlined part pronounced differently from the rest in each of the following questions.

Question 56: A. sensitive **B.** reserve **C.** supply **D.** universal
Question 57: A. determined **B.** started **C.** survived **D.** maintained
Question 58: A. teaching **B.** repeat **C.** weather **D.** treatment
Question 59: A. maximum **B.** population **C.** documentary **D.** stimulate
Question 60: A. attain **B.** faithful **C.** certain **D.** plain

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

Question 61: ______ that he does not want to stay any longer.
A. Homesick though Beth may feel **B.** So homesick does Beth feel
C. Beth feels such homesickd. A little homesick does Beth feel

Question 62: It is believed______
A. that Alice is a talented ballet dancer. **B.** how is Alice a talented ballet dancer.
C. why is Alice such a talented ballet dancer. **D.** when Alice to become a talented ballet dancer.

Question 63: ______, the less polutted the environment will be.
A. The fewer landfills we have **B.** The more polluted landfills will be
C. The more landills are there **D.** The less landfills are polluted

Question 64: Switch off all the lights ______.
A. after you will leave the room **B.** by the time you enter the room
C. until you enter the room **D.** before you leave the room

Question 65: I have two sisters, ______.

A. both of whom are nurses
B. most of whom are nurses
C. most of them are nurses
D. one of them are nurses

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to show the underlined part that needs correction.

Question 66: In spite of the heavy rain, all we enjoyed the excursion.
A **B** **C** **D**

Question 67: Opened the letter from her boyfriend, she felt extremely exited.
A **B** **C** **D**

Question 68: Wood is an exellent resource for heating homes, cooking food, and build houses.
A **B** **C** **D**

Question 69: A dolphin can communicate with other by making distintive sounds.
A **B** **C** **D**

Question 70: The children wish that they have more free time to play football.
A **B** **C** **D**

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the question from 71 to 80.

One of the factors contributing to the intense nature of twenty-first-century stress is our continual exposure to media – particularly to an overabundance of news. If you feel stressed out by the news, you are far from alone. Yet somehow many of us seem unable to prevent ourselves from tuning in to an extreme degree.

The further back we go in human history, the longer news took to travel from place to place, and the less news we had of distant people and lands altogether. The printing press obviously changed all that, as did every subsequent development in transportation and telecommunication.

When television came along, it proliferated like a poplulation of rabbits. In 1950, there were 100,000 television sets in North American homes; one year later there were more then a million. Today, it's not unusual for a home to have three or more television sets, each with cable access to perhaps over a hundred channels. News is the subject of many of those channels, and on several of **them** it runs 24 hours a day.

What's more, after the **traumatic** events of Sptember 11, 2001, live newcasts were paired with perennial text crawls across the bottom of the screen – so that viewers could stay abreast of every story all the time.

Needless to say, the news that is reported to us is not good news, but rather disturbing images and sound bytes alluding to diasater (natural and man-made), upheaval, crime, scandal, war, and the like. Compounding the proplem is that when actual breaking news is scarce, most broadcasts fill in with waistline, hairline, or very existence in the future. This variety of story tends to treat with equal alarm a potentially lethal flu outbreak and the bogus claims of a wrinkle cream that overpromises smooth skin.

Are humans meant to be able to process so much trauma – not to mention so much overblown anticipation of potetial trauma – at once? The human brain, remember, is programmed to **slip** into alarm mode when danger looms. Danger looms for someone, somewhere at every moment. Exposing ourslves to such input without respite and without perspective cannot be anything other than a source of chronic stress.

(*Extracted from* The Complete Idiot's Guide to Beating Stress *by* Arlene Matthew Uhl – Penguin Group 2006)

Question 71: According to the passage, which of the following has contributed to the intense nature of twenty-first-century stress?

A. An overabundance of special news
B. The degree to which stress affects our life
C. Our inability to control ourselves
D. Our continual exposure to the media

Question 72: In the past, we had less news of distant people and lands because ______.

A. means of communication and transprotation were not yet invented.
B. the printing press changed the situation to slowly
C. printing, transportation, and telecommunications were not developed
D. most people lived in distant towns and villages

Question 73: The pronoun "**them**" in paragraph 3 refers to______.

A. TV channels
B. television sets
C. TV news
D. cable access

Question 74: The word "**traumatic**" in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to _______.

A. boring
B. fascinating
C. upsetting
D. exciting

Question 75: According to the passage, when there is not enough actual breaking news, broadcasts______.

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A. are full of dangerous diseases such as flu.
B. send out live newscasts paired with text across the screen
C. send out frightening stories about potential dangers
D. are forced to publicise an alarming increase in crime

Question 76: As stated in the passage, a flu outbreak and the bogus claims of a wrinkle cream tend to______.
A. involve natural and man-made disasters **B.** be treated with equal alarm
C. be scarce breaking news **D.** be warmly welcomed by the public

Question 77: Which of the following is NOT true, according to the passage?
A. The news that is reported to us is not good news.
B. Many people are under stress caused by the media.
C. Many TV channels supply the public with breaking news.
D. The only source of stress in our modern life is the media.

Question 78: The word "**slip**" in paragraph 6 is closest in meaning to ______.
A. release **B.** bring **C.** fail **D.** fall

Question 79: According to the passage, our continual exposure to bad news without perspective is obviously ______.
A. the result of human brain's switch to alarm mode.
B. a source of chronic stress.
C. the result of an overabundance of good news.
D. a source of defects in human brain.

Question 80: What is probably the best title for this passage?
A. Effective Ways to Beat Stress **B.** More Modern Life - More Stress
C. The Media - A Major Cause of Stress **D.** Developments in Telecommunications

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Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the rest in each of the following questions.

Question 1: **A.** bushes **B.** wishes **C.** researches **D.** headaches
Question 2: **A.** debt **B.** climbing **C.** timber **D.** lamb
Question 3: **A.** enough **B.** cough **C.** thorough **D.** tough
Question 4: **A.** apply **B.** maximum **C.** cactus **D.** national
Question 5: **A.** funny **B.** rubbish **C.** upper **D.** student

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

Question 6: Generally, the South of England is as ______ as the North.
A. flat **B.** less flat **C.** flatter **D.** the flattest

Question 7: Helen is traveling to Germany tomorrow on her first working trip and she is very excited ______ it.
A. for **B.** against **C.** about **D.** with

Question 8: He'd hardly finished doing his homework when you arrived, ______?
A. didn't he **B.** had he **C.** would he **D.** hadn't he

Question 9: John: "Would you like to have a get-together with us next weekend?" Mickey: "______."
A. No, I won't **B.** No, I wouldn't **C.** Yes, let's **D.** Yes, I'd love to

Question 10: Had they arrived at the shop earlier, they ______ a better selection of clothes.
A. will find **B.** would be finding **C.** would have found **D.** will have found

Question 11: Before you start cooking, you should gather together all the necessary ______.
A. ingredients **B.** factors **C.** substances **D.** elements

Question 12: What ______ views do Americans and Asians have about love and marriage?
A. tradition **B.** traditionally **C.** traditionalism **D.** traditional
A. put up with **B.** take away from **C.** get back to **D.** make out of

Question 14: Helen: "Would you rather go to the beach or to the mountains?" Kim: "______."
A. That's very nice of you **B.** The beach definitely
C. I'd love to go **D.** Thanks for the mountains

Question 15: George: "______." Michelle: "Thank you for your compliment."
A. You've done your work **B.** This is a present for you
C. I'm glad that you're well again **D.** You look pretty in this dress

Question16: Bill managed to get to the train station himself ______ his leg was broken.
A. because **B.** because of **C.** in spite of **D.** although

Question17: Dr. Smith is the person in ______ I don't have much confidence.
A. which **B.** whom **C.** him **D.** that

Question18: This director has ______ some famous films but I think this one is the best.
A. done **B.** conducted **C.** made **D.** composed

Question19: He wondered ______ his sister looked like, because they hadn't seen each other for a long time.
A. why **B.** which **C.** how **D.** what

Question20: Does Mr. Ba bring his farm ______ to the local market every day?
A. productivity **B.** product **C.** production **D.** produce

Question 21: This is ______ the most difficult job I've ever had to do.
A. by heart **B.** by chance **C.** by far **D.** by myself

Question 22: Hurry up, or they ______ serving meals by the time we get to the restaurant.
A. stopped **B.** will have stopped **C.** are stopping **D.** would stop

Question 23: During the Enlightenment, the powers and uses of reason ______
A. were stressed **B.** stressed **C.** were stressing **D.** had stressed

Question 24: He is a typical ______, always looking on the bright side of everything.
A. pessimist **B.** introvert **C.** extrovert **D.** optimist

Question 25: That style of dress ______ have been designed by Titian, because it wasn't worn till after his death.
A. wouldn't **B.** shan't **C.** can't **D.** oughtn't

Question 26: Bottles of medicine must have childproof caps ______ children think medicine is candy and poison themselves.
A. even though **B.** if so **C.** so that **D.** in case

Question 27: My favourite team ______ 15 games so far this season, and will probably win the championship.
A. are winning **B.** won **C.** have won **D.** will win

Question 28: You should have ______ your composition carefully before you handed it in.
A. seen through **B.** thought of **C.** looked in **D.** gone over

Question 29: "Don't worry about your necklace. Give it to me and I promise to ______ great care of it."
A. bring **B.** take **C.** keep **D.** make

Question 30: The police are going to look ______ the disappearance of the child.
A. around **B.** into **C.** through **D.** after

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word or phrase that is closest in meaning to the underlined part in each of the following questions.

Question 31: The crew divided the life preservers among the twenty **terrified** passengers as the ship began to sink.
A. exhausted **B.** surprised **C.** frightened **D.** excited

Question 32: You must answer the police's questions **truthfully**; otherwise, you will get into trouble.
A. exactly as things really happen **B.** with a negative attitude
C. in a harmful way **D.** as trustingly as you can

Question 33: My mom is always **bad-tempered** when I leave my room untidy.
A. feeling embarrassed **B.** talking too much
C. very happy and satisfied **D.** easily annoyed or irritated

Question 34: During the earthquake, a lot of buildings **collapsed**, which killed thousands of people.
A. went off accidentally **B.** fell down unexpectedly**C.** exploded suddenly **D.** erupted violently

Question 35: We really **appreciate** your help, without which we couldn't have got our task done in time.
A. feel thankful for **B.** depreciate **C.** require **D.** are proud of

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to show the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.

Question 36: The bigger of the three daily meals for most American families is dinner, served at about six
A **B** **C** **D**
o'clock.

Question 37: The word "scuba" is actually an acronym that comes of the phrase "self-contained underwater
A B C D
breathing apparatus".

Question 38: Building thousands of years ago , the ancient palace is popular with modern tourists.
A B C D

Question 39: The old woman cannot remember the place which she kept her savings.
A B C D

Question 40: I found my new contact lenses strangely at first, but I got used to them in the end
A B C D

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

Question 41: ______ for breakfast is bread and eggs.
A. That I only like **B.** Which better I like **C.** What I like most **D.** The food what I like

Question 42: Before he was 20, he developed ______ for the personal computer.
A. the world first computer's language
B. the computer language for the first world
C. the world's first computer language
D. the first world's computer language

Question 43: According to the conditions of my scholarship, after graduation, ______.
A. I will be employed full-time by the university
B. I would be offered by the university
C. the university will employ me full-time
D. an employer will give me a full-time job

Question 44: He has been to the school library many times ______.
A. if the semester has started **B.** while the semester is starting
C. since the semester started **D.** after the semester starts

Question 45: Only after food has been dried or canned______.
A. should it be stored for later consumption **B.** it can be stored for later consumption
C. that it is stored for later consumption **D.** was it stored for later consumption

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to each of the following questions.

Question 46: The test we did last time was more difficult than this one.
A. We did an easy test last time and a difficult one this time.
B. This test is not as difficult as the one we did last time.
C. This time we have to do the most difficult test of all.
D. The test we have done this time is not difficult at all.

Question 47: He cannot practice scuba diving because he has a weak heart.
A. The fact that he has a weak heart cannot stop him practicing scuba diving.
B. Scuba diving makes him suffer from having a weak heart.
C. The reason why he cannot practice scuba diving is that he has a weak heart.
D. He has a weak heart but he continues to practice scuba diving.

Question 48: She asked John to repeat what he had said.
A. "Will you please repeat what John said?" she asked.
B. "Please repeat what you said, John," she said.
C. "You have to repeat what you say, John," she said.
D. "Please repeat what you said to John," she said.

Question 49: People believe that neither side wanted war.
A. Neither side is believed to have wanted war.
B. Neither side is responsible for the outbreak of war.
C. War is believed to be wanted by either side.
D. It is believed that war broke out from both sides.

Question 50: "No, it's not true. I didn't steal the money!" Jean said.
A. Jean refused to steal the money. **B.** Jean did not intend to steal the money.

around many cities, is under increasing pressure. Plans to build new roads are strongly opposed by organizations trying to protect the countryside. Protesters set up camps to prevent, or at least delay, the building work.

America has many areas of wild and beautiful scenery, and there are many areas, especially in the West in states like Montana and Wyoming, where few people live. In the New England states, such as Vermont and New Hampshire, it is common to see small farms surrounded by hills and green areas. In Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and other Midwestern states, fields of corn or wheat reach to the horizon and there are many miles between towns.

Only about 20% of Americans live outside cities and towns. Life may be difficult for people who live in the country. Services like hospitals and schools may be further away and going shopping can mean driving long distances. Some people even have to drive from their homes to the main road where their mail is left in a box. In spite of the disadvantages, many people who live in the country say that they like the safe, clean, attractive environment. But their children often move to a town or city as soon as they can.

As in Britain, Americans like to go out to the country at weekends. Some people go on camping or fishing trips, others go hiking in national parks.

Question 71: We can see from the passage that in the countryside of Britain ______.

A. none of the areas faces the sea

B. only a few farms are publicly owned

C. most beautiful areas are not well preserved

D. it is difficult to travel from one farm to another

Question 72: The word "enclosed" in paragraph one is closest in meaning to ______.

A. rotated **B.** embraced **C.** blocked **D.** surrounded

Question 72: Which is **NOT** mentioned as an activity of relaxation in the countryside of Britain?

A. Going swimming **B.** Picking fruit **C.** Going for a walk **D.** Riding a bicycle

Question 74: What does the word "they" in paragraph 2 refer to?

A. Those who dream of living in the country **B.** Those who go to fruit farms in summer

C. Those who go to the country for a picnic **D.** Those who commute to work in towns

Question 75: Which of the following threatens the countryside in Britain?

A. Protests against the building work **B.** Modern farming practices

C. Plants and wildlif **D.** The green belt around cities

Question 76: The phrase "associated with" in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to ______.

A. supported by **B.** referred to **C.** separated from **D.** related to

Question 77: According to the passage, all of the following are true EXCEPT ______.

A. the use of chemicals harms the environment of the countryside

B. camps are set up by protesters to stop the construction work

C. the green belt is under pressure because of the need for land

D. all organizations strongly oppose plans for road construction

Question 78: The phrase "reach to the horizon" in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to ______.

A. are limited **B.** are endless **C.** are horizontal **D.** are varied

Question 79: According to the passage, some Americans choose to live in the country because ______.

A. their children enjoy country life

B. they enjoy the safe, clean, attractive environment there

C. hospitals, schools and shops are conveniently located there

D. life there may be easier for them

Question 80: Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage?

A. The majority of American people live in cities and towns.

B. Many British people think of the country as a place of peace and relaxation.

C. Towns in some Midwestern states in the US are separated by long distances.

D. Both British and American people are thinking of moving to the countryside.

---------- THE END ----------

C. Jean admitted stealing the money. **D.** Jean denied having stolen the money.

Read the following passage taken from Microsoft Encarta 2009, and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word for each of the blanks from 51 to 60.

Schools in the United States have not always had a large number of libraries. As (51)______ as 1958 about half of the public schools in the United States had no libraries at all. The (52)______ of public school libraries increased dramatically when the federal government passed the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, (53)______ provided funds for school districts to improve their education programs and facilities, including their libraries. (54)______, many educators claim that since the legislation was passed federal spending has not increased sufficiently to meet the rising (55)______ of new library technologies such as computer databases and Internet access.

Because the federal government provides only limited funds to schools, individual school districts (56)______ on funds from local property taxes to meet the vast majority of public school expenses. Therefore, the libraries of public schools tend to reflect the (57)______ capabilities of the communities in which they are located. Districts in wealthy suburbs often have fully staffed libraries (58)______ abundant resources, spacious facilities, and curricular and instructional support. In (59)______, school districts in many poor areas house their libraries in ordinary classrooms or in small rooms. The libraries in such areas are generally staffed by volunteers, who organize and (60)______ books that are often out-of-date, irrelevant, or damaged.

Question 51: **A.** frequently **B.** recently **C.** freshly **D.** newly

Question 52: **A.** digit **B.** amount **C.** number **D.** numeral

Question 53: **A.** that **B.** who **C.** which **D.** this

Question 54: **A.** Otherwise **B.** Therefore **C.** Consequently **D.** Nevertheless

Question 55: **A.** fine **B.** fee **C.** cost **D.** sum

Question 56: **A.** go **B.** come **C.** rely **D.** stay

Question 57: **A.** economical **B.** educational **C.** financial **D.** political

Question 58: **A.** for **B.** with **C.** on **D.** by

Question 59: **A.** contrast **B.** converse **C.** contrary **D.** conflict

Question 60: **A.** maintain **B.** obtain **C.** contain **D.** attain

Read the following passage taken from Building skills for the TOEFL iBT – Advanced by Linda Robinson Fellag, and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 61 to 70.

MICKEY MANTLE

Mickey Mantle was one of the greatest baseball players of all time. He played for the New York Yankees in their years of glory. From the time Mantle began to play professionally in 1951 to his last year in 1968, baseball was the most popular game in the United States. For many people, Mantle symbolized the hope, prosperity, and confidence of America at that time.

Mantle was a fast and powerful player, a "switch-hitter" who could bat both right-handed and left-handed. He won game after game, one World Series championship after another, for his team. He was a wonderful athlete, but this alone cannot explain America's fascination with him.

Perhaps it was because he was a handsome, red-haired country boy, the son of a poor miner from Oklahoma. His career, from the lead mines of the West to the heights of success and fame, was a fairy-tale version of the American dream. Or perhaps it was because America always loves a "natural": a person who wins without seeming to try, whose talent appears to come from an inner grace. That was Mickey Mantle.

But like many celebrities, Mickey Mantle had a private life that was full of problems. He played without complaint despite constant pain from injuries. He lived to fulfill his father's dreams and drank to forget his father's early death.

It was a terrible addiction that finally destroyed his body. It gave him cirrhosis of the liver and accelerated the advance of liver cancer. Even when Mickey Mantle had turned away from his old life and warned young people not to follow his example, the destructive process could not be stopped. Despite a liver transplant operation that had all those who loved and admired him hoping for a recovery, Mickey Mantle died of cancer at the age of 63.

Question 61: What is the main idea of the passage?

A. Mickey Mantle's success and private life full of problems

B. Mickey Mantle as the greatest baseball player of all time

C. Mickey Mantle and the history of baseball

D. Mickey Mantle and his career as a baseball player

Question 62: It can be inferred from paragraph 1 that Mantle ______.

A. introduced baseball into the US **B.** earned a lot of money from baseball

C. had to try hard to be a professional player **D.** played for New York Yankees all his life

Question 63: According to the passage, Mantle could ______.

A. bat better with his left hand than with his right hand

B. hit with the bat on either side of his body

C. give the most powerful hit in his team

D. hit the ball to score from a long distance

Question 64: The word "this" in paragraph 2 refers to ______.

A. Mantle's being fascinated by many people

B. Mantle's being a wonderful athlete

C. Mantle's being a "switch-hitter"

D. Mantle's being a fast and powerful player

Question 65: It can be inferred from the passage that for most Americans ______.

A. success in Mantle's career was difficult to believe

B. Mantle had a lot of difficulty achieving fame and success

C. success in Mantle's career was unnatural

D. Mantle had to be trained hard to become a good player

Dòng **7:** ". . . but this alone cannot explain America's fascination with him. "

Question 66: The author uses the word "**But**" in paragraph 4 to ______.

A. explain how Mantle got into trouble

B. give an example of the trouble in Mantle's private life

C. give an argument in favor of Mantle's success and fame

D. change the topic of the passage

Question 67: The word "fulfill" in paragraph 4 mostly means ______.

A. achieve what is hoped for, wished for, or expected

B. do something in the way that you have been tol

C. do what you have promised or agreed to do

D. get closer to something that you are chasing

Question 68: The word "accelerated" in paragraph 5 is closest in meaning to ______.

A. delayed **B.** worsene **C.** bettered **D.** quickened

Question 69: We can see from paragraph 5 that after his father's death, Mantle ______.

A. forgot his father's dream **B.** suffered a lot of pain

C. led a happier life **D.** played even better

Question 70: Which of the following is mentioned as the main cause of the destruction of Mantle's body?

A. His way of life **B.** His loneliness

C. His own dream **D.** His liver transplant operation

Read the following passage taken from Cultural Guide- Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary, 7th Edition, and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 71 to 80.

The countryside of Britain is well known for its beauty and many contrasts: its bare mountains and moorland, its lakes, rivers and woods, and its long, often wild coastline. Many of the most beautiful areas are national parks and are protected from development. When British people think of the countryside they think of farmland, as well as open spaces. They imagine cows or sheep in green fields enclosed by hedges or stone walls, and fields of wheat and barley. Most farmland is privately owned but is crossed by a network of public footpaths.

Many people associate the countryside with peace and relaxation. They spend their free time walking or cycling there, or go to the country for a picnic or a pub lunch. In summer people go to fruit farms and pick strawberries and other fruit. Only a few people who live in the country work on farms. Many commute to work in towns. Many others dream of living in the country, where theybelieve they would have a better and healthier lifestyle.

The countryside faces many threats. Some are associated with modern farming practices, and the use of chemicals harmful to plants and wildlife. Land is also needed for new houses. The green belt, an area of land

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Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

Question 1: - "______"
- "He's tall and thin with blue eyes."
A. What does John like? **B.** How is John?
C. Who does John look like? **D.** What does John look like?

Question 2: If you don't know when that important football match takes place, look it ______ in the World Cup timetable.
A. after **B.** up **C.** into **D.** out

Question 3: - "Today's my 20 birthday." th
- "______"
A. Take care! **B.** Many happy returns! **C.** Have a good time! **D.** I don't understand.

Question 4: - "Would you like beer or wine?"
- "______"
A. No, I've no choice. **B.** I couldn't agree more.
C. I'd prefer beer, please. **D.** Yes, I'd love to.

Question 5: Why is everybody ______ him all the time?
A. critical **B.** criticize **C.** criticism **D.** criticizing

Question 6: There's little ______ of foreign news in today's paper.
A. information **B.** coverage **C.** column **D.** article

Question 7: There were some rainy days, but it was a nice holiday ______.
A. by no means **B.** by all means **C.** in particular **D.** in general

Question 8: I ______ hurry. It's nearly 8:00, and my first class starts at 8.15.
A. would prefer **B.** can't help **C.** would rather **D.** had better

Question 9: You shouldn't have criticized him in front of the class. It was extremely ______ of you.
A. sensible **B.** insensitive **C.** insensible **D.** sensitive

Question 10: She ______ me a very charming compliment on my painting.
A. showed **B.** paid **C.** made **D.** took

Question 11: You look tired. Why don't we ______ and have a good rest?
A. call its name **B.** call on **C.** call off **D.** call it a day

Question 12: We didn't go to the zoo yesterday ______ the heavy rain.
A. because of **B.** in spite of **C.** so **D.** because

Question 13: "Can you ______ me a favor, Bill?" Peter said.
A. make **B.** get **C.** put **D.** do

Question 14: He managed to keep his job ______ the manager had threatened to sack him.
A. although **B.** despite **C.** unless **D.** therefore

Question 15: You should make a(n) ______ to overcome this problem.
A. trial **B.** impression **C.** effort **D.** apology

Question 16: Thanks to my friends' ______ remarks, my essays have been improved.
A. constructive **B.** construction **C.** constructor **D.** construct

Question 17: You need more exercise - you should ______ jogging.
A. try on **B.** take up **C.** carry out **D.** hold up

Question 18: All of us won't go camping ______ the weather stays fine.
A. however **B.** but **C.** unless **D.** so

Question 19: I clearly remember ______ you about this before.
A. telling **B.** to tell **C.** told **D.** tell

Question 20: I'm really looking forward ______ to university.
A. to going **B.** go **C.** to go **D.** going

Question 21: Don't touch that wire or you'll get an electric ______.
A. shock **B.** fire **C.** charge **D.** current

Question 22: ______ stamps, my brother collects coins.

A. Except **B.** Besides **C.** Near **D.** Beside

Question 23: The manager ______ him for a minor mistake.

A. accused **B.** charged **C.** complained **D.** blamed

Question 24: That pipe ______ for ages - we must get it mended.

A. has been leaking **B.** is leaking **C.** had been leaking **D.** leaks

Question 25: ______ entering the hall, he found everyone waiting for him.

A. On **B.** At **C.** With **D.** Of

Question 26: My brother ______ his driving test when he was 18.

A. has passed **B.** passes **C.** was passing **D.** passed

Question 27: - "You look nervous! ______". - "This thunder scares me to death."

A. How are you? **B.** Why's that? **C.** Come on! **D.** What's wrong?

Question 28: Car crashes are almost always accidental, but on rare occasions they may be ______.

A. deliberate **B.** determined **C.** aware **D.** meant

Question 29: - "Is it all right if I use your bike?"

- "______"

A. I don't care. **B.** Sure, go ahead. **C.** Oh, forget it. **D.** I accept it.

Question 30: The car had a(n) ______ tyre, so we had to change the wheel.

A. bent **B.** flat **C.** cracked **D.** injured

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that differs from the rest in the position of the main stress in each of the following questions.

Question 31: A. traditional **B.** residential **C.** expectation **D.** competition

Question 32: A. tennis **B.** into **C.** between **D.** country

Question 33: A. command **B.** secure **C.** pretend **D.** leisure

Question 34: A. family **B.** attractive **C.** marvellous **D.** industry

Question 35: A. difficulty **B.** simplicity **C.** discovery **D.** commodity

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 36 to 45.

It is commonly believed that school is where people go to get an education. Nevertheless, it has been said that today children interrupt their education to go to school. The difference between schooling and education implied by this remark is important.

Education is much more open-ended and all-inclusive than schooling. Education knows no limits. It can take place anywhere, whether in the shower or on the job, whether in the kitchen or on a tractor. It includes both the formal learning that takes place in school and the whole universe of informal learning. The agent (doer) of education can vary from respected grandparents to the people arguing about politics on the radio, from a child to a famous scientist. Whereas schooling has a certain predictability, education quite often produces surprises. A chance conversation with a stranger may lead a person to discover how little is known of other religions. People receive education from infancy on. Education, then, is a very broad, inclusive term; it is a lifelong process, a process that starts long before the start of school, and one that should be a necessary part of one's entire life.

Schooling, on the other hand, is a specific, formalized process, whose general pattern varies little from one setting to the next. Throughout a country, children arrive at school at about the same time, take the assigned seats, are taught by an adult, use similar textbooks, do homework, take exams, and so on. The pieces of reality that are to be learned, whether they are the alphabet or an understanding of the workings of governments, have been limited by the subjects being taught. For example, high school students know that they are not likely to find out in their classes the truth about political problems in their society or what the newest filmmakers are experimenting with. There are clear and undoubted conditions surrounding the formalized process of schooling.

Question 36: This passage is mainly aimed at ______.

A. listing and discussing several educational problems

B. telling the difference between the meaning of two related words

C. giving examples of different schools

D. telling a story about excellent teachers

Question 37: In the passage, the expression "children interrupt their education to go to school" mostly implies that ______.

A. schooling prevents people discovering things
B. all of life is an education
C. schooling takes place everywhere
D. education is totally ruined by schooling

Question 38: The word "all-inclusive" in the passage mostly means ______.
A. including everything or everyone
B. going in many directions
C. involving many school subjects
D. allowing no exceptions

Question 39: According to the passage, the doers of education are ______.
A. only respected grandparents
B. mainly politicians
C. mostly famous scientists
D. almost all people

Question 40: What does the writer mean by saying "education quite often produces surprises"?
A. It's surprising that we know little about other religions.
B. Educators often produce surprises.
C. Informal learning often brings about unexpected results.
D. Success of informal learning is predictable.

Question 41: Which of the following would the writer support?
A. Our education system needs to be changed as soon as possible.
B. Without formal education, people won't be able to read and write.
C. Schooling is of no use because students do similar things every day.
D. Going to school is only part of how people become educated.

Question 42: The word "they" in the last paragraph refers to ______.
A. newest filmmakers
B. high school students
C. workings of governments
D. political problems

Question 43: Because the general pattern of schooling varies little from one setting to the next, school children throughout the country ______.
A. are taught by the same teachers
B. have the same abilities
C. have similar study conditions
D. do similar things

Question 44: From the passage, we can infer that a high school teacher ______.
A. is free to choose anything to teach
B. is bound to teach programmed subjects
C. is not allowed to teach political issues
D. has to teach social issues to all classes

Question 45: Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?
A. The best schools teach a variety of subjects.
B. Students benefit from schools, which require long hours and homework.
C. Education and schooling are quite different experience.
D. The more years students go to school, the better their education is.

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to each of the following questions.

Question 46: It is a basic requirement in the modern world to be able to deal with figures.
A. Being able to deal with figures is a basic requirement in the modern world.
B. Dealing with the modern world requires a basic knowledge of figures.
C. The world requires us to have a basic understanding of figures.
D. Dealing with figures requires a basic knowledge of the modern world.

Question 47: The way to get the best out of me is to make me work very hard.
A. My work is under consideration, so I do my best.
B. If you make me work hard, I can't get the best.
C. Don't make me work hard or I can't make the best out of me.
D. I work best when I am under pressure.

Question 48: Their chances of success are small.
A. They will certainly be successful.
B. It's possible that they will achieve success.
C. They have no chances of being successful.
D. It's not very likely that they will succeed.

Question 49: I found myself at a loss to understand my closest friend's words.
A. I found my closest friend's words easy to understand.
B. I understood my closest friend's words completely.
C. I lost heart and didn't understand my closest friend's words.
D. I found my closest friend's words quite incomprehensible.

Question 50: "Be careful! Don't do that again," he said.

A. He encouraged me to do that again.
B. He advised me to be careful and do that again.
C. He warned me not to do that again.
D. He told me to be careful, so I didn't do that again.

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word(s) for each of the blanks from 51 to 60.

The warming of the Pacific Ocean has created weather patterns (51)______ strongly affect the world. When the water is warm, the (52)______ of rainfall in Indonesia and the surrounding regions decreases. Australia could (53)______ experience a drought in many parts. On (54)______ hand, Chile (which borders the Pacific Ocean) is preparing for (55)______ rainstorms. In Pakistan and northwestern India, the weather pattern makes the rainy season weaker and makes the area much drier.

This happening is called El Nino and is used (56)______ weather forecasters to make long-range weather predictions. They also know that El Nino will (57)______ unusually heavy rains to the southwestern part of the United States and make the central part of the country drier at the same time. According to research, weather forecasters (58)______ know about the coming weather with certainty. Now everything has become completely different. El Nino itself used to be (59)______. It would occur every two to seven years. But now, this weather pattern is becoming more frequent. We cannot say when and how often tornadoes or cyclones occur. Scientists are unsure of the reason for this (60)______ on a global scale either.

Question 51: **A.** whether **B.** ever **C.** what **D.** when
Question 52: **A.** deal **B.** figure **C.** amount **D.** number
Question 53: **A.** however **B.** ever **C.** nevertheless **D.** even
Question 54: **A.** the other **B.** another **C.** other **D.** others
Question 55: **A.** angry **B.** strict **C.** severe **D.** cruel
Question 56: **A.** at **B.** to **C.** on **D.** by
Question 57: **A.** bring **B.** fetch **C.** carry **D.** take
Question 58: **A.** used to **B.** get used to **C.** used to be **D.** are used to
Question 59: **A.** incredible **B.** predictable **C.** remarkable **D.** notable
Question 60: **A.** shift **B.** change **C.** transfer **D.** transformation

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

Question 61: ______ but he also proved himself a good athlete.

A. Not only he showed himself a good student
B. He did not show himself only a good student
C. Not only did he show himself a good student
D. A good student not only showed him

Question 62: When reaching the top of the hill, ______.

A. we suddenly caught sight of the sea
B. it was the sea that extended below us
C. we extended the sea below us
D. the sea came into view

Question 63: Yesterday my mother bought ______.

A. beautiful Italian some cotton hats
B. Some hats beautiful Italian cotton
C. some beautiful Italian cotton hats
D. Italian some beautiful cotton hats

Question 64: He climbed the tree ______ before the wind blew them off.

A. in order that to pick the apples
B. so as to pick the apples
C. so that to pick the apples
D. in order for the apples to pick

Question 65: The new manager explained ______ new procedures to save time and money.

A. with the staff that he hoped to establish
B. to the staff that he hopes to establish
C. to the staff that he hoped to establish
D. with the staff that he hopes to establish

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to show the underlined part that needs correction.

Question 66: I'd like to see him in my office the moment he will arrive.
A **B** **C** **D**

Question 67: Each of the beautiful cars in the shop was quickly sold to their owner.
A **B** **C** **D**

Question 68: It was a six-hours journey; we were completely exhausted when we arrived.
A **B** **C** **D**

Question 69: Professor Jones said that a good way to improve your language are learning to practise it frequently.
A **B** **C** **D.**

Question 70: Being that he was a good swimmer, John managed to rescue the child.
A B C D

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 71 to 80.

For more than six million American children, coming home after school means coming back to an empty house. Some deal with the situation by watching TV. Some may hide. But all of them have something in common. They spend part of each day alone. They are called "latchkey children". They are children who look after themselves while their parents work. And their bad condition has become a subject of concern.

Lynette Long was once the principal of an elementary school. She said, "We had a school rule against wearing jewelry. A lot of kids had chains around their necks with keys attached. I was constantly telling them to put the keys inside shirts. There were so many keys; it never came to my mind what they meant." Slowly, she learned that they were house keys.

She and her husband began talking to the children who had keys. They learned of the effect working couples and single parents were having on their children. Fear was the biggest problem faced by children at home alone. One in three latchkey children the Longs talked to reported being frightened. Many had nightmares and were worried about their own safety.

The most common way latchkey children deal with their fears is by hiding. They may hide in a shower stall, under a bed or in a closet. The second is TV. They often turn the volume up. It's hard to get statistics on latchkey children, the Longs have learned. Most parents are slow to admit that they leave their children alone.

Question 71: The phrase "an empty house" in the passage mostly means ______.
A. a house with no people inside **B.** a house with nothing inside
C. a house with too much space **D.** a house with no furniture

Question 72: One thing that the children in the passage share is that ______.
A. they are from single-parent families **B.** they all wear jewelry
C. they spend part of each day alone **D.** they all watch TV

Question 73: The phrase "latchkey children" in the passage means children who ______.
A. look after themselves while their parents are not at home
B. close doors with keys and watch TV by themselves
C. like to carry latches and keys with them everywhere
D. are locked inside houses with latches and keys

Question 74: The main problem of latchkey children is that they ______.
A. watch too much television during the day **B.** are also found in middle-class families
C. suffer a lot from being left alone **D.** are growing in numbers

Question 75: What is the main idea of the first paragraph?
A. Bad condition of latchkey children. **B.** Why kids hate going home.
C. How kids spend free time. **D.** Children's activities at home.

Question 76: Why did a lot of kids have chains around their necks with keys attached?
A. They were fully grown and had become independent.
B. They would use the keys to enter their houses when they came home.
C. Schools didn't allow them to wear jewelry, so they wore keys instead.
D. They had to use the keys to open school doors.

Question 77: What do latchkey children suffer most from when they are at home alone?
A. Fear. **B.** Tiredness. **C.** Loneliness. **D.** Boredom.

Question 78: Lynette Long learned of latchkey children's problems by ______.
A. interviewing their parents **B.** talking to them
C. visiting their homes **D.** delivering questionnaires

Question 79: What is the most common way for latchkey children to deal with fears?
A. Hiding somewhere. **B.** Lying under a TV. **C.** Talking to the Longs. **D.** Having a shower.

Question 80: It's difficult to find out the number of latchkey children because ______.
A. they hide themselves in shower stalls or under beds
B. they do not give information about themselves for safety reasons
C. most parents are reluctant to admit that they leave their children alone
D. there are too many of them in the whole country

Phần II. ĐÁP ÁN

Đề số 1

1D	2C	3A	4D	5A	6D	7B	8C	9D	10D
11C	12D	13D	14B	15D	16A	17A	18C	19B	20C
21A	22C	23A	24B	25D	26B	27A	28A	29A	30D
31C	32C	33D	34D	35B	36A	37C	38D	39B	40B
41A	42C	43C	44D	45B	46B	47C	48A	49D	50A
51C	52B	53B	54C	55D	56D	57C	58A	59A	60B
61C	62D	63A	64D	65A	66B	67D	68A	69B	70B
71B	72B	73C	74D	75B	76D	77D	78C	79D	80C

Đề số 2

1D	2A	3D	4D	5B	6C	7C	8B	9A	10C
11D	12D	13B	14A	15B	16C	17A	18C	19D	20D
21A	22C	23D	24B	25D	26C	27B	28C	29D	30B
31B	32A	33A	34A	35D	36C	37D	38D	39A	40B
41D	42C	43D	44C	45B	46B	47D	48D	49A	50A
51B	52C	53D	54B	55A	56B	57A	58C	59D	60A
61B	62A	63C	64C	65D	66B	67D	68A	69D	70B
71B	72C	73A	74C	75A	76B	77C	78D	79B	80A

Đề số 3

1C	2A	3B	4C	5B	6D	7D	8A	9B	10C
11D	12C	13C	14A	15A	16D	17A	18B	19B	20C
21B	22C	23C	24B	25D	26C	27A	28A	29A	30D
31C	32B	33A	34D	35B	36B	37B	38A	39D	40C
41C	42D	43A	44A	45B	46A	47D	48A	49A	50D
51C	52C	53A	54D	55C	56B	57B	58D	59D	60B
61C	62A	63C	64A	65D	66A	67B	68C	69D	70C
71C	72B	73D	74B	75B	76C	77B	78D	79B	80D

Đề số 4

1D	2A	3B	4C	5C	6A	7D	8C	9D	10C
11B	12C	13A	14A	15D	16D	17A	18A	19A	20A
21B	22B	23C	24C	25C	26C	27B	28D	29B	30D
31C	32C	33C	34D	35B	36B	37C	38A	39D	40B
41A	42C	43D	44D	45A	46D	47A	48D	49A	50C
51A	52C	53A	54B	55C	56B	57D	58B	59D	60A
61C	62D	63D	64B	65C	66B	67A	68D	69D	70B
71D	72B	73D	74C	75A	76C	77A	78D	79B	80B

Đề số 5

1A	2A	3A	4B	5C	6B	7A	8A	9D	10C
11A	12B	13B	14C	15C	16B	17D	18D	19C	20A
21D	22D	23C	24C	25A	26B	27A	28D	29A	30A

BỒI DƯỠNG TOÁN - LÍ - HÓA CẤP 2+3 1000B TRẦN HƯNG ĐẠO QUY NHƠN

31C	32A	33B	34B	35B	36D	37D	38A	39B	40A
41C	42A	43B	44B	45B	46D	47C	48A	49D	50C
51D	52D	53B	54B	55D	56C	57D	58D	59C	60C
61B	62B	63B	64C	65A	66C	67A	68C	69A	70B
71C	72D	73C	74C	75D	76A	77A	78B	79C	80D

Đề số 6

1A	2B	3A	4A	5A	6D	7A	8A	9C	10B
11B	12A	13C	14A	15C	16C	17B	18C	19B	20A
21B	22B	23D	24C	25B	26D	27B	28B	29D	30B
31C	32D	33B	34C	35A	36A	37B	38C	39A	40C
41B	42C	43D	44B	45A	46A	47B	48C	49B	50C
51B	52A	53D	54A	55C	56B	57C	58A	59D	60D
61C	62B	63A	64D	65B	66C	67A	68D	69C	70A
71D	72A	73D	74D	75A	76B	77C	78C	79D	80A

Đề số 7

1B	2A	3A	4D	5B	6B	7D	8B	9B	10A
11C	12C	13B	14B	15C	16C	17C	18A	19B	20A
21C	22D	23D	24B	25A	26D	27B	28B	29B	30C
31D	32D	33A	34C	35A	36C	37D	38A	39B	40D
41A	42D	43D	44B	45D	46C	47B	48A	49A	50A
51D	52B	53A	54C	55D	56C	57B	58A	59C	60C
61A	62B	63B	64C	65A	66D	67D	68D	69B	70C
71D	72C	73D	74D	75C	76A	77A	78A	79C	80D

Đề số 8

1C	2D	3B	4C	5A	6D	7D	8A	9C	10A
11C	12B	13D	14A	15A	16A	17C	18B	19B	20B
21B	22B	23A	24C	25C	26C	27A	28C	29D	30A
31A	32D	33D	34D	35D	36C	37A	38D	39D	40B
41C	42B	43B	44A	45A	46D	47D	48A	49B	50C
51C	52A	53A	54B	55A	56B	57C	58D	59D	60B
61C	62C	63C	64D	65C	66B	67D	68B	69C	70A
71A	72D	73A	74B	75C	76B	77B	78B	79D	80D

Đề số 9

1B	2A	3B	4C	5B	6D	7D	8A	9A	10B
11C	12D	13C	14A	15B	16B	17A	18D	19D	20A
21C	22D	23C	24B	25B	26D	27A	28D	29D	30D
31A	32A	33C	34D	35D	36A	37D	38D	39A	40B
41A	42D	43C	44D	45C	46C	47B	48B	49D	50A
51C	52D	53A	54B	55A	56C	57B	58C	59D	60A
61A	62A	63B	64A	65A	66C	67D	68C	69A	70C
71A	72C	73B	74A	75A	76D	77B	78C	79C	80B

Đề số 10

1C	2D	3A	4C	5C	6C	7B	8D	9C	10C
11B	12C	13D	14B	15A	16A	17A	18A	19A	20B
21C	22A	23B	24A	25C	26C	27A	28C	29D	30A
31D	32D	33D	34A	35A	36D	37A	38D	39A	40B
41B	42D	43A	44C	45A	46D	47A	48B	49D	50C
51B	52B	53D	54D	55C	56B	57A	58B	59C	60C
61B	62B	63B	64D	65B	66D	67D	68C	69C	70C
71B	72B	73D	74A	75B	76C	77D	78B	79C	80A

Đề số 11

1C	2C	3C	4B	5C	6A	7B	8B	9A	10A
11A	12D	13C	14B	15B	16B	17B	18C	19D	20B
21D	22C	23A	24C	25C	26C	27A	28B	29A	30B
31A	32B	33A	34D	35B	36D	37B	38D	39D	40A
41A	42C	43A	44C	45A	46B	47D	48D	49B	50B
51A	52D	53C	54A	55C	56D	57C	58B	59B	60C
61D	62D	63D	64A	65A	66D	67A	68B	69C	70A
71D	72C	73D	74A	75B	76D	77A	78D	79A	80D

Đề số 12

1A	2D	3B	4A	5A	6B	7C	8D	9C	10D
11B	12A	13B	14D	15D	16B	17A	18B	19B	20A
21A	22B	23C	24A	25D	26A	27B	28C	29C	30D
31D	32A	33D	34C	35D	36D	37B	38D	39D	40C
41B	42A	43C	44D	45C	46A	47A	48C	49C	50C
51B	52C	53C	54D	55B	56B	57A	58D	59D	60D
61B	62A	63D	64B	65C	66C	67B	68C	69A	70B
71B	72A	73A	74D	75C	76C	77A	78C	79B	80D

Đề số 13

1C	2C	3B	4B	5C	6A	7B	8B	9C	10A
11D	12C	13D	14C	15A	16A	17A	18B	19C	20D
21A	22D	23B	24B	25B	26D	27B	28B	29D	30D
31D	32C	33A	34D	35A	36A	37C	38C	39A	40A
41D	42C	43B	44C	45C	46B	47B	48C	49A	50D
51B	52A	53D	54B	55A	56C	57A	58D	59B	60D
61C	62C	63A	64A	65A	66B	67D	68D	69D	70B
71C	72C	73B	74D	75A	76B	77B	78A	79C	80C

Đề số 14

1C	2A	3D	4B	5C	6C	7C	8B	9A	10C
11C	12A	13B	14D	15D	16B	17C	18D	19A	20A
21A	22B	23B	24A	25A	26B	27A	28D	29B	30D
31A	32B	33D	34D	35C	36C	37B	38C	39C	40D
41C	42B	43D	44D	45D	46D	47B	48B	49B	50C
51D	52A	53C	54A	55D	56C	57D	58A	59C	60D
61B	62D	63B	64A	65B	66D	67A	68C	69C	70C

71A	72B	73B	74C	75D	76A	77D	78A	79D	80A

Đề số 15

1D	2A	3A	4B	5D	6C	7C	8C	9C	10D
11D	12B	13A	14B	15D	16A	17C	18D	19A	20A
21B	22D	23D	24C	25D	26B	27A	28C	29A	30B
31D	32B	33C	34D	35	36B	37A	38B	39B	40C
41D	42D	43B	44C	45D	46B	47A	48C	49A	50B
51D	52A	53D	54B	55C	56B	57A	58C	59C	60D
61D	62D	63D	64A	65A	66B	67C	68D	69C	70C
71B	72A	73D	74D	75B	76C	77D	78A	79B	80C

Đề số 16

1A	2B	3B	4B	5C	6A	7B	8B	9A	10A
11C	12B	13C	14D	15D	16D	17B	18D	19D	20C
21A	22D	23C	24A	25D	26D	27B	28D	29D	30B
31B	32C	33D	34A	35D	36A	37B	38C	39D	40C
41C	42D	43D	44B	45D	46C	47C	48C	49C	50B
51A	52C	53D	54B	55C	56C	57A	58B	59A	60C
61A	62C	63A	64C	65C	66D	67D	68B	69D	70B
71C	72D	73B	74B	75A	76A	77A	78D	79A	80C

Đề số 17

1D	2B	3D	4B	5B	6A	7A	8B	9A	10D
11B	12C	13A	14D	15B	16C	17C	18C	19B	20B
21D	22A	23B	24D	25D	26B	27C	28B	29B	30C
31D	32A	33D	34D	35D	36B	37B	38A	39B	40C
41B	42B	43D	44A	45D	46D	47A	48B	49A	50C
51C	52A	53D	54B	55B	56C	57C	58C	59A	60B
61D	62D	63D	64B	65C	66B	67D	68A	69C	70B
71B	72C	73D	74B	75A	76D	77D	78A	79D	80A

Đề số 18

1B	2D	3C	4A	5B	6D	7A	8D	9B	10A
11C	12C	13A	14D	15C	16B	17A	18B	19C	20B
21C	22C	23D	24A	25C	26A	27C	28A	29C	30B
31A	32B	33B	34A	35B	36B	37C	38A	39D	40B
41D	42B	43D	44D	45C	46C	47D	48D	49D	50A
51A	52B	53A	54C	55A	56D	57A	58D	59C	60B
61A	62D	63A	64B	65B	66D	67A	68C	69B	70C
71C	72D	73D	74C	75C	76D	77B	78D	79B	80A

Đề số 19

1D	2D	3B	4B	5B	6C	7A	8A	9C	10C
11C	12D	13A	14A	15B	16C	17B	18A	19D	20C

21B	22C	23A	24A	25D	26D	27C	28D	29B	30A
31C	32A	33B	34C	35C	36C	37D	38A	39C	40A
41D	42C	43C	44A	45D	46A	47C	48D	49A	50B
51A	52B	53D	54D	55C	56B	57B	58C	59B	60A
61C	62B	63A	64B	65B	66C	67C	68A	69D	70A
71B	72D	73D	74C	75B	76C	77B	78B	79D	80C

Đề số 20

1B	2A	3B	4A	5C	6D	7C	8D	9D	10D
11D	12D	13A	14A	15C	16A	17D	18A	19A	20B
21C	22C	23B	24C	25D	26D	27C	28A	29D	30B
31D	32C	33D	34C	35D	36A	37A	38A	39C	40B
41A	42A	43C	44A	45C	46D	47B	48A	49A	50C
51A	52C	53A	54C	55B	56B	57A	58B	59C	60A
61C	62B	63D	64D	65C	66B	67B	68D	69C	70A
71D	72C	73B	74C	75D	76D	77D	78C	79C	80A

Đề số 21

1B	2B	3B	4D	5B	6A	7B	8C	9D	10B
11A	12C	13D	14B	15D	16B	17C	18D	19A	20A
21A	22C	23A	24D	25D	26C	27D	28D	29C	30D
31A	32C	33B	34A	35B	36D	37A	38C	39C	40A
41B	42C	43A	44B	45B	46B	47C	48B	49C	50C
51B	52D	53A	54B	55C	56C	57A	58D	59C	60C
61D	62D	63B	64A	65B	66B	67D	68C	69D	70C
71D	72B	73B	74D	75A	76A	77A	78C	79AC	80D

Đề số 22

1D	2A	3D	4A	5C	6D	7A	8A	9B	10A
11C	12B	13D	14A	15A	16B	17A	18C	19B	20B
21B	22D	23D	24B	25B	26B	27D	28B	29D	30B
31C	32B	33A	34D	35A	36B	37B	38C	39D	40C
41D	42A	43A	44B	45B	46B	47B	48A	49A	50B
51A	52C	53A	54A	55D	56B	57A	58C	59A	60C
61C	62B	63C	64C	65C	66C	67B	68B	69C	70D
71B	72A	73D	74D	75A	76D	77C	78D	79D	80D

Đề số 23

1A	2A	3B	4A	5B	6A	7B	8D	9B	10B
11A	12A	13D	14D	15C	16C	17B	18D	19C	20A
21C	22A	23B	24A	25A	26D	27C	28B	29C	30C
31C	32D	33C	34A	35A	36D	37D	38A	39B	40A
41B	42C	43D	44D	45C	46D	47C	48A	49D	50C
51A	52A	53B	54A	55A	56D	57D	58D	59B	60B
61A	62C	63C	64D	65D	66C	67A	68C	69D	70A
71B	72D	73D	74B	75A	76A	77D	78B	79A	80C

Đề số 24

1B	2C	3B	4D	5C	6D	7D	8C	9A	10B
11A	12B	13A	14D	15D	16B	17B	18C	19C	20A
21C	22B	23D	24B	25A	26C	27B	28A	29B	30C
31D	32B	33C	34C	35C	36A	37B	38A	39D	40A
41D	42D	43A	44C	45A	46C	47C	48B	49D	50B
51C	52B	53C	54B	55A	56D	57A	58B	59A	60C
61B	62D	63B	64A	65B	66B	67D	68C	69D	70D
71B	72C	73A	74C	75A	76B	77D	78D	79C	80A

Đề số 25

1C	2B	3B	4C	5D	6C	7B	8B	9D	10C
11B	12D	13A	14A	15B	16C	17D	18C	19D	20A
21B	22A	23B	24B	25D	26B	27A	28	29A	30D
31A	32B	33D	34C	35D	36D	37D	38D	39C	40C
41C	42D	43B	44C	45C	46D	47A	48B	49A	50D
51B	52C	53C	54A	55C	56B	57B	58A	59B	60B
61A	62C	63A	64D	65C	66C	67C	68A	69A	70D
71C	72A	73B	74C	75B	76B	77D	78C	79A	80C

Đề số 26

1D	2C	3B	4D	5A	6B	7B	8B	9B	10A
11D	12C	13B	14B	15D	16A	17B	18C	19D	20A
21A	22B	23B	24D	25D	26B	27D	28A	29A	30B
31A	32C	33A	34C	35D	36B	37A	38C	39C	40C
41C	42D	43A	44B	45A	46C	47D	48B	49A	50B
51C	52C	53C	54C	55C	56A	57B	58A	59C	60A
61B	62D	63C	64B	65D	66C	67A	68C	69D	70D
71B	72A	73C	74D	75A	76D	77A	78A	79D	80A

Đề số 27

1C	2B	3D	4B	5A	6B	7D	8B	9C	10A
11B	12D	13B	14C	15D	16D	17C	18B	19D	20C
21C	22A	23A	24D	25A	26B	27C	28A	29A	30C
31D	32D	33C	34A	35C	36A	37A	38B	39C	40D
41A	42C	43D	44B	45B	46D	47D	48C	49C	50C
51D	52B	53A	54B	55B	56A	57C	58B	59A	60B
61C	62C	63D	64D	65B	66C	67C	68A	69B	70A
71D	72B	73A	74B	75D	76D	77A	78A	79B	80C

Đề số 28

1D	2B	3D	4A	5B	6D	7B	8A	9C	10A
11A	12D	13B	14C	15B	16D	17B	18C	19A	20D
21C	22D	23D	24C	25A	26B	27D	28B	29B	30D
31A	32B	33A	34A	35D	36C	37C	38B	39A	40B
41B	42B	43D	44D	45C	46D	47C	48B	49C	50C
51B	52A	53D	54D	55C	56C	57B	58A	59C	60C
61C	62B	63C	64C	65B	66D	67D	68A	69A	70A

71C	72C	73D	74D	75B	76A	77A	78B	79B	80B

Đề số 29

1C	2D	3C	4B	5A	6D	7C	8A	9B	10B
11D	12A	13C	14B	15D	16C	17D	18B	19D	20C
21C	22D	23D	24A	25D	26D	27C	28A	29C	30A
31D	32A	33B	34C	35B	36A	37D	38	39D	40B
41D	42A	43C	44A	45D	46D	47C	48A	49C	50B
51C	52B	53C	54B	55D	56D	57C	58B	59B	60C
61C	62B	63D	64A	65C	66C	67C	68D	69B	70D
71B	72A	73B	74A	75A	76C	77A	78B	79C	80C

Đề số 30

1B	2C	3A	4A	5B	6A	7D	8C	9B	10D
11A	12D	13C	14B	15A	16D	17B	18A	19D	20D
21B	22C	23A	24B	25A	26D	27D	28D	29A	30C
31D	32A	33C	34A	35B	36C	37B	38C	39C	40A
41D	42B	43A	44C	45D	46B	47D	48B	49D	50D
51A	52A	53D	54B	55B	56A	57A	58A	59A	60B
61B	62B	63D	64C	65D	66C	67C	68A	69C	70A
71A	72C	73D	74D	75C	76A	77A	78D	79B	80C

Đề số 31

1B	2A	3B	4C	5D	6A	7C	8B	9A	10B
11D	12C	13B	14C	15A	16C	17D	18A	19B	20A
21D	22A	23B	24A	25D	26C	27D	28B	29C	30C
31D	32A	33C	34D	35D	36C	37A	38C	39D	40C
41C	42B	43A	44B	45C	46D	47B	48A	49B	50D
51C	52A	53D	54B	55C	56A	57D	58C	59B	60A
61D	62A	63B	64D	65C	66B	67D	68A	69B	70A
71D	72D	73C	74A	75B	76A	77C	78B	79B	80A

Đề số 32

1C	2D	3C	4A	5C	6B	7A	8B	9C	10B
11A	12D	13D	14A	15B	16A	17D	18C	19D	20C
21D	22D	23A	24A	25B	26C	27D	28C	29A	30B
31B	32A	33D	34D	35A	36C	37D	38C	39B	40B
41D	42A	43D	44D	45D	46A	47A	48C	49D	50D
51C	52B	53B	54D	55A	56C	57D	58A	59B	60A
61C	62B	63C	64D	65A	66A	67A	68B	69A	70A
71A	72C	73B	74A	75A	76D	77B	78C	79C	80B

Đề số 33

1B	2A	3A	4C	5D	6B	7A	8D	9A	10C
11C	12A	13C	14C	15C	16A	17C	18C	19A	20B
21D	22B	23A	24B	25A	26D	27A	28B	29A	30A
31B	32C	33C	34B	35C	36C	37B	38B	39B	40D

41D	42A	43B	44A	45B	46A	47C	48B	49C	50D
51A	52D	53C	54B	55A	56A	57B	58B	59C	60C
61C	62A	63D	64C	65C	66C	67A	68C	69B	70C
71C	72A	73A	74B	75A	76A	77B	78D	79B	80B

Đại học khối D1 2013

1A	2C	3B	4A	5D	6D	7B	8C	9B	10C
11A	12B	13A	14B	15D	16C	17C	18C	19B	20D
21A	22C	23D	24A	25C	26B	27B	28A	29A	30C
31C	32C	33D	34C	35D	36C	37A	38A	39A	40D
41B	42D	43C	44A	45C	46D	47B	48D	49B	50A
51B	52D	53B	54D	55C	56D	57C	58B	59D	60B
61D	62A	63A	64A	65D	66D	67B	68A	69B	70B
71B	72C	73C	74D	75A	76A	77A	78D	79B	80C

Đại học khối A1 2013

1C	2D	3D	4B	5A	6C	7C	8D	9C	10C
11D	12D	13A	14D	15D	16D	17A	18C	19B	20B
21D	22A	23A	24C	25D	26B	27A	28B	29A	30D
31A	32B	33B	34D	35D	36A	37B	38A	39B	40B
41B	42D	43B	44D	45A	46C	47B	48B	49A	50A
51B	52A	53C	54C	55C	56C	57B	58B	59B	60C
61A	62D	63C	64C	65A	66C	67A	68B	69A	70C
71D	72B	73A	74D	75C	76C	77C	78D	79D	80A

Đại học khối D1 2012

1B	2A	3B	4A	5B	6B	7C	8D	9B	10D
11C	12D	13A	14A	15A	16B	17A	18D	19B	20C
21D	22C	23C	24A	25A	26D	27A	28C	29B	30A
31D	32A	33D	34B	35A	36B	37B	38C	39A	40B
41C	42B	43A	44B	45C	46D	47D	48A	49A	50D
51A	52B	53C	54C	55D	56C	57C	58A	59C	60C
61D	62D	63B	64C	65C	66D	67B	68B	69D	70C
71B	72A	73C	74D	75A	76D	77B	78C	79D	80D

Đại học khối A1 2012

1B	2A	3D	4B	5C	6D	7B	8A	9C	10D
11B	12A	13A	14B	15C	16B	17D	18C	19C	20C
21B	22B	23A	24C	25B	26A	27A	28D	29B	30B
31B	32C	33B	34A	35A	36A	37A	38D	39C	40B
41C	42A	43B	44D	45C	46D	47C	48D	49A	50B
51D	52A	53D	54C	55B	56B	57D	58A	59B	60B
61D	62A	63C	64B	65C	66C	67C	68C	69B	70A
71D	72A	73C	74A	75A	76D	77D	78C	79A	80A

Đại học khối D1 2011

1C	2D	3B	4A	5B	6D	7A	8A	9C	10B
11D	12C	13A	14D	15D	16D	17C	18D	19D	20C
21B	22B	23C	24B	25C	26C	27B	28C	29A	30C

31A	32A	33A	34B	35D	36D	37D	38A	39C	40B
41A	42B	43D	44D	45D	46D	47C	48C	49B	50B
51B	52A	53D	54A	55C	56A	57B	58A	59B	60C
61D	62B	63C	64B	65B	66B	67A	68A	69D	70B
71A	72C	73D	74C	75C	76C	77A	78A	79A	80D

Đại học khối D1 2010

1A	2B	3D	4B	5D	6A	7C	8D	9B	10B
11B	12A	13B	14C	15C	16A	17C	18B	19B	20D
21C	22A	23B	24C	25C	26A	27B	28A	29B	30B
31B	32A	33A	34D	35A	36C	37C	38C	39D	40C
41C	42D	43A	44A	45D	46D	47A	48D	49A	50C
51C	52A	53A	54B	55B	56B	57A	58D	59B	60A
61D	62C	63A	64D	65D	66D	67C	68D	69D	70A
71D	72C	73B	74B	75D	76D	77C	78C	79B	80C

Đại học khối D1 2009

1A	2A	3B	4B	5C	6C	7C	8D	9D	10A
11D	12B	13A	14C	15A	16C	17D	18B	19B	20A
21A	22C	23A	24B	25D	26D	27C	28C	29A	30A
31D	32D	33A	34C	35C	36D	37C	38B	39C	40C
41B	42D	43A	44D	45C	46B	47D	48D	49B	50B
51B	52C	53B	54A	55B	56A	57D	58B	59C	60D
61D	62A	63B	64C	65D	66C	67C	68A	69A	70A
71A	72D	73B	74B	75A	76C	77D	78D	79B	80C

Đại học khối D1 2008

1D	2D	3C	4C	5B	6B	7B	8A	9C	10A
11D	12C	13C	14B	15D	16B	17A	18D	19D	20C
21A	22A	23D	24A	25C	26B	27C	28A	29D	30B
31A	32A	33A	34A	35B	36A	37B	38D	39A	40B
41A	42C	43B	44D	45C	46D	47B	48C	49A	50A
51A	52C	53D	54B	55C	56B	57D	58B	59D	60A
61B	62C	63C	64C	65D	66B	67A	68C	69C	70B
71D	72D	73D	74C	75B	76D	77D	78C	79A	80B

Đại học khối D1 2007

1D	2D	3C	4A	5C	6D	7C	8A	9D	10C
11C	12A	13A	14B	15C	16C	17A	18A	19D	20C
21A	22C	23C	24B	25B	26C	27C	28A	29B	30A
31D	32B	33D	34B	35A	36B	37B	38C	39B	40B
41B	42D	43D	44A	45B	46B	47B	48D	49A	50A
51A	52A	53C	54A	55B	56C	57D	58D	59C	60A
61B	62C	63B	64D	65D	66D	67C	68C	69D	70D
71A	72A	73D	74D	75B	76B	77B	78D	79D	80C

Đại học khối D1 2006

1B	2D	3B	4D	5D	6B	7C	8C	9C	10A
11D	12D	13A	14A	15D	16A	17B	18B	19B	20B
21A	22D	23C	24B	25B	26B	27D	28D	29D	30C

31C	32B	33C	34C	35B	36B	37A	38D	39A	40D
41A	42C	43D	44B	45C	46B	47A	48C	49B	50D
51C	52B	53C	54A	55B	56C	57C	58D	59B	60A
61A	62C	63A	64B	65A	66C	67D	68C	69C	70A
71D	72B	73C	74D	75B	76D	77C	78B	79C	80A

Cao đẳng khối D1 2013

1B	2D	3A	4B	5C	6D	7B	8B	9C	10B
11D	12C	13A	14C	15C	16D	17D	18B	19B	20A
21D	22A	23C	24B	25A	26C	27D	28B	29A	30B
31C	32B	33C	34D	35D	36A	37C	38A	39C	40C
41B	42A	43B	44A	45A	46A	47A	48C	49D	50A
51B	52B	53B	54D	55D	56C	57B	58C	59B	60C
61D	62D	63C	64B	65A	66C	67D	68A	69C	70D
71D	72A	73A	74A	75D	76C	77D	78B	79A	80D

Cao đẳng khối D1 2012

1C	2A	3A	4B	5A	6A	7B	8B	9D	10D
11A	12C	13C	14D	15A	16B	17A	18D	19A	20A
21C	22D	23D	24A	25C	26C	27A	28A	29D	30B
31B	32B	33D	34D	35C	36B	37B	38B	39A	40C
41D	42D	43C	44D	45C	46C	47D	48A	49B	50D
51D	52B	53B	54C	55C	56B	57B	58C	59A	60C
61B	62A	63A	64D	65A	66C	67A	68D	69B	70B
71D	72C	73A	74C	75C	76B	77D	78D	79B	80C

Cao đẳng khối D1 2011

1D	2C	3C	4A	5D	6A	7C	8B	9D	10C
11A	12D	13A	14B	15D	16D	17B	18C	19D	20D
21C	22B	23A	24D	25C	26D	27C	28D	29B	30B
31C	32A	33D	34B	35A	36A	37C	38A	39C	40B
41C	42C	43A	44C	45A	46B	47C	48B	49A	50D
51B	52C	53C	54D	55C	56C	57C	58B	59A	60A
61A	62B	63B	64B	65A	66D	67A	68D	69B	70A
71B	72D	73A	74A	75B	76D	77D	78B	79B	80D

Cao đẳng khối D1 2010

1D	2B	3B	4C	5D	6B	7D	8D	9B	10B
11D	12A	13D	14A	15C	16A	17B	18C	19A	20A
21A	22B	23D	24A	25A	26D	27D	28A	29B	30B
31A	32C	33D	34B	35A	36B	37B	38A	39D	40C
41D	42B	43D	44B	45C	46A	47D	48D	49D	50C
51C	52C	53D	54A	55C	56D	57A	58A	59B	60B
61C	62A	63C	64B	65C	66D	67D	68A	69C	70A
71A	72C	73A	74C	75A	76B	77A	78B	79A	80C

Phần III: LỜI GIẢI CHI TIẾT

Đề số 1

Question 1. Arrogant: vần một, các từ còn lại vần 2.

Question 2. Humanism: vần một, các từ còn lại vần 2.

Question 3. disappear: vần ba, các từ còn lại vần 2.

Question 4. Kindergarden: vần một, các từ còn lại vần 2.

Question 5. Environmental: vần bốn, các từ còn lại vần 2.

Question 6. Dùng đại từ "that" thay thế cho danh từ "the brain". Đây là cách dùng đại từ that thay thế cho một danh từ số ít hoặc those cho một danh từ số nhiều đã xuất hiện trước trong câu và chúng ta không muốn lặp lại danh từ đó, Ví dụ:

Question 7. MD là từ viết tắt của Doctor of Medicine. Bác sĩ y khoa

Question 8. It's nice of you to say so: Đây là một trong những câu đáp thông dụng khi được người khác khen về việc gì. Câu A sai vì "How" không thể theo sau bằng một danh từ như a compliment. Câu B chỉ thích hợp để đáp lại lời cảm ơn hoặc xin lỗi. Câu D không thích hợp vì nghe có vẻ tự kiêu quá!

Question 9. D: Codes of netiquettes từ có nghĩa là phép lịch sự giữa những người sử dụng Internet để trao đổi thư từ hoặc thông tin =the rules of correct or polite behaviour among people using the Internet. Câu A 'Traffic rules": luật lệ giao thông. Câu B luật lệ trong gia đình, Câu C phép lịch sự ứng xử trong xã hội.

Question 10. Could you give me a hand: Chúng ta thường dùng câu Yes of course để bày tỏ sự sẵn lòng khi người khác nhờ việc gì đó vì thế phương án thích hợp là D: Bạn giúp tôi một tay nhé

Question 11. To provide st for sb: Cung cấp món gì cho ai, chú ý trong câu đã cho giới từ for theo sau tân ngữ nên ta phải dùng provides Câu B động từ to assist sb in/ with st giúp đỡ ai về việc gì. Câu A và D to present st to sb và to offer st to sb đều có nghĩa tặng món gì cho ai nhưng không dùng giới từ for

Question 12. Opposes to oppose st hoặc to oppose doing st chống đối việc gì = to disagree strongly with sb's plan, policy, etc. And try to change it or prevent it from succeeding. Câu A và B động từ to differ with sb about/on st và to disagree with sb about /on st đều có nghĩa bất đồng với ai về việc gì nhưng phải dùng với giới từ with và about/on. Câu C động từ to object to (doing) st chống đối việc gì chú ý phải dùng giới từ to sau động từ object nhé.

Question 13. Followed: Cụm từ to follow sb's example có nghĩa là làm theo gương ai.

Question 14. Head cụm từ head office có nghĩa là văn phòng chính của một công ty hoặc một tổ chức = the main office of a company or an organization.

Question 15. Dùng liên từ "so"(=and for that reason) nối hai mệnh đề, trong đó mệnh đề đi sau cho biết hậu quả của mệnh đề đi trước. Ý nghĩa của cả câu:

Cô ấy bỏ bê việc đi học trong suốt kì học thế nên cô ấy không thi đậu

Question 16. Dùng liên từ but để diễn tả sự tương phản về ý nghĩa của hai mệnh đề. Chú ý chúng ta không dùng however trong câu này vì however thường đứng sau dấu chấm hoặc chấm phẩy.

Question 17. Liên từ so that được dùng để chỉ rõ mục đích của hành động trong mệnh đề đi trước , chúng ta gọi mệnh đề đi sau so that là mệnh đề chỉ mục đích (purpose clause). Ý nghĩa của cả câu này: Tôi xin gửi ông bản lí lịch của tôi để ông có dịp nghiên cứu nó trước cuộc phỏng vấn của chúng ta.

Question 18. Consequently hậu quả là = "as a result" Ý nghĩa của cả câu: THật không may thư của ông đến sau hạn chót nộp đơn xin việc. Hậu quả là chúng tôi không thể xem xét việc làm cho ông. Câu A không đúng vì thiếu mạo từ "a". Câu B và D không có ý nghĩa gì trong ngữ cảnh này.

Question 19. Went off cụm động từ to go off có nghĩa là chuông reo ầm ĩ; cụm động từ went out: đi ra ngoài, đi chơi. To come about: xảy ra. To ring không dùng với off. (the phone rang.)

Question 20. Goodbye for now: Đây là cách chào tạm biệt thông dụng với ý nghĩa: Bây giờ xin tạm biệt nhé. Câu này thích hợp tong tình huống của một buổi liên hoan và bạn định ra về nên gia chủ nói: Bạn định về rồi à? Buổi khiêu vũ chỉ mới bắt đầu thôi"

Question 21. Do you đây là cách mời thân mật thay vì nói "Would you like to have a piece of chocolate?"

Question 22. Will have been finished chúng ta dùng thì tương lai hoàn thành để diễn tả một hành động sẽ hoàn thành trước một thời điểm trong tương lai, nhất là khi mệnh đề thời gian có cụm từ "By the time (= before) +present simple"

Question 23. Interest: tiền lãi (interest rate: lãi suất). Em nào sau học kinh tế sẽ rất quen với từ này.

Tạm dịch: Nếu bạn gửi tiền ngân hàng bây giờ, bạn sẽ nhận được lãi suất 12% một năm.

Profit: lợi nhuận

Question 24. Good morning. Can I help you? Câu nói quen thuộc của những người bán hàng đối với khác hàng

Question 25. Inclined: To incline to / towards st: có khuynh hướng làm việc gì = to tend to think or behave in particular way. Ý cả câu: Khi đưa ra những lời nhận xét, ông ấy có khuynh hướng làm giảm nhẹ tầm quan trọng của sự việc. Câu A declined giảm sút. Câu **B** intended có dự định Câu C aligned ủng hộ

Question 24. Keep pace with có nghĩa là theo kịp ai hoặc việc gì

Sau cơn bệnh, Lâm phải học rất căng để theo kịp bạn cùng lớp

Catch sight of: bắt gặp.

To get in touch with liên lạc với

Make allowance for dự phòng tính huống có thể xảy ra.

Question 27. On the brink of st: đang trên bờ vực hoặc sắp sửa xảy ra = on the verge of st/doing. Các danh từ tip: đầu mũi; side và edge bờ, mép nhưng không dùng trong cách nói này

A large number of cụm từ số lượng này co nghĩa là một số lớn. Chúng ta dùng cụm từ này trước một danh từ số nhiều và nếu nó làm chủ ngữ thì động từ theo sau phải dùng với hình thức số nhiều, thế nên chúng ta thấy động từ trong câu này là have. "the large number cũng dùng với danh từ số niều, nhưng động từ theo sau phải ở dạng số ít. A great deal of chỉ dùng trước danh từ không đếm được. Câu D A sum of chỉ thường dùng với danh từ money.

Question 29. Các em lưu ý, chúng ta có thể dùng "to – infinitive" đặt đầu câu để chỉ mục đích cho mệnh đề chính theo sau, giống như cách dùng với "in order to/so as to + infinitive". Ý nghĩa cả câu: " Để tốt cho những mục đích nông nghiệp, đất phải chứa nhiều những khoáng chất cây trồng đòi hỏi phải có".

Question 30. "to put out": Cụm động từ có nghĩa là dập tắt. Các từ còn lại: "to cut down": cắt giảm; "to blow out": thổi tắt (nến hoặc đèn). Câu C "to put aside": bỏ qua một bên.

Question 31: Tạm dịch: Những luật mới khuyến khích việc đầu tư trong nước cũng như ngoài nước.Các đáp án còn lại không phù hợp ngữ nghĩa: savings: tiền tiết kiệm. paying: Việc trả tiền. Economics: kinh tế học.

Question 32. Tạm dịch: Kê từ khi đổi mới, đất nước đã trải qua những thay đổi to lớn".

Đáp án "large" không thích hợp dùng với change. Sizealbe: khá lớn về kích thước. Favourable: thuận lợi

Eg: a sizeable field, house, sum of money,…

Question 33: Ta dùng "be" trong trường hợp này. Các em lưu ý hình thức bàng thái cách (subjunctive) thì động từ được để nguyên mẫu không "to" hoặc dùng "should + bare infinitive" trong mệnh đề that – clause" theo sau một số động từ như: "command, request, insist, demand, order,.."

Question 34: Ta dùng "packaging": Bao bì nói chung hoặc cách đóng gói sản phẩm.

Tạm dich: Nhiều công ty biết rằng cách đóng gói sản phẩm hấp dẫn có thể thuyết phục khách hàng mua sản phẩm của họ.

Các em lưu ý: Một số mặt hàng trong cửa hiệu được bán trong các packets (Mỹ dùng pack): a packet of sweets, crisps, cigarettes: một gói kẹo, hộp khoai tây rán giòn, bao thuốc lá,

Chú ý là a packet/ pack of cigarettes có chưa một só điếu thuốc nhưng a cigarettes packet/pack có thể không có thuốc ở trong.

Một parcel (Mỹ package) là cái gì được để bọc, thường bằng giấy màu nâu, có thể gửi bưu điện.

The postman rang the bell because he had a parcel/package to deliver. Người đưa giao thư bấm chuông vì có bưu kiện phải giao

Package trong tiếng anh là gói hàng thường được mang đi chứ không gửi. Packaging là vật liệu dùng để gói và bảo vệ sản phẩm bán ở cửa hiệu hoặc gửi qua bưu điện.

Question 35. Cấu trúc: to inform sb about st: thông báo với ai về việc gì. Ngoài ra, chúng ta cũng có thể dùng "of" thay thế.

Question 36. Tạm dịch: *...the @ sign used in e-mail addresses to signify the* word *'at', is actually a 500-year-*old *invention of Italian merchants:* kí hiệu @ được dùng trong tên địa chỉ e-mail để biểu thị cho từ at, thực sự đã là phát minh 500 năm tuổi của các thương gia Italia.

Actually(adv) = in fact: thực tế là.

Truly(adv): đúng sự thật.

E.g: Tell me truly what you think: hãy nói thật cho tôi điều anh nghĩ.

Essentially(adv): thuộc bản chất, cần thiết.

E.g: He is essentially kind inside: Bản chất của anh ấy là rất hào phóng.

Question 37. Tạm dịch: *...to claim to have stumbled on the earliest known example of the symbol's use:* khẳng định là đã tình cờ bắt gặp ví dụ sớm nhất của việc dùng kí hiệu này.

To claim to đo sth: khẳng định.

Các phương án còn lại không đi với to-V.

Đáp án A: To say + that-clause

E.g: She said that she should let him go.

Tạm dịch: Cô ấy nói rằng cô ấy nên để anh ấy đi.

Đáp án B: To state + that-clause

E.g: The mayor stated that the residents should take precaution when walking out in the streets at night: Thị trưởng tuyên bố rằng người dân nên cẩn thận khi đi trên đường vào ban đêm.

Đáp án D: Tell sb sth hoặc Tell sb + that-clause

Question 38. Tạm dịch: *...as an indication of a measure of weight or volume*: như là sự biểu thị của đơn vị đo khối lượng hoặc thể tích.

Đáp án D: Indication(n): sự biểu thị, ám chỉ.

Đáp án A-C: Proof(n) = evidence(n): bằng chứng.

E.g: Do you have any proof that this car is yours?: Anh có bằng chứng gì chứng minh rằng chiếc xe này là của anh?

Đáp án B: Sign(n): dấu hiệu, kí hiệu.

E.g: Look out for a sign to the motorway: Hãy để ý nhìn xem khi nào có biển báo đi vào xa lộ.

Question 39. Tạm dịch: *...He says the sign represents an amphora, a measure of capacity bas*ed *on the terracotta jars used to transport grain and liquid in the ancient Mediterranean world:* Anh ta nói rằng kí hiệu đó biểu thị cho một chiếc vò hai quai, một đơn vị đo sức chứa của các vại bằng sành, được dùng để vận chuyển thóc và các dung môi vào thế giới cổ đại Mediterranean.

Đáp án A-C: capability = ability(adj): năng lực, khả năng.

Đáp án D: facility (số ít): khả năng làm việc gì một cách dễ dàng
(số nhiều): điều kiện thuận lợi, những tiện nghi.

E.g: He plays the piano with surprising facility: Anh ấy chơi piano một cách dễ dàng đáng kinh ngạc. (số ít)
Facilities for study: những tiện nghi cho học tập,etc

Question 40. Tạm dịch: *The professor unearthed toe ancient symbol in the course of research for a visual history of the 20th century:* Giáo sư phát hiện ra biếtu tượng cổ hình bàn chân trong một giáo trình nghiên cứu lịch sử trực quan thế giới vào thế kỉ 20.

Đáp án B: phát hiện, khám phá.

Đáp án A: expose(v): phơi bày, để lộ ra.

E.g: The baby was left exposed to the wind and rain: Đứa bé bị bỏ rơi phơi ngoài mưa gió.

Đáp án C: dig(v): đào xới.

E.g: He digged into the ground: Anh ta đào sâu xuống lòng đất.

Đáp án D: devise(v): nghĩ ra, phát minh

E.g: The company devised a new type of cookie: Công ty này đã phát minh ra một loại bánh cookie mới.

Question 41. Tạm dịch: *...The first known instance of its use:* trường hợp đầu tiên được biết đến về việc sử dụng của nó.

Đáp án A: Known(adj): nổi tiếng

Đáp án B-D: knowing = knowledgeable(adj): hiểu biết

Đáp án C: knowable(adj): có thể biết được.

Question 42. Tạm dịch: *He says the sign made its ways along trade routes to northern Europe:* Ông ấy nói rằng kí hiệu này đã đi dọc theo các con đường buôn bán để đi đến Bắc Âu.(Make ones way: make progress, travel)

Question 43. Tạm dịch: *to represent 'at the price of, its contemporary accountancy meaning:* tượng trưng cho với giá là, nghĩa hiện dùng của nó trong ngành kế toán.

Đáp án A: sense(n): ý nghĩa

Đáp án B: importance(n): tầm quan trọng

Đáp án D: understanding(n): sự hiểu biết

Question 44. Tạm dịch: *...even earlier documents bearing the symbol lying forgotten in their archives:* những tài liệu có trước đây có ghi kí hiệu này bị lãng quên trong kho lưu trữ.

Bear(v): chứa đựng, mang dấu vết.

Question 45. Tạm dịch: ...*It could be used for publicity purposes:* nó có thể được sử dụng cho mục đích quảng bá.

Question 46. Hidden(adj): bị che giấu, untouched(adj): không bị tổn hại, undrinkable(adj): không thể uống được, undiscovered(adj): chưa được phát hiện, unexploitable(adj): chưa khai thác.

E.g. His savings were hidden under the ground ~ His savings were untouched under the ground: Tiền tiết kiệm của anh ấy được giấu ở dưới lòng đất.

Question 47. Đoạn trong bài: ....*Now known as Lake Vostok, this huge body of water is located under the ice block that comprises Antarctic*

Question 48. -frigid(a): lạnh giá, easily broken: dễ vỡ, quite harsh: khá khắc nghiệt, lukewarm: ấm áp.

Đoạn trong bài: ...*The thick glacier above Lake Vostok actually insulates it from the* ***frigid*** *temperatures on the surface.*

Question 49. Ý trong bài: ...*a research team was conducting an aerial survey of the area:*

Question 50:

Ý trong bài: ... *an extremely flat region where the ice remains level because it is floating on the water of the lake.*

Question 51. Microbles(n): vi khuẩn; tiny organisms: sinh vật nhỏ bé

Question 52:

Đoạn trong bài: ...*of interest to the scientific community because of the potential that the lake contains ancient microbes that have survived for thousands upon thousands of years, unaffected by factors such as nuclear fallout and elevated ultraviolet light*

Question 53: Downside(n) = negative aspect: mặt trái

Question 54: Ý trong bài: ... *without actually exposing the lake to contamination*

Question 66: Ở đây phải dùng bị động để được hiểu là các chỗ ngồi đã được bố trí

Assign seats -> assigned seats

E.g: Students have to stay quiet in their assigned seats to wait for the principle to make speech: Học sinh phải ngồi yên lặng trên chỗ ngồi đã được bố trí để chờ hiệu trưởng phát biểu.

Question 67: Ask for -> ask

Ask for sth: yêu cầu cái gì, ask a question: hỏi

E.g: Students should ask questions if they don't understand what the teacher said in the class: Học sinh nên hỏi nếu họ không hiểu bài giảng của giáo viên.

Question 68: Even -> If bởi vì even đứng ở đầu câu chỉ đi với mệnh đề.

E.g: Even she can carry that box, let alone him: Thậm chí cô ấy còn mang được cái hộp đấy, nói gì đến anh ấy.

If you work hard you will get good mark: Nếu bạn học hành chăm chỉ thì bạn sẽ đạt được điểm cao.

Lưu ý: Even if: Thậm chí

Question 69: Best policy -> the best policy

Ta phải dùng mạo từ the ở trước tính từ hoặc trạng từ so sánh bậc nhất. e.g: the most beautiful, the biggest,etc

Question 70: Focus -> focus on.

Focus on sth: tập trung vào cái gì.

E.g: The teacher told us to focus on learning to speak English fluently: Giáo viên bảo chúng tôi phải tập trung vào việc học nói tiếng anh một cách trôi chảy.

Question 71: Tạm dịch: ; *In Roman numerals, letters of the alphabet are symbols for numeric values:* Trong chữ số La mã, các chữ cái trong bảng mẫu được dùng làm kí hiệu cho các giá trị bằng số.

Đáp án A: không có alphabets symbols

Đáp án B,C: which và in which là mệnh đề quan hệ, không sử dụng trong câu này.

Question 72: Đây là câu đảo ngữ giữa chủ ngữ và động từ vì trạng từ phủ định never được đưa lên đầu câu.

E.g: *Never have I loved someone like him*: Tôi chưa bao giờ yêu ai như anh ấy cả.

Đáp án A: sai vì không đảo ngữ.

Đáp án C: The woman làm chủ ngữ thì động từ receive phải ở dạng chủ động.

Đáp án D: Không dùng mệnh đề quan hệ cho câu đơn.

Question 73: Cấu trúc câu điều kiện loại 3: lược If thì phải đảo ngữ: Trợ động từ + S + V

Tạm dịch: *George would certainly have attended the meeting had he not had a flat tire*: George chắc chắn đã dự cuộc họp nếu xe anh ta không bị xì lốp.

Question 74: Cấu trúc song hành: The technical hurdle: trở ngại kĩ thuật tương ứng với the language barrier: rào cản về ngôn ngữ.

Tạm dịch: *While the language barrier was once an obstacle to trade,the technical hurdle is now the case:* Trong khi trước đây ngôn ngữ là rào cản trong thương mại thì bây giờ nó chuyển thành trở ngại kĩ thuật.

Question 75: Phải dùng mệnh đề chỉ nguyên nhân, If do -> đáp án đúng là B.

Tạm dịch: *New sources of energy are constantly being looked for as fossil fuels continue to dwindle:* Những nguồn năng lượng mới đang không ngừng được tìm kiếm bởi vì nhiên liệ hóa thạch đang tiếp tục giảm sút.

Question 76: Nghĩa câu gốc: *Getting a good job doesn't matter much to me*: Việc tìm được một việc làm tốt không có ý nghĩa với tôi lắm.

Lưu ý: sth doesn't matter to me: không có ý nghĩa

Question 77: Nghĩa câu gốc: *Access to the library computer facilities is open to students:* Quyền sử dụng các phương tiện máy tính của thư viện là dành cho tất cả các sinh viên.

Lưu ý: access to sth: quyền sử dụng, truy cập.

Be not allowed to V: không được phép làm gì

Question 78:

Nghĩa câu gốc: *They were exposed to biased information, so they didn't know the true story:* Họ bị cung cấp thông tin sai lệch nên họ không biết được sự thật.

Câu gốc thuộc thì quá khứ nên khi chuyển sang câu điều kiện ta dùng câu điều kiện loại III: If + S + V(qk), S + would/could/should + have + V(qkpt)

Lưu ý: unbiased: không thiên vị

Question 79: Nghĩa câu gốc: *It doesn't cost much to run a solar power system:* Không quá tốn kém để vận hành một hệ thống năng lượng mặt trời.

Lưu ý: set up: lắp đặt

Cost sth: tốn. e.g. cost me 50 dollars: tốn của tôi 50 dollars

Run a system, run a business, run a machine.

Question 80: Nghĩa câu gốc: *We missed the turning because we forgot to take the map with us:* Chúng tôi đã quên rẽ đường vì quên mang theo bản đồ.

Đáp án A sai vì without the right map: tức là chúng tôi có mang theo bản đồ nhưng không phải bản đồ đúng trong khi nghĩa gốc là chúng tôi quên mang theo bản đồ.

Đáp án B sai vì đây là câu điều kiện loại II dùng để chỉ những việc không thể thực hiện được ở hiện tại và tương lai trong khi câu gốc thuộc thì quá khứ.

Đáp án D sai vì sai nghĩa với câu gốc.

Đề số 2

Question 1-5. (phần này các em tự làm nhé)

Question 6: C.

To keep up appeatances = to pretend to be happier : cố giữ thể diện

To hold on: chờ trong giây lát. Eg: Keep holding on !

To stick to: bám vào. Eg: You should stick to the point to solve the problem.

To make out: nhận ra. Eg: I can't make out who he is until he took off glasses.

Question 7: C

Chúng ta sử dụng thì quá khứ hoàn thành khi ước về một sự việc không có thực ở quá khứ.

Eg: I wish I had gone to school yesterday.

Question 8: B

Tạm dịch: Thời tiết hôm nay sẽ giống như hôm qua"

Continuation = something that continues or follows ST else: một sự tiếp nối.

Continuity: = the fact of not stopping or not changing: sự liên tục, không gián đoạn.

Eg: There has been no continuity in that class.

Question 9: A

To warn SB of ST: cảnh báo ai về việc gì.

To explain to SB: giải thích cho ai về việc gì. Eg: She try to explain to me why she didn't gia tốc to school yesterday

To show ST to SB: cho ai biết về việc gì. Eg: He show me the new pen

To prevent SB from ST: ngăn chặn ai khỏi cái gì. Eg: My father prevented me from doing bad thing.

Question 10: C

Unspoilt (a): nguyên sơ, chưa bị hủy hoại.

Unharmed /undamaged(a): không bị thiệt hại gì.

Uninjured: không bị thương tích gì.

Question 11: D

Cần điền một danh từ.

Pollutants (n) = a substance that pollutes ST, especially air and water : chất gây ô nhiễm

Pollution (n): sự ô nhiễm

Question 12: D

Heavily = to a great degree.

TRạng từ Heavily thường dùng với động từ "Pollute".

Question 13: B

To dispose of ST = to get rid of ST : vứt bỏ rác thải.

Question 14: A

To part with ST = to give ST to SB else, especially ST that you would prefer to keep: cho ao món gì mà ta yêu thích.

To pay off: trả nợ.

To give in: nộp hoặc đầu hàng.

To let out: cho ra ngoài.

Question 15: B

Encouraging: making you feel more confidence or hope.

Trường hợp đáp lại lời khen ngợi thường sự dụng câu này.

Question 16: C

Cấu trúc so sánh kép : "The + comparative, the + comparative": Càng ... thì càng...

EG: The sooner, the faster !

Question 17: A

Hardly any = almost not any: gần như không có.

Eg: They sold hardly any books

Question 18: C.

Tạm dịch: Mặc dù tình trạng bệnh nhân còn nghiêm trọng, nhưng bà áy đã qua cơn nguy kịch.

Out of danger = not likely to die.

Out of place: không đúng chỗ.

Out of control: mất kiểm soát.

Out of order: đang bị hỏng, không dùng được.

Question 19: D

Automated teller machine: máy rút tiền tự động, đây là cụm từ đầy đủ của từ viết tắt ATM

Question 20: D

Tạm dịch: Như thế thì thật tuyệt

Đây là câu đáp thông dụng dùng để bày tỏ sự đồng ý khi được mời đi chơi hoặc mời tham gia việc gì.

Question 21: A

Tạm dịch: Tôi không nghĩ tôi có thể làm được việc này. Cố lên ! Cứ thử xem nào!

Đây là câu nói thích hợp và thông dụng để động viên người khác.

Question 22: C

Coach: huấn luyện viên thể thao

Supervisor: đốc công, người giám sát.

Captain: đội trưởng thể thao/ đại úy quân đội.

Question 23: D

Don't count your chickens before they are hatched: câu tục ngữ có nghĩa tương đương với câu :nói trước bước không qua".

Question 24: B

Đây là câu đáp lại cho lời khen ngợi.

Question 25: D

Tạm dịch: Sự kiện thể thao được chuẩn bị tốt và tổ chức thành công.

Question 26:C

Ta thường sự dụng câu C khi đến nhà ai và được chủ nhà đề nghị: "Cứ tự nhiên như ở nhà nhé!"

Đáp án A: thích hợp để đáp lại một lời cám ơn.

Đáp án B: đáp lại khi người khác chúc chúng ta điều gì và chúng ta muốn chúc lại như thế.

Đáp án D: sự dụng khi có người muốn hỏi ta việc gì.

Question 27: B

Eligible for ST = having the necessary qualities or satisfying the necessary conditions: đủ năng lực hoặc đủ điều kiện cần thiết cho việc gì.

Tạm dịch: Quốc gia này sẽ không đủ điều kiện để được tái bầu cử như một thành viên không thường trực của Hội đồng bảo an Liên hợp quốc.

Question 28: C

To try out ST = to use ST to discover if it works or if you like it.

Tạm dịch: Michael rất sốt ruột được chạy thử chiếc xe máy mới.

Question 29: D

Misbehaving (a) : cư xử ko tốt >< Behaving (a): cư xử tốt

Question 30: B

Trong trường hợp này, chúng ta chỉ có thể sự dụng liên từ "Since" trong mệnh đề thời gian vì mệnh đề chính theo sau được dùng với thì hiện tài hoàn thành.

Question 31: B

A wide range of ST = A variety of ST: nhiều loại khác nhau.

EG: There is a wide range of fishes here.

Question 32: A

Devices = an object or machine which has been invented for a particular purpose.

Tạm dịch: Nhờ việc phát minh các máy móc tiết kiệm sức lao động, công việc nhà không còn là gánh nặng.

Question 33: A

Uninterested = not interested, not wanting to know about ST/SB.

Tạm dịch: Chỉ 60% người dân đi bầu trong cuộc bầu cử địa phương; số còn lại không quan tâm.

Question 34: A

Informal: bình dân, không kiểu cách

Slang: tiếng lóng = very informal language that is usually spolen rather than written, used especially by particular groups of people.

Question 35: D

Contamination = pollution: sự ô nhiễm.

Tạm dịch: Việc dùng phổ biến các loại thuốc diệt côn trùng và diệt cỏ đã dẫn tới sự ô nhiễm mạch nước ngầm ở nhiều nơi trên thế giới.

Question 36: C

Slightly (adv): a little . Tạm dịch: Hơi lớn hơn những em bé mới chập chững biết đi.

Scarcely (adv): chỉ vừa mới, vừa vặn. EG: There were scarcely a hundred people present. (Chỉ vỏn vẹn một trăm người có mặt.

Rarely(adv): ít khi, hiếm khi. EG: I rarely go to cinema. (Tôi rất hiếm khi đi xem phim)

Really (phó từ): Thật ra, thực ra. EG: It is really my fault. (Thực ra đó là lỗi của tôi)

Question 37: D

Hopeful = having hope or optimistic; a hopeful attitude: một thái độ lạc quan.

Cheerful (a): vui mừng, phấn khởi, hớn hở, tươi cười. EG: We had a cheerful conversation. (Chúng tôi có một cuộc nói chuyện vui vẻ)

Contented (a): Biểu lộ hoặc cảm thấy hài lòng, thỏa mãn. EG: She feel contented. (Cô ấy cảm thấy toại nguyện)

Question 38: D

Stimulating (a) = full of interesting or exciting ideas, making people feel enthussiastic: kích thích,gây hứng khởi.

Question 39: A

Material: tài liệu = infomation or ideas used in books.

Question 40: B

To encourage SB to do ST: động viên, khuyến khích ai làm việc gì. EG: She encourage me to go to hospital. (Cô ấy động viên tôi đi đến bệnh viện)

To provoke SB to do ST: kích động, xúi giục. EG: His behaviour finally provoked her into leaving him. (Rốt cuộc cách cư xử của hắn đã khiến cô ta bỏ đi)

Question 41: D

Equally (adv): bằng nhau, equally valuable: có giá trị như nhau.

Properly (adv): một cách đúng đắn, một cách thích đáng. EG: He is not properly speaking a member of the staff. (Thực ra mà nói, ông ta đâu phải thành viên của ban chỉ đạo)

Question 42: C

There age group : nhóm tuổi của chúng.

Question 43: D

Discriminate = to recognize the difference between things or people.

Question 44: C

To feature =to include someone or something as an important part. EG: The film features Jame Dean as a disaffected teenager (Bộ phim khắc họa James Dean như một cậu bé tuổi vị thành niên bất mãn)

Question 45: B

Dimension: an aspect , or way of looking at or thinking about something.

Tạm dịch: Và video có thể cho thêm một cách nhìn mới đối với một câu chuyện đã được biết qua dạng sách.

Question 46: B

" the popularity of Melville's novels": Sự phổ biến của những cuốn tiểu thuyết của Melvilie.

Chú ý đoạn văn đầu tiên của văn bản.

Question 47: D

Chú ý câu thứ 2 của đoạn đầu tiên: "He traveled extensively and used the knowledge gained during his travels as the basis for his early novels"

Question 48: D

Chú ý câu 3 và 4 của đoạn đầu tiên: "In 1837, at the age of eighteen, Melville signed as a cabin boy on a merchant ship that was to sail from his Massachusetts home to Liverpool, England. His experiences on this trip served as a basis for the novel Redburn (1849).

Question 49: A

Background: bối cảnh của câu chuyện.

Question 50: A

He had unofficially left his ship: Bài đọc ngụ ý rằng Melville lưu lại ở Tahiti bởi vì "ông đã rời bỏ con tàu một cách không chính thức". Chú ý trong đoạn 1 có câu: "After jumping ship in Tahiti, he wandered around the islands of Tahiti and Moorea". Cụm từ: "jump ship" = to leave the ship on which you are serving without permission: tự ý bỏ việc trên tàu.

Question 51: B

A frigate: a small fast ship in the navy that travels with other ships in order to protect them.

Question 52: C

Chú ý câu 2 của đoạn 2: "However, in 1851, with the publication of Moby Dick, Melville's popularity started to diminish". Diminish: giảm sút tầm quan trọng

Question 53: D

Theo bài đọc, Moby Dick là "hình tượng của con người chiến đấu với vũ trụ". Chú ý câu thứ 3 của đoạn 2: "Moby Dick, on one level the saga of the hunt for the great white whale, was also a heavily symbolic allegory of the heroic struggle of humanity against the univers."

Question 54: B

Metamorphosis = a complete change.

Question 55: A

Bài đọc này chắc hẳn được đưa vào làm bài tập môn đọc của khóa học về 'tiểu thuyết thế kỉ thứ 19". Thật ra, Melville sống vào nửa cuối thế kỉ 19, và sách của ông cũng bắt đầu xuất hiện trong thời gian này.

Question 56: B

Bài đọc này chủ yếu bàn về "Điều gì tạo nên chất gây ô nhiễm"Chú ý câu đầu tiên của đoạn 1.

Question 57: A

Negatively = having a negative or harmful effect on something (có hậu quả tiêu cực)

Question 58: C

Chú ý câu hai của đoạn một: "Air pollution requires a very flexible definition that permits continuous change."

Question 59: D

"These" trong đoạn 2 thay cho "những thành phần trong chu kỳ sinh-hóa-địa chất

Question 60: A

Chú ý đoạn 2, câu: "These serve as an air purification scheme by allowing the compounds to move from the air to the water or soil".

Lý do mà các chất gây ô nhiễm trong thiên nhiên đóng vai trò quan trọng trong việc kiểm soát sự ô nhiễm không khí là "vì chúng hoạt động như một phần của quá trình làm sạch"

Question 61: B

Chú ý 2 câu đầu tiên của đoạn 3: Sự ô nhiễm do con người gây ra có thể bao trùm cả hệ thống tự nhiên thanh lọc chất gây ô nhiễm.

Question 62: A

Tính từ "localized": xảy ra trong một khu vực đặc thù. Vì vậy nó gần nghĩa với "specified"

Question 63: C

Chú ý trong đoạn 3, câu: "The actual concentration need not be large for a substance to be a pollutant; in fact, the numerical value tells us little until we know how much of an increase this represents over the concentration that would occur naturally in the area".

Question 64: C.

Measurable: có thể đo lường được.

Question 65: D

Bài đọc này đồng tình với lập luận:"hoạt động của con người đã tỏ ra hiệu quả trong việc làm giảm bớt ô nhiễm không khí."

Question 66: B -> which

Chúng ta không dùng "that" như một đại từ quan hệ sau dấu phẩy để thay cho ý của cả câu đi trước, mà phải dùng "which".

Question 67: D -> causing to

Vì có danh từ "Damage" nên ta dùng động từ "Cause" thay vì "Make".

To cause damage to ST: gây thiệt hại cho việc gì.

Question 68: A -> Unlike

Không thể dùng "Alike" trực tiếp trước danh từ vì nó có nghĩa là : giống nhau = like each other, còn "unlike" là giới từ có nghĩa là "different from"

Question 69: D -> as

Dùng As với động từ "to work as": làm việc với cương vị gì.

Question 70: B -> at

Dùng giới từ "As" với động từ "Arrived at" đến tại đâu. Chú ý: Chúng ta không dùng giới từ "To" sau từ arrive.

Question 71: B

Câu này chú trọng đến cách dùng thì "quá khứ hoàn thành" để diễn tả một hành động xảy ra trước một hành động khác trong quá khứ.

Question 72: C

Chú ý cách so sánh bằng với "As good as" và so sánh hơn với "better than"; đồng thời dùng "those" làm đại từ thay thế cho danh từ "facilitities".

Câu A sai vì thiếu "As" và "those". Câu B sai vì thiếu "than" và "Those". Câu D sai vì thiếu "Those"

Question 73: A

Chú ý cách dùng động từ số ít "has" vì chủ ngữ là danh từ số ít "a study".

Câu B sai vì dùng hình thức số nhiều "have". Câu C sai vì phải dùng ở hình thức chủ động thay vì bị động". Câu D sai vì hình thức V=ing không thể làm động từ chính cho cả mệnh đề.

Question 74: C

Đây là cách đảo ngữ với câu "If- clausse type 3" trong câu điều kiện trộn lẫn giữa loại 3 và loại 2.

Question 75: A

Chú ý không đảo động từ và trạt tự từ trong loại câu hỏi gián tiếp hoặc câu hỏi theo sau một câu nói đi trước gọi là "embedded question".

Question 76: B

Dùng "which" sau dấu phẩy để thay cho ý của cả câu đi trước.

Question 77: C

Tạm dịch: "Mặc dầu phát minh xe ô tô đã làm việc di chuyển dễ dàng hơn, nhưng xe ô tô cũng là thứ góp phần lớn nhất trong sự ô nhiễm không khí"

Question 78: D

Tạm dịch: Bị nghi ngờ đã lấy trộm thẻ rút tiền, anh ấy bị tạm giữ trong vài ngày"

Question 79: B

Tạm dịch: Người đàn ông mở cửa sổ để căn phòng có không khí trong lành.

Question 80: A

Tạm dịch: Khéo léo thế nào thì kế hoạch ấy vẫn không thể đi vào thực hành.

Out of practice: không đi vào thực hành.

Đề số 3

Question 1: C, trọng âm đặt ở âm tiết thứ hai, khác với A, B, D trọng âm đặt ở âm tiết thứ nhất.

Question 2: Đáp án A, trọng âm đặt ở âm tiết thứ nhất, khác với B, C, D trọng âm đặt ở âm tiết thứ 3.

Question 3: B, trọng âm đặt ở âm tiết thứ nhất, khác với A, C, D trọng âm đặt ở âm tiết thứ hai.

Question 4: C, trọng âm đặt ở âm tiết thứ hai, khác với A, B, D trọng âm đặt ở âm tiết thứ nhất.

Question 5: B, trọng âm đặt ở âm tiết thứ hai, khác với A, C, D trọng âm đặt ở âm tiết thứ nhất.

Question 6: *Look half asleep:* nửa tỉnh nửa mê, *wide awake*: hoàn toàn tỉnh táo

Trông tôi cứ nửa tỉnh nửa mê, nhưng tôi chắc rằng mình hoàn toàn tỉnh táo – đáp án D.

Question 7: a positive image: hình ảnh đẹp, hình ảnh tích cực

Cần phải xây dựng một hình ảnh đẹp trong suốt buổi phỏng vấn – đáp án D

Question 8: A – sử dụng đảo ngữ: In such a situation did sb do, + mệnh đề

Question 9: Providing = Provided = Providing that = Provided that: với điều kiện là, miễn là B

Question 10: To adhere to sth: tôn trọng triệt để, trung thành với, gắn bó với, giữ vững, tuân thủ triệt để

Ví dụ: *adhere to one's opinions, a promise, a political party: trung thành với quan điểm của mình, với một lời hứa, theo một chính đảng. – adhere to one's principles, a treaty, a schedule, the rules: tuân thủ các nguyên tắc của mình, một hiệp ước, một thời hạn, các quy tắc.*

No danger in doing sth: không có nguy hiểm khi làm gì.

Lưu ý: danger còn cách dùng thông dụng với giới từ to: danger (to sb/st) người hoặc vật có thể gây hại, thương vong, đau đớn: mối nguy hiểm. *Ví dụ: be afraid of hidden dangers: sự sợ hãi trước mối nguy hiểm tiềm ẩn.*

Sẽ không có nguy hiểm gì khi sử dụng cái máy này miễn là bạn tuân thủ triệt để các quy định về an toàn – đáp án C

Question 11: To catch on: nổi tiếng, trở thành cái mốt, được mọi người ưa chuộng.

Ví dụ: Internet first caught on in the 1990s: Internet lần đầu tiên trở thành mốt trong những năm 1960.

Đồ uống dùng cho các vận động viên thể thao được mọi người ưa chuộng vì người tiêu dùng trở nên có ý thức hơn về sức khỏe của mình – đáp án D.

Question 12: To pull through: phục hồi sức khỏe, khỏi bệnh

Lưu ý: to pull (sb) round/through (informal): làm bình phục, hoặc bình phục lại

Ví dụ: *he was so ill that it seemed unlikely that she would pull through: Anh ta ốm nặng quá có vẻ khó qua khỏi được / A sip of brandy helped him to pull him through: Một hớp rượu mạnh đã giúp anh ấy tỉnh lại.*

Đó là một cuộc phẫu thuật rất nguy hiểm cho người đàn ông bằng tuổi cha tôi. Ông ta rất sợ. Tôi mong ông có thể phục hồi sức khỏe – đáp án C.

Question 13: to wipe out = to destroyed completely: phá hủy sạch, phá hủy hoàn toàn.

Ngoài ra lưu ý cách sử dụng từ whole[attrib] với nghĩa là toàn bộ, hoàn toàn:

Ví dụ: *three days: 3 ngày trọng vẹn/ We drank a whole bottle each: Chúng tôi uống rượu, mỗi người cả một chai / The whole town was destroyed completely.*

Question 4: Đáp án A – for those living = for those who live

Các em lưu ý, trong văn phong trang trọng, that và those được dùng với sự diễn tả theo sau với nghĩa (những) người mà. "Those who… " có nghĩa là "những người mà…".

Ví dụ: *A dog's intelligence is much greater than that of a cat*

Those who can do. Those who cant teach.

Cuộc sống chắc hẳn rất khó chịu đối với những người mà sống gần sân bay.

Question 6: Cậu bé nhà bạn thật là đáng yêu. Cảm ơn bạn, mình tự hào về cháu lắm – đáp án A. Diễn đạt sự khen ngợi thì khi trả lời lại, người nói mới cảm ơn và mới tự hào được.

Lưu ý: *adorable rất háp dẫn; thú vị; đáng yêu. Ví dụ: Your dress is* absolutely adorable: *Chiếc áo của bạn cực kỳ hấp dẫn / My darling, you're so ado*rable: *Em yêu của anh em thật đáng yêu.*

Question 16: Kết quả bài thi sẽ được công bố vào 9h sáng mai – Thật không? Tôi không thể đợi được nữa rồi – đáp án D

Lưu ý: cách dùng với nghĩa để cho công chúng có thể biết được , dùng được, có được,.. cái gì của realease.

Ví dụ: *release a film, book, record,.. phát hành một bộ phim, cuốn sách,.../ This new model has now been released for sale (to export markets): Mẫu mới bây giờ đã được đưa ra bán (cho các thị trường xuất khẩu).*

Question 17: Lest: vì sợ rằng, để... không, để cho... đừng

Ví dụ: *he ran away lest he might be seen: Hắn ta bỏ chạy vì sợ rằng người ta sẽ nhìn thấy./ Lest anyone should think it strange, let me assure you that it is quite true: Sợ có người nào đó sẽ cho điều đó là kì quặc, tôi đảm bảo rằng điều đó hoàn toàn có thật.*

Ngoài ra lest thường đường dùng sau fear, be afraid, be anxious,...

She was afraid lest he might drown: Bà ấy sợ nó có thể chết đuối.

Các đáp án còn lại không phù hợp nghĩa:

Whereas: nhưng ngược lại, trong khi. *Ví dụ: He ears $1000 per year whereas she gets at least $10000 per year: Anh ấy kiếm được 1000 đô một năm trong khi cô ấy kiếm ít nhất 10000 đô một năm.*

In case: Phòng khi. Ví dụ: *She bought three candles in case the power could be cut off.*

So as not: không tồn tại cụm từ này. Tuy nhiên so và as có liên quan tới trong 2 cách diễn đạt:

- not so + adj/adv (+as ...) không đến mức như. Ví dụ: I wasn't so bad as last time: Cũng không đến nỗi tồi như lần trước!.
- so + adj/ adv + as to do st: đến mức mà mình làm cái gì. Ví dụ: *She was so kind as to phone for a taxi for me: Cô ta tốt bụng đến mức đã điện thoại gọi tắc xi cho tôi./ Would you so good* as to *lock the door when you leave: Anh vui lòng khóa cửa ra vào khi đi khỏi nhà được không? How could you so stupid as to love her? Sao cậu có thể ngu ngốc tới mức yêu cô ấy?*

Tôi sẽ tốt với họ để họ không quyết định rời bỏ tôi – đáp án A

Question 6: Đáp án B – Câu trả lời là: Tôi thích nó, nó rất tuyệt, đặc biệt là vào buổi tối – Do đó, câu hỏi phải nói về cảm nhận của người nghe đối với "classical music" chứ không phải hỏi về mức độ thường xuyên.

Các em lưu ý: Diễn đạt cảm xúc trước điều gì rất tốt đẹp, bất ngờ, chúng ta thường hay nói: **Great!** Hoặc **nice!** Hoặc đầy đủ hơn **it's great, it's nice**

Question 19: Prolongation (n): sự kéo dài, sự được kéo dài (lưu ý xuất phát từ động từ **to prolong:** gia hạn. Ví dụ: *drugs that help to prolong life: thuốc giúp kéo dài tuổi thọ./ They prolong*ed *their visit by a few days: Họ đã kéo dài cuộc viếng thăm thêm vài ngày nữa.*

The prolongation of the human life: sự kéo dài quãng đời của con người – đáp án B

Các khám phá khoa học tương lai có thể sẽ kéo dài quãng đời của con người tới mức nào?

Question 20: to date back to/from: có từ, bắt đầu, kể từ. Ví dụ: *Our partnership dates back to 1990: Sự hợp tác của chúng ta có từ năm 1990. This castle dates from the 11th century: Lâu đài này có từ thế kỉ thứ 11.*

Các bạn lưu ý, **"a custom existing in Britain only"**là ngữ đồng vị nhằm giải thích rõ cho chủ ngữ, do đó dates được dùng trong trường hợp này vì chủ ngữ câu này là **left – hand traffic.**

Question 21: covered in mud: bị vấy bùn khắp người.

To dress sb in clothes: mặc quần áo cho ai đó – **đáp án B**

Lưu ý: to **dress** vừa nội động từ: nghĩa là mặc quần áo (không trang trọng) vừa là ngoại động từ: Mặc quần áo cho ai đó.

Các đáp án còn lại không phù hợp:

To put: Phải có thêm giới từ on nữa mới có nghĩa là mặc

To wear: cũng nghĩa là mặc (nhưng đã mặc lên người rồi)

Cô bé tới trong tình trạng bùn đầy người. Vì vậy tôi đã tắm cho cô bé và mặc quần áo cho mới cho cô bé.

Question 22: situated right beside the sea: tọa lạc ở phía bên phải cạnh bờ biển – đáp án C

Question 23: That we was kidnapped by the Iraqi gerillas yesterday: mệnh đề chủ ngữ

That ở đây thay thế cho cả mệnh đề **he was kidnapped by the Iraqi guerrillas** yesterday và là chủ ngữ của **has been confirmed**

Anh ta bị bắt cóc bởi một nhóm bí mật người I – rắc chiều hôm qua, điều đó đã được xác minh.

Question 24: a major breakthough (n): thành tựu lớn, thành công vượt bậc

Ví dụ: *a breakthough in negotiations: Một bước đột phá trong vụ thương thuyết./ a major breakthrough in cancer research: Một tiến bộ lớn trong việc nghiên cứu ung thư.*

Ngoài ra có một danh từ ghép cũng thông dụng nữa với **break: breakup**: Chấm dứt (một mối quan hệ, hợp tác)

Question 25: To come in for: có phần, được hưởng phần. Ví dụ: *The governmet's economic policies have come in for much criticism in the newspaper: Chính sách kinh tế là mục tiêu của bao lời chỉ trích trên báo chí.*

Cảnh sát cũng có phần lỗi trong những lời chỉ trích khi họ xử lí vụ biểu tình.

Question 26: Đáp án C – Học sinh xem lại trật tự sắp xếp các tính từ đã được đề cập ở các đề trước.

Size, age, colour, origin, material, noun.

Question 27: Đáp án A – as far back as: lui tận về, kể từ…Aspirin được sử dụng như một loại dược phẩm kể từ thế kỷ 5 trước công nguyên.

Question 28: To drive sb to the edge = to drive someone to the brink = To irritate sb: làm ai đó phát cáu, làm ai đó phát điên – đáp án A.

Question 29: their social or financial background: nền tảng xã hội hoặc nền tảng kinh tế của họ.

Ngoài ra, lưu í từ "precedent: tiền lệ: Ví dụ: *create/ establish/ set a precedent (for st): tạo ra/ thiết lập/ đặt thành tiền lệ (cho cái gì)./ There is no precedent for such an action: Không có tiền lệ cho những hoạt động như thế.*

Những người làm chủ không được phép phân biệt đối xử với người xin việc vì tầng lớp xã hội và nền tảng kinh tế của họ

Question 30: – to get off: ra khỏi, thoát khỏi khó khăn, được tha thứ…

To get through: vượt qua. To get by(on st): xoay sở, đối phó. To get to: bắt đầu, đạt đến.

To be tried for sth: bị xét xử vì tội gì

Anh ta bị xét xử vì tội giả mạo ở phiên tòa nhưng đủ may mắn để được tha thứ.

Question 6: – John: Bạn có thể chỉ cho tôi đường đến bưu điện gần nhất không?

Peter: Xin lỗi, tôi là người mới đến đây.

Lưu ý: **not have a clue:** Không biết cái gì, phải làm cái gì: Ví dụ: *When does the train leaave? " I haven't a clue": Khi nào tàu rời ga – Tôi không biết.* Ngoài ra nó còn có nghĩa: Không có khả năng hay ngu ngốc: Ví dụ: *Don't ask him to do it – He hasn't a clue!: Đừng bắt nó làm – nó không biết đâu.*

Question 32: Đáp án B – to be wrapped up in her work: bị cuốn vào công việc, chỉ nghĩ tới công việc.

Lưu ý cấu trúc: to be wrapped up in sb/st: quan tâm sâu sắc tới ai/ cái gì; bị cái gì thu hút mạnh mẽ. Ví dụ:

They are completely wrapped up in their children: Họ hoàn toàn chỉ nghĩ đến con cái.

Ann mải mê với công việc đến nỗi không nhận ra là tôi đến.

Question 33: arrogant (a): kiêu căng, ngạo mạn.

To be impervious to sb : trơ trơ (khi đối phó với việc gì đó…)

Anh ta quá ư là ngạo mạn đến mức mà anh ta hoàn toàn trơ trơ với tất cả các lời phê bình.

Question 34: Đáp án D – More than enough = plenty: sung túc, phong phú, dồi dào.

Lưu ý cách diễn đạt với more than + adj (+ to do st): Rất ... (làm cái gì). Ví dụ: *I'm more than happy to take you there in my car. Tôi rất sung sướng được đưa cô đến đó bằng xe hơi của tôi.*

Cậu có muốn ăn cái gì để ăn nữa không? Không, cảm ơn. Mình có quá nhiều rồi.

Question 35: Đáp án B – To have access to pre-school children: vào học trường mẫu giáo.

Lưu ý: approach: thường nói về phương pháp tiếp cận, cách thức tiếp cận vấn đề, người một cách cụ thể. Nếu nó mang nghĩa tiếp xúc hay thăm dò thì thường đi với động từ to make. Ví dụ: *GSTT GROUP has made an approach to a local business for sponsorship.*

Riêng access thì có thể đi với to have hoặc to get: cơ hội hoặc quyền sử dụng cái gì hoặc tiếp cận gần ai, cái gì. Ví dụ: *Only high officials had access to the president: Chỉ có quan chức cao cấp mới có quyền đến gặp mặt tổng thống.*

Chỉ có khoảng 40 % trẻ được vào học trường mẫu giáo.

Question 36: Đáp án B – Chủ đề chính của đoạn văn là: Hai nguồn năng lượng thay thế có thể được sử dụng trong tương lai. Thông tin nằm ở đoạn này: In this era of increased global warming and diminishing fossil fuel supplies, we must begin to put a greater priority on harnessing alternative energy sources. Fortunately, there are a number of readily available, renewable resources that are both cost- effective and earth – friendly. Two such resources are solar power and geothermal power.

Question 37: Đáp án D – Theo đoạn văn, tại sao chúng ta nên nghĩ đến việc sử dụng năng lượng thay thế? Bởi vì các nguồn năng lượng thông thường đang bị làm cho cạn kiệt, và chúng gây ra sự thiệt hại cho môi trường. Thông tin nằm ở câu này: **In this era of increased global warming and diminishing fossil fuel supplies, we must begin to put a greater priority on harnessing alternative energy sources.**

Question 38: harnessing = capturing: sự khai thác, sự sử dụng

Question 39: Đáp án D – Thông tin nằm ở đoạn này: And solar energy is easily harnessed through the use of photovoltaic cells that convert sunlight to electricity. In the US alone, more than 100,000 homes are equipped with solar electric systems in the form of solar panels or solar roof tiles.

Question 40: Đáp án D – Thông tin nằm ở câu này: Solar and geothermal energy are just two of promising renewable alternatives to conventional energy sources.

Question 41: Đáp án C – chúng ta có thể chèn câu này: "Although the US is not utilizing geothermal resources to this extent, the Western US has a similar capacity to generate geothermal power" sau đoạn nói về "geothermal power" bởi vì câu văn in nghiêng có liên quan tới nguồn năng lượng này.

Question 42. Đáp án D – Thông tin nằm ở câu này: Solar energy, which reaches the earth through sunlight, is so abundant that it could meet the needs of worldwide energy consumption 6,000 times over.

Question 43. Đáp án A – Thông tin nằm ở đoạn này: Geothermal energy is 50,000 times more abundant than the entire known supply of fossil fuel resources and as with solar power , the technology needed to utilize geothermal energy is fairly simple. A prime example of effective geothermal use in Iceland, a region of high geothermal activity where there are over 80 percent of private homes, are heated by geothermal power.

Question 44. Đáp án A – Thông tin nằm ở câu này: Fortunately, there are a number of readily available, renewable resources that are both cost- effective and earth – friendly.

Question 45. Đáp án B – Tác giả viết đoạn này để "To convince people of the benefits of developing alternative energy sources."

Question 46. Đáp án A đầy đủ nghĩa và hợp lý nhất. Lựa chọn B sai ở cụm " You are not to greet"; lựa chọn C sai vì "to do sth" chứ không phải "to"+"met" chia ở thì quá khứ đơn; lựa chọn D sai vì "How ungrateful of you" chứ không phải "How ungrateful to you".

Các bạn lưu ý cách diễn đạt: How/it's + adj + of + her/you/them/him to do st.

Ví dụ: How kind of you to give that beggar $10.

Question 47. Đáp án D đúng. Lựa chọn A sai vì "had come" chứ không phải "had came"; lựa chọn C sai vì sử dụng sai thì ở mệnh đề "if"; lựa chọn B sai vì "would not have done" chứ không phải "would have not done".

Question 48. Đáp án A. Lựa chọn B sai vì sử dụng sai cụm "so that"; lựa chọn C sai vì sắp xếp từ ngữ sai; lựa chọn D sa ngữ pháp.

Question 49. Đáp án A. Lựa chọn B sai vì thiếu "in" trước "advance"; lựa chọn C sai vì dùng thừa mệnh đề "I'm sure…"; lựa chọn D sai ngữ nghĩa.

Question 50. Đáp án D. Lựa chọn A sai vì sử dụng sai thì; lựa chọn B sai vì thừa "which"; lựa chọn C sai vì sử dụng sai thì.

Question 51. Đáp án C – sửa "medical supply" thành "medical supplies"

Lưu ý: Cách dùng supply (C, thường với pl) hàng cung cấp, kho dự trữ, nguồn cung cấp. Ví dụ: arms, food, fuel supplies: Kho cung cấp vũ khí, lương thực, chất đốt./ Helicopters dropped supplies for the stranded villagers: Máy bay lên thẳng ném đồ tiếp tế cho dân làng lầm nạn.

Nếu supply dùng với nghĩa sự cung cấp hoặc được cung cấp thì nó là danh từ không đếm được.

Ví dụ: a contract for the supply of office stationery: Hợp đồng cung cấp văn phòng phẩm. a reliable source of supply: Một nguồn tiếp tế đáng tin cậy.

Question 52. Đáp án C – sửa "had been laying" thành "had been laid"

Question 53. Đáp án A – bỏ "they" ở cụm "they feature".

Đây là một câu đơn. Chủ ngữ là "**Assessment instruments in nursery schools**", vị ngữ là "**items and other materials different from those on elementary school tests**".

Lưu ý cách dùng từ to feature[Tn]: dành vai nổi bật cho (ai/cái gì). Ví dụ: *A film that features a new French actress: Một bộ phim vai chính là một nữ diễn viên mới của Pháp.*/[Ipr]: có vai trò nổi bật hay quan trọng trong cái gì. Ví dụ:

Does a new job feature in your future plans: Liệu một việc làm mới có vai trò quan trọng gì trong các kế hoạch tương lai của anh.

Các công cụ đánh giá ở trường mẫu giáo có một số điều khoản và tài liệu khác so với bài kiểm tra ở trường tiểu học.

Question 54. Đáp án D – sửa "are lacking" thành "lack".

Lưu ý từ "and" thứ 2 là nối 2 vế: "live in substandard unsanitary, and dilapidated housing và often lack medical care.

Vì vậy "live" và "lack" có quan hệ tương đương nên lack phải được chia giống hình thức live

Dilapidated: đổ nát, ọp ẹp (nói về nhà cửa, xe cộ,...)

Question 55. Đáp án C – sửa "using them" thành "used them"

Lỗi sai tương tự như câu 54. Sự bất nhất về thì khi 2 động từ được nói với nhau bằng từ "and". Ở đây to create và to use phải được chia cùng thì.

Từ câu 56-60, học sinh làm lại coi như một hình thức luyện tập, vì giải thích đáp án đã được đề cập ở đề trước (hai đề có các câu trùng nhau).

Question 61. C – intranets connect people within a single company: Mạng nội bộ kết nối mọi người thông qua một máy tính đơn lẻ.

Dự đoán. Từ cần điền đứng trước danh từ và sau mạo từ nên chắc chắn là một tính từ. Tiếp theo, ta xét tới yếu tố nghĩa của từng từ. Jointed: làm cho (cái gì) có khớp: Ví dụ: a jointed doll, fishing – rod: Một con búp bê, một chiếc cần câu ghép bằng nhiều đoạn nối./ chiathanhf nhiều súc hoặc ở các chỗ khớp: Ví dụ: a jointed chicken: Một con gà chặt thành miếng.

Large: rộng lớn. (không phù hợp với văn cảnh câu)

Internet kết nối mội người trên thế giới, mạng nội bộ kết nối mọi người trong một công ty.

Các em lưu ý cách dùng đặc biệt của single với chức năng là [attrib] chỉ có một, không có đôi, không có nhóm,... Ví dụ: a single people hanging from the tree: chỉ một quả táo lủng lẳng trên cây./ a single layer of paint: chỉ có một lớp sơn./ one double and one single sink – unit: Một bệ rửa bát hai chậu và một chậu./ She removed evvery single thing from the box: Bà ta bỏ từng cái một trong hộp ra. Ngoài ra singgle còn có nghĩa độc thân, nhằm cho một người hoặc được sử dụng hay làm bởi một người: a single bed, sheet, room,...

Question 62. Đáp án A - ...intranets make use of the same software programs as the Internet to connect computers and people: mạng nội bộ tận dụng phần mềm tương tự như Internet để kết nối máy tính và mọi người.

Các động từ còn lại không phù hợp. to distinguish: Phân biệt. To introduce: Giới thiệu. To compare: Giới thiệu

Question 63. This means that you do not have to buy a lot of additional programs to set up an intranet service: điều này có nghĩa rằng bạn không phải mua quá nhiều các chương trình phụ để vận hành một dịch vụ mạng nội bộ.

Lưu ý câu này đang diễn giải, giải thích cho câu trước đó nên ta dùng từ to means. Xét về khía cạnh ngữ pháp đơn thuần thì to indicate cũng có thể sử dụng được, tuy nhiên xét về ngữ nghĩa tổng thể thì không phù hợp

Question 64. Đáp án A – a huge amount of information: 1 khối lượng lớn thông tin.

Lưu ý: Đi với a large/huge amount of N(uncountable) nên ta bắt buộc dùng "information" vì 3 đáp án còn lại đều là countable cả.

Ngoài ra, nếu em nào không biết điều trên thì ta để ý chút tới câu tiếp đó có xuất hiện "to get the information". Danh từ "information" đã được xác định nên trước đó nó phải được nhắc đến rồi.

Question 65. Đáp án D – regardless of: bất chấp, không đếm xỉa tới. Ví dụ: *he continued speaking, regardless of my feelings on the matter: Anh ta cứ tiếp tục nói không quan tâm tới những cảm nghĩ của tôi về vấn đề này./ the allowance is paid regardless of age or income: Tiền trợ cấp được trả bất kể tuổi tác hay thu nhập.*

Question 66. Đáp án A – But an intranet should provide important information which people need to make decision about new products, costs and so on.

Nhưng mạng nội bộ nên cung cấp thông tin quan trọng mọi người cần để đưa ra những quyết định về sản phẩm mới, giá cả và ...

Question 67. Đáp án B – To be willing to do sth: muốn làm, sẵn lòng làm gì.

Ta dễ dàng loại going (không sử dụng thì tương lai), happened (to happened là nội động từ, không tồn tại thể bị động). Để (nghĩa của cả câu, Mạng nội bộ sẵn sàng chia sẻ thông tin với người khác. Tính từ likely phù hợp ngữ pháp nhưng không phù hợp nghĩa.

Question 68. Đáp án C – Unfortunately, many departments don't want to share their specialist knowledge with others: Thật không may, rất nhiều phòng ban không muốn chia sẻ kiến thức chuyên môn của mình với những người khác.

Question 69. Đáp án D – Another problem which often occurs is that top managers...: một vấn đề khác thường xuyên xảy ra đó là...

Lưu ý cách dùng mệnh đề that

That là liên từ với ít thực nghĩa. Nó chỉ làm ột từ nối để chỉ rằng một mệnh đề tường thuật làm thành phần của một câu dài hơn.

I understood. He was innocent

Mệnh đề that trong câu:

That she should forget me so quickly was rather a shock.

Nó có thể là bổ ngữ: *The main thing is that you're happy*

Mệnh đề that có thể làm túc từ cho một số động từ: *I regretted that I was not going to be at the meeting*

Hoặc mệnh đề that có thể làm bổ ngữ cho nhiều danh từ và tính từ: *I admire you beliefe that you are always right. The Minister is anxious that nothing should get into the papers.*

Khi mệnh đề that đứng độc lập làm chủ từ đó là điều bất thường. Chúng thường được giới thiệu thêm bằng nhóm từ the fact. Điều này sẽ giúp lời văn tự nhiên hơn.

The fact that I love you is true sẽ tự nhiên hơn *that I love you is true*.

Chú ý mệnh đề that không thể trực tiếp theo sau giới từ. Trường hợp này ta phải sử dụng the fact đi cùng.

Ví dụ The judge paid no attention to the fact that she had just lost her husband.

Question 70. Đáp án C – Có 2 động từ có thể sử dụng với information trong trường hợp này to provide và to share. Tuy nhiên trong câu xuất hiện between themselves and others... nên ta phải dùng "to share"

Họ sử dụng mạng nội bộ để ra lệnh chứ không để chia sẻ thông tin giữa họ và những người khác làm việc trong cùng tổ chức.

Question 71. Đáp án C – Tất cả các chức năng của "lighthouses" đều được đề cập đến trong đoạn văn này: "Lighthouses are towers with strong lights that help mariners plot their position, inform them that land is near, and warn them of dangerous rocks and reefs.

Question 72. prominent = conspicuous: dễ thấy, rõ ràng, đập ngay trước mắt, lồ lộ. Ví dụ: If you're walking along a badly – lit road at night you should wear conspicuous clothes. Nếu anh đi dọc con đường thiếu sáng vào ban đêm, anh nên mặc quần áo dễ nhận thấy. / To make oneself conspicuous: Tự làm nổi mình.

Nếu không biết nghĩa conspicuous các em có thể dự đoán. Do chức năng nói chung là để giúp xác định, định vị vị trí nên phải ở một point có thể dễ dàng nhìn thấy. Trong 4 đáp án thì từ dangerous (nguy hiểm), famous (nổi tiếng), picturesque: (tạo nên một phong cảnh đẹp, tuyệt đẹp). Ví dụ: a picturesque fishing village in the bay: Một làng chài đẹp như tranh ở trong vịnh./ a picturesque setting: Một cảnh mặt mặt trời lặn tuyệt đẹp.

Question 73. Đáp án D -- Thông tin nằm ở đoạn này: Every lighthouse has a distinctive pattern of light known as its characteristic.

Question 74. Đáp án B – Thông tin nằm ở đoạn này: **and a group – occulting signal consist of a fixed light with two or mỏe periods of darkness at regular intervals.**

Question 75. Đáp án B – Thông tin nằm ở đoạn này: and the catadioptric, in which both glass and metal are used.

Question 76. C – Thông tin nằm ở đoạn này: In the daytime, lighthouses can usually be identified by their structure alone. The most typical structure is a tower tapering at the top, but some, such as the Bastion Lighthouse on the Saint Lawrence River, are shaped like pyramids, and others, such as the Race Rock light, look like wooden houses sitting on high platforms. Still others, such as The American Shoal lighthouse off the Florida Coast, are skeletal of steel.

Question 77. tapering = narrowing: sự thu hẹp, sự bóp chặt, sự bó lại.

To soar: **[I, Ipr]Bay vút lên, ở rất cao**

Question 78. Đáp án D – Thông tin nằm ở đoạn này: Where lighthouses might be confused in daylight, they can be distinguished by day-marker patterns-designed of checks and stripes painted in vivid colors on lighthouse walls.

Question 79. Đáp án B – Thông tin nằm ở đoạn này: Lighthouse keepers put in hours of tedious work maintaining the lights. Today, lighthouses are almost entirely automated with humans supplying only occasional maintenance.

Lưu ý: Tedious work: công việc chán ngắt, buồn tẻ.

Question 80. Đáp án D – Thông tin nằm ở đoạn này: Because of improvement in navigational technology, the importance ò lighthouse has diminished. There are only about 340 functioning lighthouses in existence in the United States today, compared to about 1,500 in 1900, and there are only about 1,400 functioning lighthouses outside the United States. Some decommissioned lighthouses have been preserved as historical monument.

Đề số 4

Question 1: D rơi vào thứ 2. A, B, C rơi vào thứ nhất.

Question 2: A rơi vào thứ 2. B, C, D rơi vào thứ nhất

Question 3: B rơi vào thứ 1. A, C, D rơi vào thứ 2

Question 4: C rơi vào thứ 3. A, B, D rơi vào thứ 1.

Question 5: C rơi vào thứ 2. A, B, D rơi vào thứ 1.

Question 6: Bạn đã nhìn thấy giá xăng những ngày hôm nay chưa?- Ôi, thật là đáng kinh ngạc đúng không? -> Đáp án A.

Question 7: My father is forever finding fault with the way I dress. Dùng "fault" để chỉ lỗi chung chung. Các lựa chọn còn lại không phù hợp. Error: lỗi xuất hiện trong máy tính, mistake: lỗi khi viết hay làm bài tập, blemish: khuyết điểm (trên cơ thể).

Question 8: On the verge of extinction: trên bờ vực của sự tuyệt chủng

Question 9: Very: chính, thực sự, đúng là như vậy

(Anh đây rồi, anh thực sự là người em đang tìm kiếm)

Question 10: Bệnh nhân: Tôi có thể xin một cuộc hẹn với bác sĩ được không? –Lễ tân: Được thôi, làm ơn đợi tôi kiểm tra nhật kí làm việc

Question 11: Câu điều kiện loại 2: Nếu như tôi không lái xe thì tôi đã có thể viết số của bạn (nhưng thực ra tôi đang lái xe), do đó, bạn có thể gọi lại cho tôi trong nửa tiếng nữa không?

Question 12: Cannot be discriminated against on the grounds of race, religion or gender: không thể bị đối xử phân biệt dựa trên chủng tộc, màu da hoặc giới tính

Question 13: Ví của tôi chắc hẳn đã bị mất khi tôi đang đợi tàu -> dùng must + have done sth để dự đoán về một việc đã xảy ra trong quá khứ

Question 14: Lay down: hạ xuống, gỡ bỏ, take over: tiếp quản -> Người giám đốc mới hạ bỏ những luật vô cùng nghiêm ngặt ngay khi ông ra được tiếp quản vị trí

Lưu ý: Một số động từ với nghĩa tương tự "lay down" đi với rule là : to draw up, to set out.

Một số động từ hay đi với position là:

To take up/take/obtain/holad ~: đảm nhận/giữ vị trí nào đó

To take over ~: Tiếp quản vị trí (từ ai đó) (khác so với to take up)

Question 16: Ồ, bạn đang mặc chiếc áo khoác thật đẹp – Cảm ơn, Mẹ tôi mua cho tôi đấy -> Đáp án D

Question 17: It's not my nature to do sth: không phải bản năng của tôi khi làm việc gì. To haggle: mặc cả (giá cả), tranh cãi, cãi nhau

Question 18: to make a go of it: thành công trong việc gì

Question 19: contrast sharply with sb: đối ngược hoàn toàn với ai đó

Question 20: with a view to doing sth: với ý định, với hi vọng làm gì

Question 21: as good as better than that….bằng hoặc tốt hơn…

Question 24: to be supposed to be here an hour ago: được cho là phải đến đây từ một giờ trước (thực tế là phải đến trước một tiếng nhưng đã không đến)

Question 27: bạn có phiền khi tôi mượn xe đạp không? Không sao – Đáp án B

Question 28: the few pages of which=the few page of this picture.

Question 29: Dùng đại từ quan hệ "that"

Question 30: Bạn có nghĩ rằng chúng ta nên sử dụng các phương tiện giao thông công cộng không? – không còn nghi ngờ gì nữa – đáp án C

Question 31: with the view to + Ving: với ý định, với hy vọng làm cái gì. Các lựa chọn còn lại không phù hợp

In view of st: xét thấy, bởi vì (In view of weather, we will cancel the outing)

By means of st: bằng phương tiện gì đó (lưu ý thêm thành ngữ by all means: Tất nhiên, hiển nhiên)

In terms of st: về mặt, dưới dạng (The figures are expressed in terms of the percentage)

Question 32: Abolish (v): thủ tiêu , bãi bỏ, hủy bỏ -> the gasoline tax be abolish: nên được bãi bỏ (sử dụng giả định thức khi trong câu sử dụng động từ "decree"

Kiến thức cần nhớ về giả định thức (ở đề trước, người viết đã cung cấp một cách thức tìm hiểu về giả định thức, nay cung cấp thêm một cách thức khác- mặc dù về cơ bản là giống nhau nhưng ví dụ phong phú hơn để học sinh tham khảo)

BỒI DƯỠNG TOÁN - LÝ - HÓA CẤP 2+3 1000B TRẦN HƯNG ĐẠO TP.QUY NHƠN

Thức giả định là hình thức diễn tả một dự định hay một đề xuất về tương lai. Thức giả định thường được sử dụng sau các động từ *recommend, insist* hay *suggest* và những tính từ như *vital, essential, imperative* hay *crucial.* Thức giả định có dạng thức giống như dạng nguyên thể của động từ, với tất cả các ngôi (kể cả ngôi thứ 3 số ít) đều có dạng động từ không có "s". Dạng thức của động từ ở thể giả định cũng không thay đổi dù cho nó diễn tả hành động trong hiện tại, quá khứ hay tương lai. Xem các ví dụ sau, động từ được dùng ở thức giả định:

They claimed it was essential (that) the security system be checked (Họ tuyên bố rằng điều cần thiết là hệ thống an ninh phải được kiểm tra)

They insist (that) we not *stay* behind (Họ cứ khăng khăng là chúng tôi không ở đằng sau)

Trong tiếng Anh hiện đại chúng ta thường không sử dụng nhiều thức giả định, chỉ trừ khi chúng ta muốn nói hay viết theo lối rất trang trọng. với những động từ như *suggest,recommend, insist, demand* và những tính từ như *important, essential, imperative, crucial, vital* ,chúng ta thường sử dụng *should + V-infinitive* thay vì sử dụng thức giả định, hoặc chúng ta có thể chia động từ theo quy tắc. Thông thường sau các động từ hay tính từ trên là *that-clause* nhưng *that* thường được bỏ đi. Hãy xem các ví dụ sau:

The doctor recommended (that) he *should give* up smoking.*(Bác sĩ khuyên anh ta nên bỏ thuốc lá)*

The doctor recommended (that) he *gives* up smoking.*(Bác sĩ khuyên anh ta bỏ thuốc lá)-trang trọng hơn*

Từ các ví dụ trên, ta thấy rằng để cho câu được trang trọng hơn, chúng ta có thể thay thế *phrase+ V-infinitive bằng thức giả định*

For the future well-being of the company, it is imperative (that) he resign (*vì tương lai tốt đẹp của công ty, điều cấp thiết nhất là anh ta phải từ chức)*

For the future well-being of the company, it is imperative (that) he resigns (*vì tương lai tốt đẹp của công ty, điều cấp thiết nhất là anh ta phải từ chức)*

Were cũng là một trường hợp của thức giả định khi nó được sử dụng với chủ ngữ là I, she, he trong câu ước hay các câu điều kiện

I wish I *were* home now (Tôi ước gì tôi đang được ở nhà bây giờ)

If I were you, I'd get in touch with Veronka before she leaves for Australia (Nếu mình là bạn, mình sẽ liên lạc với Veronka trước khi cô ấy đến Australia)

He wishes he *were* here with you (*Anh ấy ước gì anh ấy có thể bên cạnh bạn)*

Ngoài ra, có rất nhiều thành ngữ bắt buộc phải sử dụng thức giả định:

Bless you! (*Chúa phù hộ cho bạn!)*

Long live our gracious Queen! (*nữ hoàng muôn năm!)*

A toast now: *long live* the bride and groom (Nâng cốc nào: cô dâu, chú rể muôn năm)

If they insist on that attitude, so be it. (Nếu họ vẫn khăng khăng thái độ đó, chẳng thể làm được gì cả!)

Hevan forbid! (Lạy trời!)

Question 33: Mua cho tôi tờ báo mới trên đường bạn quay trở về, nhé bạn? . Đây là câu hỏi đuôi đối với loại câu mệnh lệnh, nhờ vả, dùng "Will you".

Question 34: Astonishing news: tin tức gây ngạc nhiên, kinh dị.

Các em lưu ý cách dùng như tính từ của hiện tại phân từ chủ động và quá khứ phân từ bị động.

Khi dạng –ing được dùng như tính từ hay trạng từ, chúng có nghĩa tương tự như động từ chủ động

Falling leaves (= leaves that fall), a meat – eating animal (= an animal that eats meat)

Hầu hết các quá khứ phân từ đều có nghĩa bị động khi chúng được dùng như tính từ hoặc trạng từ

A broken heart (= a heart that has been broken)

Đặc biệt lưu ý: Quá khứ phân từ như astonished, bored, excited,.. được dùng để nói về cảm nghĩ của ai đó. Còn hiện tại phân từ như interesting, boring, astonishing, exciting,… nói về người hay vật gây ra cảm giác.

Question 35: Sử dụng cấu trúc đảo ngữ: Not until late 1960s, did Americans walk...

Question 36: Chủ đề của đoạn văn là sự phản ứng lại thức ăn: reaction to foods

Question 36: Thông tin nằm ở đoạn này: Sometimes it's hard to figure out if you have a food allergy, since it can show up so many different ways. Your symptoms could be caused by many other problems

Question 40: Thông tin nằm ở câu này: Many of these allergies will not develop of these foods are not fed to an infant until her or his intestines mature at round seven months

Question 42: Thông tin vẫn nằm ở câu này: Many of these allergies will not develop of these foods are not fed to an infant until her or his intestines mature at round seven months

Question 43: Thông tin nằm ở câu này: Children who are hyperactive may benefit from eliminating food additives, especially coloring, and foods high in salicylates from their diets. A few of these are almonds, green peppers, peaches, tea, grapes.

Question 44: Thông tin nằm ở câu này:Some people have been successful in treating their migraines with supplements of B-Vitamins, particularly B6 and niacin

Question 45: Thông tin nằm ở đoạn này: This is the diet made popular by Benjamin Feingold, who was written the book "why your child is Hyperactive". Other researches have had mixed results when testing whether the diet is effective.

Question 46: Activity leisure -> leisure activity

Question 47: Of extended -> of as extended

Học sinh lưu ý cấu trúc: to think of something as something

Question 48: "for it" -> for

Question 49: Vì "the rapid growth of the world's population over the past of 100 years" là danh từ số ít, do đó, "have"-> has

Question 50: Another -> other

Question 51: Learn to invent words:học phát minh, sáng chế ra từ ngữ.

Question 52: The origin of language is a mystery: nguồn gốc của ngôn ngữ là một điều bí ẩn

Somehow: bằng cách này hay cách khác.

Question 55: Whether: dù…hay (whether spoken or written in letters: dù là nói hay viết bằng chữ cái…)

Question 63: appeal: làm hấp dẫn, lôi cuốn

Question 63: literacy type: cách viết (**= this charming and telling use of words**)

Question 58: Convey his meaning in words: truyền đạt ý nghĩa qua từ ngữ.

Question 59: Move man to tears: làm cho ai phát khóc.

Question 60: Vì thế, chúng ta nên lựa chọn từ ngữ một cách cẩn thận, nếu không thì (or), chúng sẽ khiến cho bài phát biểu của chúng ta trở nên ngớ ngẩn và thiếu tế nhị

Question 61: To be reluctant to do sth: rất thiếu miễn cưỡng khi làm gì -> được viết lại là "to be not willing to do sth: không tự nguyện làm gì"

Question 62: To be impolite of sb to do sth: thật là bất lịch sự khi làm gì -> A, C đều đúng vì có đầy đủ ý nghĩa của đề bài, cách dùng từ và ngữ pháp cũng đều đúng.

Question 63: "hardly see": rất khó để nhìn -> được viết lại bằng "practically blind": gần như là mù

Question 64: Not agree with doing sth -> được viết lại với "to be not in favor of doing sth: không đồng ý với việc gì"

Question 65: Nếu không vì tính thiếu cẩn thận của anh ta, chúng ta đã có thể hoàn thành công việc -> Nếu anh ta cẩn thận hơn thì chúng tôi đã hoàn thành được công việc – đáp án C

Question 66: Cẩn thận với những viên đá đang rơi -> Đừng để những viên đá đang rơi làm đau bạn- đáp án B

Question 67: Remind sb of sth: nhắc nhở ai đó về việc gì đó -> viết lại bằng: want sb to do sth. Cô ấy nhắc nhở con gái về những lối ăn uống -> Cô ấy muốn con gái mình trở nên lịch sự hơn khi ăn uống – đáp án A

Question 68: Give sb permission to do sth: cho phép ai làm gì đó -> Khi sử dụng với tình huống cô giáo cho phép học sinh ra khỏi phòng, cô giáo hay nói: You may leave the room.

Question 69: Sau cuộc phẫu thuật, cô ấy hồi phục nhanh hơn những gì chúng tôi tưởng tượng -> tất cả chúng tôi đều ngạc nhiên về việc sức khỏe của cô ấy hồi phục rất nhanh sau phẫu thuật. – đáp án D

Question 70: Rất nhiều đất nước chia sẻ quan điểm rằng những biện pháp quyết liệt có thể được sử dụng để ngăn chặn vấn đề ô nhiễm trên biển -> Rất nhiều đất nước đồng ý rằng thật là rất cần thiết khi đưa ra những biện pháp quyết liệt để ngăn chặn ô nhiễm trên biển – đáp án B

Học sinh lưu ý cấu trúc: To take drastic measures = take strong action: dùng những biện pháp quyết liệt

Question 71: Ý chính của đoạn văn là: The popularity of treasure has spurred a debate between preservationists and salvagers. Thông tin nằm ở đoạn 1: Until recently, hunting for treasure from shipwrecks was mostly fantastic; with recent technological advances, however, the research for sunken treasure has become more popular as a legitimate endeavor. This has caused a debate between those wanting to salvage the wrecks and those wanting to preserve them

Question 72: sunken = underwater: bị chìm

Question 73: profile = outline

Question 74: Thông tin nằm ở đoạn này: The search party, using side-scan sonar, a device that project sound waves across the ocean bottom and produces a profile of the sea floor, located the wreck in just two and a half days. Before the use of this new technology, such searches could take months or years.

Question 75: mint condition = something perfect

Question 76: Thông tin nằm ở đoạn này: The team of divers searches the wreck for two months, finding silver tea services, crystal dinnerware , and thousands of wine, but they did not find the five and a half tons of America Gold Eagle coins they were searching for

Question 77: Thông tin nằm ở câu này: Preservationists are lobbying their state lawmakers to legally restrict underwater searches and unregulated salvages

Question 78: scoured = searched through: lung sục, sục sạo,...

Question 79: lure = attraction (n): sự quyến rũ, sự cám dỗ

Question 80: The second and third paragraphs are an example of explanation

Đề số 5

Hướng dẫn làm bài

Question 1: Đổi "moist: ẩm ướt" thành "moisture: hơi ẩm, nước ẩm, độ ẩm"

Question 2: Despite + Danh từ hoặc cụm danh từ, trong trường hợp này, sau Despite là mệnh đề, vì vậy phải sửa thành "Despite the fact that + mệnh đề"

Question 3: Phải sử dụng danh từ chỉ người, do đó, engineering -> engineer

Question 4: Bổ nghĩa cho động từ phải là trạng từ, do đó, "necessary" phải được đổi thành "necessarily"

Question 5: Beyond far -> far beyond: vượt xa (phải đảm bảo giới tiwf beyond + Danh từ /Đại từ, không chen trạng từ "far" vào giữa, nên đảo "far" ra trước beyond)

Question 29: There's no evidence that the peace of change..: không có chứng cớ nào chỉ ra rằng tốc độ tiến triển của sự thay đổi….

Question 15: In other countries: ở các nước khác

Question 21: "to be certainly the best" được viết lại là "to be far the best"

Question 22: Owing to: nhờ có, do, bởi vì -> Do sự tầm nhìn không tốt vì sương mù, chúng tôi phải mất đến 10 tiếng, thay vì bình thường là 8 tiếng, để tới Istanbul -> Sương mù làm chúng tôi đến Istanbul muộn mất hai tiếng so với bình thường -> đáp án D

Question 23: To make sth acceptable to sb: làm cho cái gì có thể chấp nhận được, làm cho ai đó chấp nhận cái gì -> Viết lại bằng: On the whole (về mặt tổng quát) + mệnh đề

Question 24: Find sth interesting = to be fascinated by sth

Question 25: To be guilty = To be at fault: có tội, có lỗi

Question 26: Tôi rời đi mà không chào tạm biệt còn hơn là làm ảnh hưởng đến cuộc gặp gỡ -> Tôi rời đi mà không chào tạm biệt vì tôi không muốn làm ảnh hưởng đến cuộc gặp gỡ -> Đáp án B

Question 27: Khi mà Elton John trở nên nổi tiếng thì sẽ khó cho anh ta để tránh các bài báo nói về mình -> Elton John càng nổi tiếng thì càng khó để tránh các bài báo viết về mình.

Question 28: To be still debating = haven't yet come to an agreement…

Question 29: Rõ ràng là Tom và Jerry không thể ở cùng nhau mà không đánh nhau trong một buổi chiều -> Một trận đánh nhau là không thể tránh khỏi được khi Tom và Jerry ở cùng nhau thậm chí là chỉ trong một buổi chiều -> Đáp án A

Question 30: To better to do sth -> Tốt hơn là nên (khuyên ai đó làm gì…), viết lại câu cũng mang ý nghĩa khuyên nhủ nhưng sử dụng "why + mệnh đề"

Question 31: Thông tin nằm ở đoạn thứ nhất

Question 32: Near the end of this era, research studies demonstrated that rapid weight loss was associated with nitrogen imbalance and cloud only be rectified by providing adequate dietary protein associated with certain foods

Question 34: Thông tin nằm ở câu này: As vitamins became recognized as essential food constituents necessary for health, it became tempting to suggest that every disease and condition for which there had been no previous effective treatment might be responsive to vitamin therapy. At that point in time, medical schools started to become more interested in having their curricula integrate nutritional concepts into the basic sciences.

Question 35: Reckless (a) = irresponsible (a): thiếu thận trọng, liều lĩnh, tắc trách.

Question 36: Thông tin nằm ở đây: **Reckless** claims were made for effects of vitamins that went far beyond what could actually be achieved from the use of **them**

Question 37: Thông tin nằm ở câu này: In the third era of nutritional history in the early 1950's to mid – 1960's, vitamin therapy began to fall into disrepute…. Expectations as to the success of vitamins in disease control were exaggerated

Question 40: 3 đoạn nói về "the first- the second – the third era of nutritional history" thì đương nhiên, học sinh có thể suy luận rất dễ dàng là đoạn văn tiếp theo sẽ có thể nói về "The fourth era of nutrition history"

Question 41: To praise: khen ngợi

Question 42: To realize one's ambition: nhận rat ham vọng của mình

Question 43: Mệnh đề 1 phải sử dụng hình thức bị động, mệnh đề 2 là mệnh đề chính của câu điều kiện loại 1, do đó, B là đáp án chính xác.

Question 44: Once in a while: thỉnh thoảng, đôi khi

Question 45: Cần 1 danh động từ làm chủ ngữ trong câu -> **B** là đáp án đúng

Question 46: "Good" là câu đáp lại phù hợp nhất trong tình huống này, Các lựa chọn còn lại không phù hợp

Vế sau sử dụng hiện tại đơn, thì vế trước có "over the years" nên đương nhiên sử dụng thì hiện tại hoàn thành, vế trước đó nữa có xuất hiện thời gian trong quá khứ, do đó chia động từ ở thì hiện tại đơn -> đáp án C là hoàn toàn chính xác.

Question 45: Sinh viên: Em muốn đăng ký vào thư viện

Thủ thư: Được thôi. Em vui lòng điền vào tờ đơn này nhé -> Câu đáp lại lịch sự nhất cho 1 yêu cầu lịch sự ở phía trên.

Question 46: Sử dụng thì tương lai hoàn thành với cấu trúc: By the time + hiện tại đơn, mệnh đề ở tương lai hoàn thành.

Question 50: "những gì mọi người nói = what people say"

Question 51: D là câu trả lời đúng nhất cho câu hỏi về số lượng "how much"

Question 52: Sử dụng đảo ngữ: Trạng ngữ chỉ thời gian + động từ + chủ ngữ

Question 53: At one's fingertips: trong tầm tay

Question 54: That computers have made communication faster and easier through the use of email and Internet -> mệnh đề danh từ trong câu

Học sinh lưu ý cách sử dụng mệnh đề danh từ:

Mệnh đề danh từ đóng vai trò như một danh từ trong câu:

Là chủ ngữ: Ex: what Bill did surprised his friends

Là tân ngữ: Ex: Bill's friends don't know that his parents are very rich

Là bổ ngữ cho chủ ngữ: Ex: Bill's mistake was that he didn't go to class that day

Là tân ngữ cho tính từ (Danh từ không đóng vai trò này): Everybody was sad that Bill failed the exam

Các liên từ phụ thuộc trong mệnh đề danh từ:

That: rằng (That he loves her surprises everybody)

If/ whether: Liệu có hay không (I don't know if/whether he loves me)

Lưu ý: khi dùng whether, ta có thể thêm or not: I don't know whether he loves me or not/ I don't know whether or not he loves me

Question 55: Khi diễn tả một việc gì đó trong quá khứ mà người viết gần như biết chắc, ta sử dụng: must have + phân từ 2

Question 56: Instead of: thay vì

Question 57: Part and parcel:phần, bộ phận không thể tách rời

Question 58: Cấu trúc với "Although : mặc dù, cho dù..., nhưng..."

Question 60: Bạn có cái gì (cuốn sách nào) của nhà văn Jane Austen không? -> Bạn xem ở trên gác ấy!

Question 61: Cấu trúc so sánh:... travel faster than sound waves do...("do" thay thế cho "travel")

Question 62: Thereby + V-ing

Question 63: Confess to having done sth: thú tội/ thú nhận đã làm gì đó

Question 64: Marked improvement : sự tiến bộ rõ rệt

Question 65: Sử dụng cấu trúc so sánh hơn bình thường : to be higher than...

Question 66: To put a great strain on your heart: gây áp lực cho tim

Question 67: This is nothing that concerns you: không liên quan đến bạn đâu

Question 71: Thông tin nằm ở câu này : The shark is the victim of a warped attitude of wildlife protection; we strive only to protect the beautiful, non- threatening parts of our environment

Question 73: Thông tin nằm ở câu này : A perfect illustration of this attitude is the constrasting attitude toward another large sea animal, the dolphin. During the 1980s, environmentalists in the United States **protested** the use of driftnets for tuna fishing in the Pacific Ocean since these nets also caught dolphins. The environmentalists generated enough politic and economic pressure to prevent tuna companies from buying tuna that had been caught in driftnets.

Question 74: Thông tin nằm ở câu này : Shark are among the oldest creatures on earth, having survived in the seas for more than 350 million years

Question 78: Giọng điệu của tác giả trong bài văn này chính là "accuasatory (a): tố cáo, buộc tội"

Question 79: Trong bài văn, tác giả đưa ra những sự bày tỏ, trình bày và sau đó là các ví dụ để chứng minh cho những sự bày tỏ của mình -> kết cấu bài văn theo kiểu "statement and example"

Question 80: Thông tin nằm ở câu này: A perfect illustration of this attitude is the constrasting attitude toward another large sea animal, the dolphin. During the 1980s, environmentalists in the United States **protested** the use of driftnets for tuna fishing in the Pacific Ocean since these nets also caught dolphins. The environmentalists generated enough politic and economic pressure to prevent tuna companies from buying tuna that had been caught in driftnets. -> Tác giả chỉ nói đến việc phản đối cách dùng "driftnets" cho "tuna fishing" ở Pacific Ocean bởi vì những cái lưới này cũng có thể bắt được cá heo chứ không hề cập đến việc "Tuna fishing is one of the causes that lead to the decrease in the number of tuna in the Pacific Ocean".

Đề số 6

Question 1: Cấu trúc:

Should have + past participle: Diễn đạt một điều gì đó lẽ ra nên hoặc phải xảy ra nhưng đã không xảy ra trong quá khứ

May have + past participle: Điều gì đó có thể đã xảy ra hoặc có thể đúng trong quá khứ

Need to have + past participle: Hầu như không dùng.

Lưu ý: Need được dùng như trợ động từ tình thái (modal verb) chủ yếu trong câu phủ định hoặc câu hỏi sau if, whenever hoặc với các từ mang nghĩa phủ định hardly, scarely, never, only, nobody, anybody,…

Must have + past participle: Được dùng để diễn đạt điều gì đó hầu như chắc chắn đã xảy ra trong quá khứ.

Như vậy ta chọn A.

Question 2: Chọn B. it's mouldly: nó bị mốc

Các từ còn lại không phù hợp:

spoiled: thối (dùng cho hoa quả, cá,

sour: lên men (động từ)

rusty: han gỉ.

Question 4: Chọn A: nhớ từ lóng: a know-all: người tự cho mình biết tuốt, biết tất cả mọi thứ.

Question 5: Chọn A: Phù hợp : blend in with st: (thường là về màu sắc nhé)

Question 6: Chọn D: Câu D là hợp nghĩ nhất. Bà vợ phàn nàn về việc cái tủ phòng khách bị vỡ. Chồng biểu lại là chúng ta sẽ nhờ người sửa nó lại

Question 8: Khi mệnh đề tương phản (chứa althoug, though) và mệnh đề chính có cùng chủ ngữ,ta thường có thể lược bỏ chủ ngữ và động từ "be" trong mệnh đề tương phản.

Ex: Although a disabled girl, she was quite confident and independent.

Ngoài ra though (as) có thể được dùng trong cấu trúc đặc biệt sau một tính từ, trạng từ hoặc danh từ:

Adj/adv/Noun + though/as + clause.

Ex: Rich though/as he is, he is unhappy

Question 9: Ở Mỹ cuộc bầu cử sơ bộ là một phương thức thông qua đó các cử chi lựa chọn người được đề cử cho

In the United States, a primary election is a method. Voters select the nominees for public office by that method.

Question 10: Chọn B: come clean = to confess all: Nhận tội

Ngoài ra ở câu này các em hồi nhớ lại cụm từ: "to tell the truth" hay dùng ở đầu câu để nhấn mạnh và cụm từ chỉ số lượng không đếm được "a great(good) deal of".

Question 11: Đây là dạng rút gọn của mệnh đề quan hệ bằng cách dùng cụm tính từ:

Viết đầy đủ: He is a manager who is capable of taking difficult decisions. (bỏ "who is")

Tương tự vài ví dụ nữa:

She is the only girl in our class suitalbe for the Beauty Contest. (bỏ who is).

Lưu ý: to be capable of doing st to be able to do st: khả năng làm gì đó (capable thiên hướng về khả năng chuyên môn cụ thể nào đó hơn able)

Question 12: Lưu ý cấu trúc: not budge (move/give) an inch: không thay đổi, lay chuyển quan điểm (chỉ dùng ở dạng phủ định).

Dù cho bạn có gây áp lực như thế nào đi chăng nữa thì anh ta sẽ vẫn không nhúc nhích lấy một phân.

Question 13: Chú ý cụm từ phổ biến được dùng khi nói về sinh nhật "many happy returns of one's birthday" Chúc nhiều hạnh phúc sẽ đến trong sinh nhật ai đó.

Question 14: Lưu ý: "even if": Ngay cả khi (Even if you take a , you'll still miss your train)

Bạn phải tuân thủ giới hạn tốc độ trên đường công cộng. Chúng được thiết kế để giúp bạn đi lại an toàn. Bạn không nên vượt giới hạn tốc độ ngay cả khi bạn là một tay đua xe giàu kinh nghiệm.

Question 15: Sử dụng cấu trúc đảo ngữ: " Not only + to be + S + adj + as +N but also +N

Không chỉ cô ấy là một nhà vật lý học tài năng mà còn là một nghệ sĩ đàn vi ô lông giỏi.

Question 16: To pay one's respect to sb: Tỏ lòng thành kính đến ai, tưởng niệm ai.

Một cách dùng rất phổ biến nữa của respect: To have/show respect for sb/st: tôn trọng ai, cái gì.

Question 17: To be gentle by nature: Hiền lành, nhẹ nhàng từ trong bản chất.

Personality: reaction: phản ứng)

Question 18: Lưu ý:

To get over st: vượt qua bệnh tật/ hoàn cảnh khó khăn, cú sốc (*It took him years to get over the shock of his wife dying*)

To come round: Thăm người nào đó ở nhà của họ (*Come round tonight and we'll watch a video*)

To pull through (st): vượt qua bệnh tật (nguy hiểm đến tính mạng). Có thể dùng st hoặc không kèm theo.

To stand up: Khẩu hiệu " đứng dậy".

Question 19: ở câu này, các em nhớ lại cách thể hiện cảm xúc (hay câu cảm thán) với What a/an: What a/an + adj + N (+ S +V).

Ngoài ra còn cách thể hiện cảm xúc khác nữa với How: How + adj + S +V.

Dựa vào văn cảnh hội thoại ta sẽ dễ dàng lựa chọn B là phù hợp nhất.

Lưu ý: to drop in/by: Ghé thăm

Bạn có một ngôi nhà thật là đẹp – Cảm ơn bạn, mong rằng bạn sẽ ghé thăm.

Question 20: To push st too far: Đưa cái gì đó đi quá xa (nghĩa bóng).

Question 21: Sử dụng câu điều kiện loại III.

Các bạn lưu ý đối với những câu điều kiện loại II hoặc III có were, had, should ở mệnh đề if (unless), ta có thể tạo ra sự nhấn mạnh bằng cách đảo chủ ngữ ra sau các động từ were, had và should trong mệnh đề điều kiện.

Ex: Were I rich, I would buy that will (If I were rich,…)

Should anyone call, please take a message (If anyone should call, please…)

Question 22: Cấu trúc:

Should have + past participle: Diễn đạt một điều gì đó lẽ ra nên hoặc phải xảy ra nhưng đã không xảy ra trong quá khứ

May have + past participle: Điều gì đó có thể đã xảy ra hoặc có thể đúng trong quá khứ

Need to have + past participle: Hầu như không dùng.

Lưu ý: Need được dùng như trợ động từ tình thái (modal verb) chủ yếu trong câu phủ định hoặc câu hỏi sau if, whenever hoặc với các từ mang nghĩa phủ định hardly, scarely, never, only, nobody, anybody,…

Must have + past participle: Được dùng để diễn đạt điều gì đó hầu như chắc chắn đã xảy ra trong quá khứ.

Như vậy ta chọn A.

Giám sát viên của tôi đã tỏ ra bực tức với tôi. Tôi đã không làm tất cả những công việc đáng lẽ ra tôi nên làm tuần trước

Question 23: Behind the times: Lỗi thời

To be out of time = to run out of time: Không đủ thời gian.

Question 24: Take sb's hat off to sb: Kính nể ai đó = respect sb.

Ex: So Emma actually manages to juggle two small children and a full-time job, does she? Well, I take my hat off to her.

Question 25: Sử dụng don't suppose so. (lưu ý suppose được dùng như think để nêu quan điểm, giả định của mình).

"Tôi không nghĩ là sẽ còn ghế đâu – Không, tôi cũng không cho là vậy".

Question 26: Lưu ý: Now (that): Vì, bởi vì (giải thích cho một tình huống mới, vấn đề gì mới)

Ex: *Now I've got a car, I don't get as much exercise as I used to.*

"Lần đầu tiên tôi đi bơi tôi đã bị chìm nghỉm. Bởi vì tôi học cách nổi trên mặt nước nên tôi cảm thấy tốt hơn khi xuống nước, nhưng tôi vẫn không thể bơi tốt được".

Question 28: Lưu ý: - Cheer up!: Thường dùng để động viên ai đó đang u buồn, đau khổ".

Dựa vào nghĩa của cuộc hội thoại ta chọn B. (It already has: đã xảy ra rồi).

"Vui vẻ lên (phấn khích lên), nó chắc sẽ không bao giờ xảy ra đâu – Nó xảy ra rồi đấy thôi".

Question 29: To be under control: Dưới tầm kiểm soát (*It seems that the disease is now under control)*

Insurance: bảo hiểm

To be under guarantee: trong thời gian bảo hành.

Điện thoại của bạn đang được bảo hành, nó sẽ được sửa chữa miễn phí.

Question 30: Dựa vào từ "unwelcome" ta biết câu này mang nghĩa tiêu cực nên loại ngay D.

Cách diễn đạt: the forced smile on sb' s face: Nụ cười gượng trên khuôn mặt ai đó.

Chúng tôi nhận ra rằng cuộc viếng thăm nhà họ của chúng tôi đã không được chào đón được thể hiện qua nụ cượng gượng trên gương mặt người phụ nữ

Question 31: (C) The passage focuses primarily on Einstein's work in physics and does not mention chemistry (A), biology (B), or engineering (Đ). Thông tin nằm ở câu này: Any list of the greatest thinkers in history contains the name of the brilliant physicist Albert Einstein

Question 32: Đoạn văn nói về "television as being as being a practical application of Einstein's theory of light" chứ không đề cập đến radio, automobile hay computers. Thông tin nằm ở câu này: Einstein's work led to such scientific advances as the control of atomic energy, even television as a practical application of Einstein's work

Question 33: Thông tin nằm ở câu này: Einstein spoke out frequently against nationalism, the exalting of one nation above all others. Theo như đoạn văn, Einstein supported Zionism (A) , U.S. atomic bomb research (C), và the defeat of the Nazis (D).

Question 34: (C) Einstein was born in Ulm, Germany. He later lived in Switzerland (A) and the United States (B). Israel (D) was not a nation when he was born

Question 35: Thông tin nằm ở câu này: The first one provided a theory explaining Brownian movement, the zig-zag motion of microscopic particles in suspension.

Question 36: Không có đoạn nào trong bài văn đề cập đến việc Einstein đã từng sống ở Belgium, càng không có đoạn nào nói về việc trở thành 1 "citizen" ở đó. Tuy nhiên, ông ấy là "a citizen of the United States (C) and Switzerland (D). He was always obviously a citizen of Germany (B), having been born there.

Question 37: Rõ ràng là trong đoạn văn thì tác giả vô cùng khâm phục các công trình của Albert Einstein và cho rằng ông là "one of the greastest thinkers in history". Đoạn văn không đề cập đến "Einstein's political views (A)". Lựa chọn C và D đối nghĩa với thực tế mà đoạn văn cung cấp

Question 38: Thông tin nằm ở đoạn này: A third paper contained the "special theory of relativity " which showed that time and motion are relative to the observe, if the speed of light is constant and the natural laws are the same everywhere in the universe.

Question 39: Thông tin nằm ở đoạn này: The second paper laid the foundation for the photon, or quantum, theory of light. In it he proposed that light is composed of separate packets of energy, called quanta or photons, that have some of the properties of particles and some of the waves.

Question 40: Khách du lịch tới Thái Lan không nên để lộ lòng bàn chân của họ cho bất cứ ai, vì thật là bất lịch sự khi làm thế ở đây -> Viết lại câu sử dụng "It's better that + mệnh đề"- Tốt hơn hết là khách du lịch ở Thái Lan không nên để lộ lòng bàn chân của họ cho ai thấy, vì ở đó,thật là bất lịch sự khi làm thế", đáp án B

Question 41: Trong tập quảng cáo về khách sạn thì mọi giá cả dịch vụ đã được bao gồm nhưng khách sạn đã tính giá đồ uống thêm cho chúng tôi -> Viết lại câu: Theo như cuốn quảng cáo về khách sạn thì không phải trả thêm bất cứ thứ gì, nhưng cuối cùng chúng tôi phải trả cho khách sạn tiền đồ uống – đáp án C

Question 42: Trong khi Mozilla Firefox ít lộn xộn hơn thì Internet Explorer lại quen thuộc với nhiều người dùng máy tính -> Phần lớn người sử dụng máy tính thì quen với Internet Explorer hơn, nhưng Mozilla Firefox thì thuận tiện ở chỗ là trở nên thứ tự hơn- đáp án D

Question 43: Tác giả đó không có thói quen sao dự phòng dữ liệu của cô ấy, cho nên khi máy tính của cô ấy hỏng, cô ấy mất tất cả tài liệu -> Khi máy tính của tác giả đó ngừng hoạt động, tất cả dữ liệu của cô ấy đã biến mất bởi vì cô ấy không thường xuyên sao chép lại files của mình – đáp án B

Question 44: Come about = to take place, to happen: xảy ra

Đội bóng rổ gặp thất bại về chiến thuật chơi ở hiệp 2 của trận bóng, do đó họ bắt đầu tranh luận với nhau -> Sự tranh luận giữa đội bóng rổ xảy ra bởi vì họ không chắc chắn về chiến thuật sử dụng ở hiệp hai của trận bóng

Question 46: On the point of doing sth: Vào lúc bắt tay vào làm gì

Vào năm 1908, nhà thám hiểm người Alien Ernest Shacklenton đang bắt tay vào việc đến thăm Nam Cực thì quyết định quay trở lại -> Ernest Shackleton, nhà thám hiểm người Alien, đã tiến gần tới Nam Cực vào năm 1908, nhưng cuối cùng ông ta quyết định quay trở lại.

Make up one's mind to do sth= decide: quyết định làm gì đó

Question 47: Hình ảnh về sức khỏe cảnh báo trên những bao thuốc là thì có thể khuyến khích người hút bỏ thuốc là ->Đặt những sự cảnh báo dưới dạng hình ảnh ở trên bao bì của thuốc lá có thể thúc đẩy người ta bỏ thuốc – đáp án B

Question 48: Bạn có thể hủy vé mà được hoàn lại toàn bộ tiền chỉ trong trường hợp nếu bạn làm việc đó trước 1 tuần so với lịch khởi hành của bạn -> Cốt là để nhận được tất cả tiền bạn được trả cho tiền vé, sự hoãn vé cần phải được làm trước 7 ngày so với lịch bay của bạn – đáp án C

Question 49: Br. Brown đang trong thời kì rỗi rãi để chấm bài cho sinh viên trong suốt kì nghỉ, vì vậy ông ta không muốn vội vã làm việc đó ->-Trong suốt cả kì nghỉ, Br.Brown từ từ đọc và chấm bài cho học sinh bởi vì không có gì ép ông phải vội vã cả - đáp án B

Học sinh chú ý các cụm từ: at one's leisure: đang thời kì rỗi rãi, rush doing sth: vội vã làm việc gì, to be no rush for sb : không phải vội vã làm việc gì đó (cứ từ từ mà làm)

Question 50: Khả năng bị bệnh đau tim tăng cao ở một người khi mà họ trở nên béo phì -> Một người càng trở nên béo phì thì khả năng bị bệnh đau tim càng cao – đáp án C

Question 51: Account the -> account for the

Question 51: Of every -> bỏ every

Question 52: In compared with -> "compared with" or "in comparison with"

Question 53: Realistic novels -> realistic novel writers

Question 54: Link -> linking

Question 55: Distinguish between a fear and a phobia: phân biệt (nhận định sự khác nhau) giữa nỗi sợ hãi và sự ám ảnh

Question 56: It's quite usual for all of us to have our own peculiar fears

Question 58: Cause sth: gây ra cái gì

Question 59: seek treatment: tìm kiếm phương pháp điều trị

Question 60: the mostcommon phobia: Sự ám ảnh phổ biến nhất

Question 61: Literally means: Theo nghĩa đen thì là...

Question 62: ditressing condition in which...: tình trạng đau khổ mà trong đó...

Question 63: **Undergo:** chịu đựng,trải qua; consist of sb undergoing st: bao gồm việc bệnh nhân phải chịu đựng trải qua.

Question 64: Prescribe to someone what to do: ra lệnh cho ai đó phải làm gì -> be prescribed to do sth: bị ra lệnh phải làm gì

Question 65: Help them come to terms with their fear...

Question 71: Thông tin nằm ở đoạn này:But being able to read the bottom line on the eye chart does not approximate perfection as far as other species are concerned. Most birds would consider us very visually handicapped. The hawk, for instance, has such sharp eyes that it can spot a dime on the sidewalk perched on top of the Empire States Building -> Đoạn văn chủ yếu bàn về vấn đề: mức độ biến đổi về mắt giữa các loài động vất khác nhau

Question 72: Thông tin nằm ở câu này: But being able to read the bottom line on the eye chart does not approximate perfection as far as other species are concerned. Most birds would consider us very visually handicapped

Question 75: Thông tin nằm ở câu này: And in water, humans are farsighted, while the kingfisher, swooping down to spear fish, can see well in both air and water because it is endowed with two foveae- areas of the eye, consisting mostly of cones, that provide visual distinctions

Question 76: Thông tin nằm ở câu này: Known as bug detectors", a highly developed set of cells in a frog's eyes responds mainly go moving objects;

Question 77: Thông tin nằm ở câu này: The hawk, for instance, has such sharp eyes that it can spot a dime on the sidewalk perched on top of the Empire States Building. It can make fine visual distinctions because it is blessed with one million cones per square millimeter in its retina -> câu văn hoàn toàn không đề cập đến việc… "…that can allow it to scan with one eye at a time"

Question 78: Thông tin nằm ở đây: Known as bug detectors", a highly developed set of cells in a frog's eyes responds mainly go moving objects. So it is said that a frog sitting in a field of dead bugs wouldn't see them as food and would starve.

Question 79: Paling into insignificance = being reduced to little importance: làm cho trở nên ít quan trọng hơn

Question 80: Từ đoạn văn, chúng ta có thể suy ra rằng: "eyes have developed differently in each species"

Đề số 7

Question 1. Phải dùng passive voice -> is covered

Question 2. Phải dùng chủ động -> has hoped

Lưu ý cấu trúc với: to hope for st: hy vọng điều gì đó.

Question 3. Đây là câu rút gọn chủ ngữ "copper" ở vế đầu và phải dùng bị động ở Mine -> Mined

Question 4. Câu hỏi đuôi, vế đuôi phải dùng trợ động từ của động từ chính -> didn't it?

Question 5. Sai về hòa hợp động từ, "to take" phải có cùng form với "mailing" và "calling" -> taking

Question 11. C- khả năng nói không thể là "lí do", "kiểm tra", "luật" của giao tiếp. chỉ có thể chọn đó là con đường giao tiếp quan trọng nhất.

Question 12. Rõ ràng đã nhắc đến "to talk" thì không thể "and" "be spoken" hay "be talked". Đáp án B "be

Question 13. examined" không hợp ngữ cảnh trong câu văn này -> "be understood"

Question 14. Các câu văn trước đã nêu ra tầm quan trọng của ngôn ngữ trong giao tiếp, vậy hẳn nhiên việc học ngôn ngữ là "important"

Question 15. Đề bài nhắc đến "2000 words" ở vế sau của câu và có từ "basic" ở vế trước, nên chỗ trống ở đây là "vocabulary". Nếu chọn B thì phải là "words"

Question 16. ở đây ta cần một trạng từ bổ nghĩa cho verb "speak". Chỉ có C là trạng từ.

Question 17. câu này dùng cấu trúc: "the more …the more". Ta cần một động từ điền chỗ trống có thể kết hợp với từ "idea" thì chỉ có từ "express" là hợp nhất: express the idea

Question 18. trong giao tiếp có những khi không cần dùng đến từ ngữ mà vẫn diễn tả được cho người khác hiểu nên words không hẳn là "certain thing" hay "full thing". Đối với một số người, việc dùng ngôn ngữ cơ thể có khi còn quan trọng hơn dùng ngôn từ nên không thể dùng "most" để chỉ mức độ quan trọng của việc dùng từ ngữ ở đây. "Main thing" có lẽ là hợp lí nhất.

Question 19. "talk" là chỉ giao tiếp một chiều. ví dụ: the lecture talks about pollution in environment. "pass" thường dùng với một vấn đề, một kết quả hay một công việc, "send" thì dùng với "letter" hay "feedback" chứ không dùng với "words"

Question 20. Cần tìm từ diễn tả các tâm trạng "pleased, angry" sau "whether" và chỉ có thể dùng từ "show"

Question 21. Dùng "be" diễn tả câu mệnh lệnh

Question 22. Cấu trúc "It is believed that + S +V +O"

Question 23. Cấu trúc "however + adj + S + V +O"

Question 24. Động từ ở đây là "are" nên danh từ phải là số nhiều , đếm được. A là danh từ không đếm được. B là cụm danh từ số ít. D là tính từ

Question 25. Nghĩa từ cần điền vào chỗ trống là "ứng cử viên" và là danh từ.B là tính từ. C nghĩa là những thiết bị trong nhà. D nghĩa là những sự ứng dụng

Question 26. D - cấu trúc "SVO + or else + SVO"

Question 27. "price and cost" thường dùng để chỉ mức giá của một hàng hóa nào đó trong mua bán. Chỉ có "worth" là "worth sth" và "value" là "value at sth"

Question 28. Nghĩa cả câu là "anh trai tôi rất thông minh nhưng lại thiếu các cảm xúc thông thường" -> lack

Question 29. "far too tired" -> quá mệt mỏi

Question 30. C –A và D thì động từ phải là "are". "None + danh từ đếm được số nhiều + động từ ngôi số nhiều". "None + danh từ không đếm được + động từ ngôi số ít". "Neither of them + V số ít/ số nhiều đếm được

Question 31. Câu này có thể dịch là sự thiếu tôn trọng hay sự không quan tâm của anh ấy đối với nội quy của nhà trường không thể bỏ qua được nữa

Question 32. At last = after a long time: sau một thời gian dài

Question 33. Cụm "stay calm" = giữ im lặng, giữ bình tĩnh

Question 34. Dùng "none" để chỉ "all work", không phải nhắc lại chủ ngữ lần nữa

Question 35. Raised: được tăng lên

Question 36. Câu này có nghĩa là không ai trong chúng tôi được chấp nhận gian lận trong lớp học -> approved

Question 37. Cụm "take a break"

Question 38. Cụm "cross my mind" chỉ ý nghĩa thoáng qua trong đầu

Question 39. "spare" thường dùng với "time" ý chỉ dùng thời gian để làm gì

Question 40. Câu này ý chỉ những người đàn ông này được trả lương theo giờ. Nếu dùng A thì nghĩa là họ chỉ được trả cho 1 giờ. B bị thiếu giới từ. c thì có nghĩa là trả cho tất cả các giờ.

Question 41. "just a minute" có nghĩa là chỉ một lát thôi

Question 42. Đây là dạng câu mệnh lệnh, yêu cầu, vế đuôi phải dùng "will"

Question 43. Đây là cách trả lời khi ai đó tỏ ra rất tiếc cho bạn về chuyện gì đó. Xem lại cách đáp lại lời xin lỗi, lấy làm tiếc cho việc gì đó đã được đề cập ở các đề trước

Question 44. "quarantine" có nghĩa là thời gian bị cách ly do nhiễm bệnh hay gì đó, nên câu này phải dùng "forbidden" để chỉ thủy thủ đoàn và hành khách không được cho phép cập bến

Question 45. Đây là đoạn hội thoại qua điện thoại. Dùng "speaking" để chỉ người cầm máy chính là người gọi điện cần gặp

Question 46. D có nghĩa là gầm lên, rống lên. B có nghĩa là thuộc về ai đó một cách pháp. A có nghĩa là rải ra, rắc ra. Chỉ có C có nghĩa là lang thang, chu du là hợp với ngữ cảnh.

Question 47. Đây là cách trả lời đồng ý nhận lời kêu gọi, giúp đỡ

Question 48. Câu này có nghĩa là nhẽ ra bạn không nên gọi anh ấy bằng cái tên xúc phạm như vậy. Dùng giới từ "by"

Question 49. Liên quan đến tội phạm hay tội ác, dùng "commit"

Question 50. Chỉ có "anyone" là hợp với nghĩa của câu là bất kì ai cũng có thể mắc sai lầm

Question 51. Thông tin nằm ở câu này: The ocean bottom – a region nearly 2.5 times greater than total land area of the Earth- is a frontier that even today is largely unexplored and uncharted

Question 52. Inaccessible (a) = unreachable (a): không với tới được, không tới gần được, không vào được

Question 53. Thông tin nằm ở đoạn này: Totally which without light and subjected to intense pressures hundreds of times greater than at the Earth's surface, deep-ocean bottom is a hostile environment to humans, in some ways as forbidding and remote as the avoid of outer space.

Question 54. Thông tin nằm ở đoạn này: Although researches have taken samples of deep- ocean rocks and sediments for over a century, the first detailed global investigation of the ocean bottom did not actually start until 1968, with the beginning of the National Science Foundation's Deep Sea Drilling Project (DSDP)

Question 55. Extracting = removing: tháo ra, tháo rời ra thành từng mảnh, giải nén

Question 56. Thông tin nằm ở đoạn này: ...the first detailed global investigation of the ocean bottom did not actually start until 1968, with the beginning of the National Science Foundation's Deep Sea Drilling Project (DSDP)

Question 57. Strength = basis (n): nền tảng, động lực, sức mạnh

Question 59. Thông tin nằm ở câu này: Deep-ocean sediments provide a climatic record stretching back hundreds millions of years, because they are largely isolated from the mechanical erosion and the intense chemical and biological activity that rapidly destroy much land – based evidence of past climates

Question 60. Thông tin nằm trọn trong câu này: The Glomar Challenger's core samples have allowed geologists to reconstruct what the planet looked like hundreds of millions of years ago and to calculate what it will look like millions of years in the future. Today, largely on the strength of evidence gathered during the Glomar Challenger's voyages, nearly all earth scientists agree on the theories of plate tectonics and continental drift that explain many of the geological process that shape Earth.

Question 61. Advocates = proponents: người đề xuất, người đưa ra chủ trương

Question 61. Thông tin nằm ở câu này: Advocates of organic foods- a term whose meaning varies greatly – frequently proclaim that such products are safer and more nutritious than others -> Tác giả đang so sánh "organic foods" thì đương nhiên phải so sánh với "products", chứ không thể so sánh với chính bản thân nó được. Lựa chọn A và C không hợp nghĩa

Question 63. Thông tin nằm ở câu này:The growing interest of consumers in the safety and more nutritional quality of the typical North America diet is a **welcome development**

Question 63. Câu này rất khó nếu học sinh không chú ý cụm từ "According to the first paragraph" (theo đoạn văn đầu tiên) thì sẽ rất dễ bị lôi cuốn vào mấy đoạn sau. Trong đoạn đầu tiên, chúng ta phải hiểu nghĩa của từ **debate** (tranh cãi), ngược nghĩa với **accept** -> **loại câu** A, B, và D cũng không thấy. Nếu chúng ta biết **varies** trong bài (thay đổi) thì nó đồng nghĩa với **no fixed meaning** (nghĩa không cố định) thì cũng có theẻ làm được

Question 65. Unsubstantiated = unverified (không có căn cứ, chưa được chứng minh)

Question 66. Maintain = preserve: giữ gìn, duy trì, bảo vệ.

Question 67. Thông tin nằm ở câu này: But in many cases consumers are misled if they believe organic foods can maintain health and provide better nutritious quality than conventionally grown foods. So there is real cause for concern if consumers, particularly those with limited incomes, distrust the regular food and buy only expensive organic foods instead.

Question 68. Thông tin nằm ở câu này: So there is real cause for concern if consumers, particularly those with limited incomes, distrust the regular food and buy only expensive organic foods instead.

Question 69. Thông tin nằm ở câu này: But in many cases consumers are misled if they believe foods. Học sinh lưu ý từ: misled: làm cho hiểu lầm, làm cho mê muội

Question 70. Attitude: thái độ, skeptical: hoài nghi

Question 71. Câu gốc là: "Bài viết tay này của anh ấy quả nhỏ, tôi rất khó để đọc nó". A là "Bản viết tay này của anh ấy quá tệ". B là "Anh ấy thường xuyên viết nhỏ vì vậy tôi rất khó đọc". C là "Bài viết tay của anh ấy là bản nhỏ nhất mà tôi từng đọc". Chỉ có D là nghĩa gần nhất với nghĩa câu gốc

Question 72. Câu gốc là: "Học sinh duy nhất bị trượt trong kì thi là John". A "Mọi người đều đỗ". B "cùng với các học sinh khác, John cũng bị trượt". D là "Mọi người trừ John đều trượt kì thi"

Question 73. Câu gốc là "Gavin, sao cậu không đi cắt tóc nhỉ?" Đó là một lời gợi ý nên không thể là A. Câu B không nhắc đến Adam. C đưa ra lời gợi ý là Adam cắt tóc cho Gavin. Chỉ có câu D là đúng nhất.

Question 74. Câu gốc có ý mời bạn cứ tự nhiên lấy những thứ bạn thích. Câu D có cấu trúc "help yourselves.." có nghĩa là cứ tự nhiên

Question 75. "without" = "but for"

Question 76. Cấu trúc "It is important that SVO"

Question 77. Cấu trúc "Should + SVO" thay cho cấu trúc "If"

Question 78. Cấu trúc đảo ngữ "So adj be…"

Question 79. Cấu trúc "too + adj + to V"

Question 80. D là đáp án đúng ngữ pháp nhất.

Đề số 8

Question 1. C rơi vào thứ 2. A, B, D rơi vào thứ 3. Các em lưu ý, những từ có đuôi là **–tion,** trọng âm thường rơi vào âm tiết ngay trước **- tion.** Còn những từ tận cùng là **– ate** thì thường rơi vào âm tiết thứ 3 kể từ phải qua trái.

Question 2. D rơi vào âm thứ nhất, còn lại rơi vào thứ 2.

Lưu ý: Đối với tận cùng là **- ous, - ate, - al,** trọng âm thường rơi vào âm thứ 3 từ phải qua trái.

Thông thường, đuôi **– ly** không ảnh hưởng tới vị trí trọng âm của từ trong câu.

Question 3. B rơi vào thứ 2, còn lại thứ 3.

Question 7. To defeat: đánh thắng, đánh bại.

Thailan defeat Laos by 3 to 2: Thái Lan thắng Lào 3-2

Question 8. On second thoughts: suy đi tính lại= On the second thought.

To have second thoughts about sth: suy đi tính lại điều gì

Học sinh lưu ý các cách nói diễn đạt sự thay đổi ý kiến trong tiếng Anh:

- Wait a minute/ hang on a second: thường chỉ dùng trong văn nói, trong những tình huống thân mật. (Một số cách diễn đạt tương tự như vậy là Did I really say that?/what was I thinking? Chúng thường được sử dụng ngay sau khi người nói nhận ra mình đã sai hoặc do lí do nào đó, muốn thay đổi ý kiến. Chúng có hàm ý tự chỉ trách bản thân để cho việc thay đổi dễ được chấp nhận hơn.)

Một số Question nhận xét về việc thay đổi ý kiến:

You change your mind even more often than a baby changes diapers!: Thay đổi ý kiến nhiều hơn cả trẻ con thay tã nữa.

Change your mind faster than the weather!: Thay đổi ý kiến nhanh hơn cả thời tiết.

"Come to think of it: nghĩ kĩ lại thì….

To have a change of heart: thay đổi cách suy nghĩ, quan điểm hay cảm nhận về một vấn đề nào đó, cách dùng này cũng khá thân mật. On second thoughts (hay thought) cũng được dùng với nghĩa tương tự.

I've had a bit of a rethink": muốn thay đổi một chút so với những gì chúng ta đã đề cập, sử dụng trong tình huống ít thân mật hơn. Tuy nhiên trong thực tế, nhiều khi đó chỉ là một cách nói lịch sự, có khi "một chút" đó lại thật ra à sự thay đổi hoàn toàn.

- **On reflection/ After futher consideration:** suy nghĩ kĩ thì/ sau khi cân nhắc kĩ hơn thì: là 2 phương án John thấy có vẻ thích hợp nhất trong những tình huống trang trọng. **After futher consideration**: rất hay thường gặp trong thư từ giao dịch, trang trọng

Ví dụ: **on reflection, we should upgrade it!**(Nghĩ lại thì chúng ta nên nâng cấp nó)

After futher consideration, we've come to the decision to open new branches in Hanoi city, instead of Hochiminh city as discussed in the last meeting: Sau khi cân nhắc kĩ hơn, chúng tôi đã đi đến quyết định rằng sẽ mở thêm các chi nhánh tại thành phố Hà Nội, thay vì thành phố Hồ Chí Minh như đã thảo luận ở cuộc họp trước)

Question 9. Expire (nội động từ): kết thúc, hết hiệu lực (luật, các loại giấy tờ liên quan đến pháp luật)

Eg: Our present lease on the flat expires next month: Hợp đồng hiện tại chúng tôi thuê căn hộ này đến tháng sau sẽ hết hạn.

Termenate (I,Tn): Vạch giới hạn, định giới hạn, kết thúc (về một sự kiện gì đó).

Eg: The meeting terminated in disorder: Cuộc họp kết thúc trong sự hỗn loạn. **Terminate sb's contract:** Kết thúc hợp đồng của ai. **Terminate a pregnancy:** Chấm dứt sự mang thai.

Elapse (v): trôi qua (thời gian). **Eg:** Three years has elapsed since we last met: Ba năm trôi qua kể từ khi chúng ta gặp nhau lần trước.

Question 10. To gain over + thời gian: bị chậm giờ.

Question 11. Recognition (n): sự công nhận, sự thừa nhận.

In recognition of sth: sự công nhận, thừa nhận. **Eg:** an award in recognition of one's services, achievements, etc: phần thưởng để công nhận sự phục vụ, thành tích,…

Cấu trúc: **to change, etc beyond/out of (all) recognition:** thay đổi quá nhiều đến nỗi rất khó mà nhận ra được.

Question 12. Audible (a): có thể nghe thấy, nghe rõ.

Edible (a): có thể ăn được, không độc, có thể ăn được. **Eg:** edible mushrooms (n): nấm không độc. **This food is scarcely edible:** Loại thức ăn này chắc chắn là không ăn được.

Eligible (a): đủ tư cách, thích hợp. **Eg:** eligible for membership: đủ tư cách gia nhập hội viên, an eligible youngman (n): một chàng tai đủ tư cách

Do đó, cụm từ: lough enough to be heard đồng nghĩa với audible (a).

Thực tế, từ **audible** xuất phát từ danh từ **audio**, vậy nên em nào không biết nghĩa 4 đáp án này, các em có thể tự suy luận ra được. Vì trong 4 đáp án, chỉ có **audible** "giống" audio nhất. Mà **audio** lại mang nghĩa liên quan tới âm thanh, thính giác.

Question 13. To lift a finger: giúp đỡ, đưa tay cứu giúp.

Ngoài ra có một số cấu trúc khác các em cần nhớ: **To do sb a favor, To give sb a hand = To lift a finger.**

Học cách thể hiện quan điểm các nhân với trạng từ **personally.**

Eg: Personally, I don't like him at all: Về phần tôi, tôi không thích anh í chút nào cả.

Personally speaking, I am in favour of the scheme: Nói riêng phần tôi, tôi ủng hộ kế hoạch.

Question 14. Congregation (n): sự tập hợp,tụ tập, hội họp, giáo đoàn (thường dùng nói về tôn giáo)

Question 15. Câu trả lời chỉ đường, do vậy, phải là một câu hỏi đường hoặc hỏi địa điểm.

Chọn A.

Tạm dịch: Có một bến xe gần đây phải không? – Đúng rồi, xuôi theo phố này, ở bên tay trái ý.

Question 16. Lightning, the light thì phải đi với động từ **to strike (v).**

Lưu ý thành ngữ: Lightning never strikes twice in the same place: Sét chẳng đánh ai hai lần. (Một sự kiện không bình thường hoặc ngẫu nhiên, chắc là không xảy ra lại đúng vào hoàn cảnh hoặc cùng với người như lần trước).

Question 17. Under the guidance of sb: dưới sự hướng dẫn của ai đó

Question 18. To come up with: tìm ra, nảy ra ý tưởng, ý kiến.

Question đề bài: Mọi người đều biết về vấn đề dân số, nhưng không nhiều người có ý tưởng đề xuất các giải pháp

To look into: xem xét, nghiên cứu kĩ

To think over: xem xét cẩn thận trước khi đưa ra quyết định

Question 19. To elect (V): bầu cử. **There has been a recommendation that Sb (Should) be done sth:** người ta tiến cử ai đó được bầu làm chức vụ gì đó.

Các em lưu ý: Thông thường bàng thái cách hay sử dụng với to recommend. Tuy nhiên, đối với cách diễn đạt với danh từ **recommendation** cũng phải dùng với bàng thái cách. Trong văn viết cũng như văn nói, người ta thường lược bỏ **"should"**, vậy nên động từ phải ở dạng nguyên thể không có **"to"**.

Question 20. Pen (n): chỗ quay, bãi rào kín (để nhốt trâu, bò, cừu, gà , vịt,….). **Eg: a sheep pen:** Chỗ quay cừu.

Cage (n): lồng, chuồng, cũi (thường dùng cho chim, gà). **Cage** còn có nghĩa buồng thang máy.
Kennel (n): cũi chó. **Hutch (n):** chuồng thỏ.

Question 21. Habitual: thông thường, quen thói, thường xuyên. **Eg: his habitual place at the table:** Chỗ ngồi quen thuộc của anh ta ở bàn ăn. Their habitual moaning: Tiếng than vãn quen thuộc của họ. **A habitual drunkard:** Một người thường xuyên say rượu.

Customary: Theo phong tục thông thường. **Eg: Is it customary to tip waiters in your country?:** Ở nước bạn, người ta có thường cho hầu bàn tiền hoa hồng không?. **She gave the customary speech of thanks to the chairman:** Bà ta đọc bài diễn văn cảm ơn ông chủ tịch theo thông lệ.

Ordinary: Bình thường. **Eg: an ordinary sort of day:** Một ngày thuộc loại bình thường. **Ordinary people like you and me:** Những con người bình thường như anh và tôi.

Traditional: truyền thống, theo truyền thống. **Eg: It's traditional in England to eat turkey on Christmas Day:** Việc ăn gà tây vào ngày Noel là truyền thống ở anh. **Country people in their traditional costumes:** người nông dân nông thôn trong y phục truyền thống.

Vậy chọn B.

Tạm dịch: Nhiều nghề thủ công truyền thống như dệt sợi đang được khôi phục lại bây giờ.

Question 22. (xem lại trật tự sắp xếp tính từ)

Question 23. Discrepancy (n): sự khác nhau, sự không nhất quán, sự không thống nhất, sự trái ngược nhau (của một câu chuyện)

Discretion (n): sự tự do làm theo ý mình, sự thận trọng, sự suy xét khôn ngoan, sự tự do quyết định điều gì cần phải làm. **Eg: to act with discretion:** hành động thận trọng. **This is a secret, but I know I can cout on your discretion:** Đây là một điều bí mật nhưng tôi biết là tôi có thể tin vào tính thận trọng của anh. **Don't keep asking me what to do; use your own discretion:** Đừng hỏi tôi mãi phải làm gì; Hãy tự mình quyết định lấy đi.

Discriminate (v): phân biệt (to discriminate one thing from another: phân biệt cái này với cái khác)

Question 21. Các tình huống có thể áp dụng để xin lỗi trong tiếng Anh (Theo cô Phạm Thị Thủy Hương):
- Sorry, how stupid/careless/thoughtless of me/ I was!
- That's my fault!
- I'm sorry! It was entire my fault!
- Please excuse my ignorance!
- Please don't be mad at me! (rất thân mật)
- Please accept my (deepest/ sincerest) apology!
- I hope you can forgive me for what I've done!
- I was so inconsiderate and I apologize!
- Forgive me, I was wrong!
- I hope that someday you'll be able to forgive me for (something)!
- You were right, I was an idiot! (biểu cảm rất cao)
- I must beg your forgiveness for my outspoken and insensitive remarks!
- Please give me for being so late! It was inexcusable
- Please accept my apology! My actions proved how thoughtless I could be
- I'm to blame for this mess/ I messed up, and I would like to make amends
- Sorry, it was inexcusable! My face gets red every time I remember that night

Để chấp nhận lời xin lỗi ai đó ta có thể có những cách nói sau:
- All right/ That's quite all right.
- I understand completely.
- You really don't have to apologize for….
- You don't need to apologize for….
- Oh, that's alright. It can happen to anyone.
- It's not your fault.
- Don't worry (about it).
- It's OK/That's OK.
- No problem.
- Forget it.

Question 25. Sử dụng đảo ngữ để nhấn mạnh.

Question 26. Pack of wolves (n): bầy chó sói. **Herd (n):** đàn, bầy (vật nuôi). **Eg: a herd of cow, deer, elephants:** Một đàn bò, hươu, voi. Lưu ý: **The herd:** đám đông, bọn, lũ. **Swarm (n):** đàn, đám, bầy (côn trùng). **Eg:** a swarm of ants: một đàn kiến). **Flock (n): a flock of ducks:** một đàn vịt

Question 27. In contrast : ngược lại

Tạm dịch: Tôi biết bạn không thích nhạc kịch. Không giống bạn, tôi đi xem ít nhất một lần trong tháng.

Question 28. Over and over = repeatedly (adv): lặp đi lặp lại. **Eg: say the words over and over to yourself!:** Hãy nhắc lại các từ đó nhiều lần một mình!.

Question 29. Sử dụng When + V-Phân từ 2= When he was asked…, chúng ta có thể bỏ "he was" đi

Trong các mệnh đề giản lược, ta có thể bỏ chủ ngữ và –be sau "When" và "while"

Ex: Start when ready (=Start when you are ready)

Do đó, câu đề bài đầy đủ sẽ là: When he was asked to explain his mistake, the new employee. Khi dùng mệnh đề giản lược, câu được chuyển thành: When asked to explain…

Lưu ý thêm: Chủ ngữ ở hai mệnh đề phải giống nhau.

Question 30. A (xem thêm)

Question 31. Ostentatious (a): phô trương, khoe khoang, làm cho người khác phải để ý. **Showy (a):** lòe loẹt. **Ossified (a):** cứng nhắc, không thể thay đổi.

Question 32. Stereotype (n): mẫu sẵn, mẫu dập khuôn, y đúc.

Chauvinist (n): người theo chủ nghĩa Sovanh (Chủ nghĩa Sô vanh (chauvinism) là một chủ nghĩa sung bái tinh thần bè phái cực đoan, mù quáng trên danh nghĩa của một nhóm (thường là một quốc gia hoặc một dân tộc), nhất là khi tinh thần bè phái đó có bao gồm cả sự thù hận chống lại một nhóm địch thủ. Thuật ngữ này có nguồn gốc từ tên của Nicolas Chauvin, một người lính cuồng tín của Napoléon Bonnaparte mà sự tôn thờ cuồng loạn của anh ta đối với Hoàng đế đã khiến anh ta liên tục chiến đấu cho nước Pháp ngay cả khi đã bị thương 17 lần trong các cuộc chiến tranh xâm lược của Napoleon. Tương truyền, trong trận đánh quyết định tại Waterloo khi quân Pháp đã bị đập tan tác, anh ta đã thét lên rằng: "Đội Cựu Cận vệ có chết nhưng không đầu hàng!", hàm ý một nhiệt huyết mù quáng đối với Tổ Quốc hay một nhóm của mình. Chủ nghĩa Sô vanh là một hình thức cực đoan của chủ nghĩa dân tộc, dẫn đến chủ nghĩa dân tộc lệch lạc, dân tộc nước lớn, dân tộc hẹp hòi, bài ngoại, tự cho dân tộc mình là dân tộc siêu đẳng có sứ mệnh lãnh đạo các dân tộc khác)

Conception (n): sự thụ thai → **fixed conception (n):** sự rập khuôn y đúc (nghĩa bóng). **Lưu ý thêm: unplanned conception:** Sự mang thai ngoài dự kiến.

Disagreeable: Không thích, khó chịu, đáng ghé. **A disagreeable person, mood, experience: Một con người, tâm tính, kinh nghiệm khó chịu**

Domineering (n): độc đoán, hống hách

Question 33. Amenities (n): quy hoạch lãnh thổ, tiện nghi nội thất

Conveniences (n): sự tiện lợi, sự thuận lợi, tiện nghi. **Eg: The house has all the modern conveniences:** Ngôi nhà có đủ các tiện nghi hiện đại.

Question 34. Innovation = change (n): sự đổi mới, cách tân, thay đổi

Question 35. Lucrative (a): = profitable (a): có lãi, sinh lời.

Lucrative bắt nguồn từ danh từ **lucre (U):** Lợi lộc. **Eg: The lure of lucre:** Cám dỗ của lợi lộc.

Lucid: Sáng sủa, minh bạch, tỉnh gáo, đầu óc sáng sủa. **Eg:** a lucid explanation: Một cách giải thích dễ hiểu. **His style is very lucid:** Văn phong của ông ta rất sáng sủa. **Lucid intervals:** Vào những khoảng thời gian tỉnh táo.

Question 36. Câu trả lời nằm ở đoạn : Animals' admittedly remarkable achievements simply do not amount to evidence of counting, nor do they reveal more than innate instincts, refined by the genes of successive generations, or the results of clever, careful conditioning by trainers. Cả cụm "animals' admittedly remarkable achievements" mới là chủ ngữ của câu.

Question 37. Odd (n): số lẻ.

Question 38. Accounts (n): báo cáo= reports (n).

Question 39. Rõ ràng, đáp án D là đáp án đúng. Vì A, B, C đều đề cập đến các nội dung liên quan đến "animals' intuitive awareness of quantities" như: A. Một chú khỉ giơ năm ngón tay lên khi được hỏi nó bao nhiêu tuổi. B. Một chú sư tử sẽ chỉ đi theo 1 con linh dương thay vì đi theo một đàn linh dương bởi vì sẽ dễ dàng săn được con mồi khi nó đi một mình. C. Khi một con mèo trong đàn mèo bốn con đi mất, mèo mẹ sẽ nhớ nó và tìm kiếm con của mình. Riêng D: Một con chim bồ câu thì bị thu hút bởi một cái hộp chứa hai miếng thức ăn hơn là một cái hộp chứa một miếng. Cộng thêm với việc, trong bài xuất hiện câu này: Research has also shown that both mice and pigeons can be taught to distinguish between odd and even numbers of food pieces. (Nghiên cứu chỉ ra rằng cả chuột và bồ câu đều được dạy phân biệt giữa các số lượng chẵn và lẻ của các miếng thức ăn). Do đó, ta đi đến kết luận D chính là câu trả lời. Học sinh lưu ý từ "LEAST" được viết hoa in nghiêng trong câu hỏi.

Question 40. Surreptitiously (adv): một cách lén lút, gian lận, lừa dối= secretly (adv)

Question 41. Câu trả lời được nhấn mạnh ở đoạn này: Animals respond to quantities only when they are connected to survival as a species – as in the case of the eggs – or survival as individuals- as in the case of food. There is no transfer to other situations of from concrete reality to the abstract notion of numbers. Animals can "Count" only when the objects are present and only when the numbers involved are small- not more than seven or eight.

Question 42. Học sinh cần lưu ý nội dung câu hỏi: câu nào trong đoạn văn mà đề cập đến việc "việc nghiên cứu cũng ủng hộ cho quan điểm của tác giả về việc động vật không có khả năng đếm", như vậy, sau khi xem xong nội dung câu hỏi, học sinh có thể nhìn thấy câu trả lời khi đọc đến đoạn này: In lab experiments, animals trained to "count" one kind of object were unable to count any other type.

Question 43. Câu trả lời nằm ở đoạn này: In his book 'The Natural History of Selboure" (1786), the naturalist Gilbert White tells how he surreptitiously removed one egg a day from a plover's nest, and how the mother laid another egg each day to make up for the missing one. He noted that other species of birds ignore the absence of a single egg but abandon their nests if more than egg has been removed. It has also been noted by naturalists that a certain type of wasp always provides five –never four, never six-caterpillars for each of their eggs so that their young have something to eat when the eggs hatch.

Question 44. Thông tin nằm ở đoạn này: These and similar accounts have led some people to infer that creatures other than humans can actually count. They also point to dogs that have been taught to respond to numerical questions with the correct number of barks, or to horses that seem to solve arithmetic problems by stomping their hooves the proper number or times

Question 45. Thông tin nằm ở đoạn này: It has also noted by naturalists that a certain type of wasp always provides five –never four, never six-caterpillars for each of their eggs so that their young have something to eat when the eggs hatch. Research has also shown that both mice and pigeons can be taught to distinguish between odd and even numbers of food pieces.

Question 46. Đoạn văn chủ yếu nói về các thành công của Sequoyah trong việc tạo nên "an alphabet for the Cherokee people". Học sinh đọc cả đoạn văn và chú ý vào các question sau: "Sequoyah was acclaimed by his people. However, he is probably chief remembered today because Sequoias, the giant redwood tress of California, are named of him.)

Question 47. Thông tin nằm ở đoạn này : A statue of Sequoyah represents Oklahoma in the Statuary Hall in the Capitol building of Washington D.C. However, he is probably chief remembered today because Sequoias, the giant redwood tress of California, are named of him.

Question 48. Thông tin nằm ở question này : Yet in just a dozen years, one man, Sequoyah, invented an alphabet for the Cherokee people. (dozen (n): tá, mười hai)

Question 49. Thông tin nằm ở đoạn này :This time, having concluded that picture- writing was cumbersome, he made symbols for the sounds of Cherokee language.

Question 50. Thông tin nằm ở đoạn này: However, he is is probably chief remembered today because Sequoias, the giant redwood tress of California, are named of him.

Question 51. Thông tin nằm ở đoạn này: Sequoyah wanted his people to have the secret of the "talking leaves" as he called his books of white people, and so he set out to design a written form of Cherokee

Question 52. Thông tin nằm ở đoạn này: In his latter life, Sequoyah dedicated himself to the general advancement of his people. He went to Washington D.C. as a representative of the Western tribes.

Question 53. Thông tin nằm ở đoạn này: His chief aim was to record his people's ancient tribal customs.

Question 54. Cumbersome (a): = awkward (a): ngổn ngang, cồng kềnh, làm vướng,..

Question 55. Thông tin nằm ở đoạn này: Eventually he refined his system to eight- five characters, which he borrowed from the Roman, Greek, and Hebrew alphabets

Question 56. There are many superstitions in Britain, but one of the most widely held is Có nhiều chuyện mê tín ở nước Anh nhưng một trong những chuyện được lưu truyền rộng rã là,

Lưu ý: Trạng từ **widely,** ngoài nghĩa đen là "rộng" thông thường ra, nó cũng thường xuyên được dùng để nói về một vấn đề gì đó được biết đến, được phổ biến một cách rộng rãi,

Còn broadly, thường mang nghĩa là chung chung hoặc rõ ràng. **Eg: smile/grin broadly:** cười/ mỉm cười toe toét. **Broadly speaking, I agree with you:** Nói chung, tôi đồng ý với bạn.

Question 57. Cụm từ **"stepping off the pavement into a busy street"**: bước xuống khỏi vỉa hè hòa mình vào đường phố tấp nập.

Question 58. Lưu ý từ cần dùng ở đây là một từ để nối ý giữa câu trước và ở câu chứa từ đó. Ta thấy câu trước đang nói về cách để tránh **"bad luck"**. Câu này cũng thế, vẫn tiếp tục cung cấp cách để tránh **"bad luck"**. Do vậy đây phải là một trạng ngữ để nối 2 câu có cùng ý nghĩa là **alternatively.**

Alternately (adv): lần lượt nhau, luân phiên nhau, như một sự thay thế. **Eg: We can take the train or alternatively go by car:** Chúng ta có thể đi bằn tàu hỏa hoặc bằng ô tô.

To make a cross: đánh dấu chữ thập.

Question 59. Dựa vào nghĩa của câu trước để chọn.

Bring misfortune to the person…: đem đến rủi ro, bất hạnh cho ai….

Tradegy: bi kịch

Question 60. Household (n): toàn bộ người nhà, toàn bộ gia đình.

Question 61. To fall on: rơi vào (cả nghĩa đen, nghĩa bóng)

Question 62. To be supposed to have originated in ancient times: được cho ai là khởi đầu từ thời cổ xưa.

Question 63. To be associated with sb/sth: được kết hợp với/ có liên quan tới…

Question 64. Especially (adv): một cách đặc biệt/ cực kì….

Question 65. Touch wood for luck: cầu mong may mắn.

Question 66. Nghĩ câu gốc: Anh lái xe nhanh đến nỗi mà anh ta đã có thẻ gây tai nạn.

Trong 4 đáp án thì đáp án B là nghĩa tương tự nhất: May mà anh ta đã không gây tai nạn mặc dù anh ta lái xe rất nhanh. Vậy chọn đáp án B

Question 67. Câu đề bài là câu tường thuật: Cô Jone có bảo tôi rằng hàng xóm của cô ấy sắp chuyển qua Florida rồi.

3 đáp án đầu ở khía cạnh ngữ nghĩa không phù hợp (vì đối tượng chuyển nhà ở đây là hàng xóm của cô Jone, chứ không phải là Jone)

Câu D là hình thức trực tiếp của câu gốc và phù hợp nghĩa nhất.

Question 68. Trong 4 đáp án, B là phù hợp nghĩa nhất.

Hồ Chí Minh đã cống hiến toàn bộ cuộc đời Ông chỉ duy nhất một mục đích: độc lập cho đất nước mình.

Question 69. No matter how + adj được viết lại bằng However + adj + mệnh đề.

Question 70. Darwin, người mà nổi tiếng về lý thuyết tiến hóa, là một trong những nhà bác học vĩ đại.

Đáp án A đúng ngữ pháp và trật tự từ nhất.

Question 71. Cấu trúc: "It + to be + because + mệnh đề + that + mệnh đề" được viết lại bằng cách sử dụng "Without + danh từ , + mệnh đề phủ định"

Question 72. Have to do sth: phải làm gì -> Viết lại cậu mang nghĩa ra lênh, sử dụng "or else + mệnh đề"

Question 73. Ngón tay của chúng ta sẽ trở nên nhạy cảm hơn bởi vì chúng ta sử dụng chúng rất nhiều trong cuộc sống hiện đại.

Đáp án A đúng ngữ pháp và trật tự từ nhất.

Question 74. Hàng nghìn người nông dân biểu tình ngoài tòa nhà quốc hội.

Đáp án B đúng ngữ pháp và trật tự từ nhất.

Question 75. Thật là khó cho con trai tôi khi ăn đồ Thái khi mà nó ở Bangkok

Đáp án C B đúng ngữ pháp và trật tự từ nhất.

Question 76. Thông thường, sau "Neither of + danh từ số nhiều" người ta hay dùng động từ chia ở dạng số ít, do đó đổi "have"→ "has".

Tuy nhiên ranh giới giữa số ít và nhiều không rõ ràng lắm.

Đối với tiếng anh trang trọng thì ta dùng số ít như câu trên. Còn đối với tiếng Anh thân mật, Mỹ thì dùng số nhiều. Tương tự với none, either và any.

Question 77. Câu này mang nghĩa bị động. Thư kí kêu tôi rằng một tập tài liệu quan trọng đã bị để trong phòng….

Đổi "had left" → "had been left"

Question 78. Đổi "permanent" → "permanently". Đi với động từ thường phải là trạng ngữ.

Question 79. Đổi động từ "injure" thành danh từ "injury". Liên từ "or" nối 2 vế cùng chức năng, cùng từ loại.

Question 80. Đổi **"isolating"** → **"isolated"**

Các em lưu ý: **Isolated:** riêng biệt, đơn độc hay độc nhất. **Eg: an isolated outbreak of smallbox:** Một ca phát bệnh độc nhất của độc mùa. **An isolated case, instance, occurrence, etc,...:** một hoàn cảnh, trường hợp, sự cố,.. riêng biệt. **An isolated building:** một tòa nhà biệt lập. **To lead an isolated existence:** sống một cuộc đời cô độc. **isolated existence:** sống một cuộc đời cô độc.

Đề số 9

Question 1- 5 (phần này chỉ cần tra từ điển là xong các em nhé)

Question 6. Các em lưu ý: Ta không dùng thì tương lai trong mệnh đè trạng ngữ chỉ thời gian. Thì hiện tại tiếp diễn có thể dùng trong mệnh đề thời gian khi nó diễn tả một hành động tiếp diễn, nhưng trong câu này động từ "come" không có nghĩa tiếp diễn. Vậy chúng ta phải chọn A.

Tạm dịch: Khi anh đến thăm tôi, tôi sẽ đưa anh đi vòng quanh thành phố.

Lưu ý thêm: to show sb around st: Đưa ai đi chơi quanh đâu đó.

Question 7. Các em lưu ý: Giới từ for + 1 khoảng thời gian để diễn tả thời hoàn thành hoặc hoàn thành tiếp diễn. Tuy nhiên để chỉ hành động hoặc sự kiện diễn ra một cách liên tục, kéo dài tới tận thời điểm hiện tại thì ta thường dùng hiện tại hoàn thành tiếp diễn để nhấn mạnh thêm.

Tạm dịch: Tôi đã đợi Mary trong suốt hai tiếng đồng hồ, nhưng cô ta vẫn chưa đến.

Question 8. Lưu ý cấu trúc: to be good at st: Giỏi cái gì. Còn to good for st: có lợi cho cái gì.

Tạm dịch: Tôi thực sự chẳng giỏi môn thể thao nào cả.

Question 9. Đây là câu điều kiện loại III thông thường. (dựa vào dấu hiệu mệnh đề chính)

Tạm dịch: Nếu tôi thấy quyển sách thì tôi đã nói cho anh biết

Question 10. Xét về khía cạnh ngữ pháp thì cả B, C, D đề dùng được (despite chỉ dùng với cụm từ chỉ sự nhượng bộ). Tuy nhiên, trong 3 đáp án đó chỉ có C mới phù hợp ngữ cảnh của câu.

Tạm dịch: Ông ấy vẫn tiếp tục làm việc cho dù ông ta trúng số 1 triệu đô la.

Lưu ý cấu trúc: To give up st: từ bỏ gì đó. (câu nói quen thuộc Never give up! Đừng bao giờ từ bỏ bạn nhé!)

To refuse to do st: Từ chối làm gì đó.

Question 11. Câu này kiểm tra các em về khả năng kết hợp từ. Lưu ý rằng: apart from = except for: Ngoài trừ ra, trừ ra.

Tạm dịch: Ngoài chiếc cà vạt hoa ra thì y phục của ông ta chẳng có gì đặc biệt cả.

Question 12. Đối với những dạng bài này, trước hết dựa vào dấu hiệu ngữ pháp thì trong 4 đáp án chỉ có A, B, C là có thể dùng được (riêng in spite of phải đi với cụm từ). Hơn nữa trong 3 đáp án đó chỉ có A mới phù hợp nghĩa nhất.

Although + mệnh đề chỉ sự nhượng bộ. Nevertheless: được dùng làm từ nối câu (nghĩa và cách dùng giống however, tuy nhiên nevertheless dùng trong bối cảnh trang trọng hơn).

Tạm dịch: Anh có thể dùng xe đạp của tôi miễn là ngày mai anh đem trả tôi là được.

Question 13. Các em lưu ý: afterwards hoặc afterward = later: sau đó.

At last = finnally: cuối cùng.

After thường chỉ đứng đầu câu hoặc giữa câu.

Tạm dịch: Anh ấy không đi học nên sau đó tôi cho anh ấy mượn vở ghi.

Question 14. Đây là câu hỏi về mục đích:

Tại sao anh nghĩ hầu hết mọi người học tiếng Anh?

Trong 4 đáp án thì có C, B là có thể sử dụng trong trường hợp này, tuy nhiên đáp án C mới phù hợp ngữ pháp (hỏi hiện tại thì trả lời cũng tương tự thế.

Tạm dịch: Thường là để kiếm một công việc tốt hơn.

Các em lưu ý: Trong nhiều trường hợp, chúng ta thường cho very often lên đầu câu nhằm mục đích nhấn mạnh.

Question 15. Is there a good chance of promotion?: Có cơ hội thăng tiến không?

I heard it was very good: Tôi giỏi về máy tính

Anything to do with computers: Bất cứ việc gì liên quan tới máy tính.

Anytime after next week: Bất cứ lúc nào sau tuần sau.

Như vậy D là phù hợp nhất trong đoạn hội thoại này.

Lưu ý cách hỏi với kind: What kind of +N + trợ động từ + S + V:

Question 16. Tạm dịch: Martin rất xấu hổ về điều anh ta đã làm.

Shame: sự xấu hổ, nỗi nhục. **Eg:** feel shame at having told a lie: cảm thấy hổ thẹn vì đã nói dối. hang one's head in shame: xấu hổ gục đầu xuống. To my shame, I never thanked him for his kindness: Thật đáng xấu hổ là tôi chưa bao giờ cảm ơn về lòng tốt của anh ấy. To put sb/st to shame: hơn hẳn ai/cái gì. Shameful: đáng xấu hổ (mang nghĩa chủ động). ashame: không tồn tại từ này trong tiếng anh.

Question 18. Theo nghĩa của cả câu thì ở đây phải là một từ một nghĩa tích cực:

Harmless: không làm hại ai, vô hại. Hamful: gây tác hại, có hại. Unharmed (từ động từ to unharm): không bị tổn hại, nguyên vẹn.

Tạm dịch: Con chó to lớn kia hoàn toàn vô hại, và người ta chưa thấy nó cắn ai bao giờ.

Question 19. To show sb the way: Chỉ đường cho ai.

Các đáp án còn lại không phù hợp được:

Explain: giải thích

To direct sb to somewhere: chỉ được cho ai. **Eg:** Could you direct me to the post – office: Ông làm ơn chỉ đường tới bưu điện giùm tôi?

Describe: Mô tả. Riêng từ này chỉ được sử dụng theo cấu trúc sau: describe st/sb (to/for sb); hoặc st/sb as st.

Question 20. Câu này hỏi về khả năng kết hợp từ: Trong 4 đáp án thì chỉ có **clothing** mới cả khả năng kết hợp với **"item"** được.

Articles/items: Các thứ đồ mặ**C. Water clothing:** quần áo không thấm nước.

Lưu ý thành ngữ với từ này: **a wolf in sheep's clothing:** sói đội lốt cừu non/ kẻ khẩu phật tâm xà.

Tạm dịch: *Người ta tìm thấy vài thứ đồ mặc trên bờ sông.*

Question 21. Source: Nguồn. Reaction: Phản ứng. Reason: lý do (riêng reason ta phải dùng với giới từ "for": reason for st: lí do gây ra cái gì.

Tạm dịch: Không ai biết nguyên nhân của vụ nổ.

Question 22. Lưu ý nghĩa của 4 phương án: breakthrough: sự đột phá, breakdown: hỏng máy,sự đổ vỡ. Break – in: sự đột nhập (trái phép). Breakout: sự trốn thoát bằng vũ lực như vượt ngục.

Tạm dịch: Khám phá đó là một sự đột phá quan trọng đối với các nhà nghiên cứu.

Question 23. Lưu ý: to remind sb + to do st: Nhắc nhở ai làm cái gì.

Remember + to infinitive: Nhớ phải làm cái gì hoặc remember + Ving: Nhớ đã làm cái gì.

To make + sb + bare V: Khiến, bắt buộc ai làm gì đó.

To mention + Ving: đề cập tới việc gì, vấn đề gì.

Tạm dịch: Hãy nhắc tôi gọi điện cho họ trước khi ra đi.

Question 24. Các em lưu ý:

To come to: tỉnh lại. (to come round cũng có nghĩa này). **Eg:** Pour some water on his face – he'll soon come to (round): Vẩy ít nước vào mặt, anh ta sẽ tỉnh lại ngay.

To come about: Xảy ra, xảy đến. **Eg:** Can you tell me how the accident come about?

To come away: rời xa, bung ra.

Tạm dịch: Lúc nào đó anh hãy tạt lại thăm chúng tôi. Anh lúc nào cũng được tiếp đón ân cần.

Question 25. Lưu ý: to be of medium/average height: Có chiều cao trung bình.

Các đáp án còn lại: extra: dư thừa, tall: cao, special: đặc biệt không kết hợp với height đượ**C.**

Tạm dịch: Cảnh sát đang tìm một người đàn ông có chiều cao trung bình.

Question 36. Các em lưu ý cấu trúc: to take advantage of st: tận dụng cái gì.

how they can take advantage of the best opportunities to take picture: Họ tận dụng cơ hội tốt nhất để chụp ảnh.

Question 37. To sum up st: Khái quát, tóm tắt cái gì.

ıe or she has to be able to sum up a complicated situation with just one photograph: phóng viên phải có khả năng hái quát một tình huống phức tạp chỉ với một bức ảnh.

ác phương án khác không phù hợp: to draw up: chuẩn bị (thường dùng với văn bản). To put out: dập tắt (lửa), sản uất (nhớ danh từ output: sản lượng), To turn out: sản xuất, dốc cạn.

uestion 38. Lưu ý cấu trúc: to take a shot = to take a photograph: chụp ảnh

nust be able to take the required (38)_________ very quickly: Phải có khả năng chụp bức ảnh đúng yêu cầu thật thanh chóng.

ác em lưu ý, trước đó từ photograph cũng được được nhắc tới rồi (with just one photograph). Mà trước danh từ ần điền này lại có mạo từ xác định "the" nên ta có thể dễ dàng suy ra là photograph nếu không biết tới cấu trúc ake a photograph như đã đề cập ở trên.

Các phương án không phù hợp: image: hình ảnh trong tâm trí. Scene: cảnh trong kịch/phim. Illustration: sự minh họa (bằng hình ảnh,…)

Question 39.

Question 39. Demand (for st/sb) hoặc (for sb to do st): đòi hỏi/ yêu cầu về cái gì.

"the demand is mostly for material of regional interest: yêu cầu chủ yếu là tư liệu cho mối quan tâm địa phương.

Hoặc: There've been fresh demands for the PM to resign: Lại có những yêu cầu mới đòi thủ tướng từ chứ**C.**

The workers' demand for higher pay were refused by the employer: Những yêu cầu đòi tăng lương của công nhân bị giới chủ từ chối.

Các phương án còn lại không phù hợp: task of st: công việ**C.** Obligation to do st: sự bắt buộc, nghĩa vụ làm gì. A duty to do st: nhiệm vụ, bổn phận làm gì.

Question 40. To keep up st: giữ vững, duy trì

To hold st on: giữ cái gì đó ở vị trí cố định (thường nghĩa đen)

To carry st on: tiếp tục làm cái gì. **Eg:** Carry on the good work! Tốt đấy, cứ thế mà tiếp tục!.

To stay up: thức khuy**A.**

Như vậy trong 4 đáp án thì chỉ có to keep on là phù hợp nghĩa nhất trong ngữ cảnh này.

To keep up the enthusiasm to put ' something special' into every picture: phải duy trì sự nhiệt tình để đưa một cái gì đó đặc biệt vào mỗi bức ảnh

Question 41. Strong competition: cuộc tranh đua quyết liệt

Ngoài strong ra, còn một số tính từ khác đi với competition là: fierce, intense, keen, serious, tough, fair, open, unfair,…

: xảy ra một cuộc tranh đua quyết liệt trong số người muốn thăng tiến từ tờ báo địa phương lên tờ báo trung ương.

Các đáp án còn lại không phù hợp:

Firm: Chắc chắn, chặt chẽ (nghĩa đen). Cương quyết, kiên định (nghĩa bóng, thường dùng để miêu tả tính cách con người).

Forceful: (cá tính, quan điểm, hành động) mạnh mẽ.

Strict: Nghiêm khắc.

Question 42. Thành ngữ: under pressure: chịu áp lực, chịu sức ép.

Nhà nhiếp ảnh phải làm việc với nhiều áp lực hơn,…

Question 43. To make a move: bắt đầu một công việ**C.**

Chỉ có các nhà nhiếp ảnh tài năng và đáng tin cậy mới có thể bắt đầu công việc khó khăn này.

Các phương án còn lại không kết hợp được với move để hình thành thành ngữ.

Question 44. Một số tính từ có thể đi kèm với difficulty như: extreme, considerable, enormous, great, major, severe, real,…

Các tính từ còn lại không thể thích hợp với difficulty.

Plentiful: find plentiful supplies of fresh fruit and vegetables: tìm được nguồn cung cấp dồi dào về hoa quả và rau. Eggs are plentiful at the moment. Lúc này, trứng rất nhiều.

Grand: tráng lệ, huy hoàng, có tầm quan trọng to lớn, đáng tôn kính,đường lệ.

Eg: We dined in grand style: chúng ta ăn bữa tối rất sang trọng

A grand occasion, procession: Một dịp quan trọng, cuộc diễu hành lớn.

Question 45. On time: Đúng giờ, đúng hạn.

Đưa chúng từ một vùng xa xôi về toàn soạn đúng hạn

By the time: trước lúc đó

For a time: có một dạo

With time: Không tồn tại cụm từ này trong tiếng anh.

Question 47. Massive = huge: to lớn, đồ sộ. Nếu các em không biết nghĩa của massive thì có thể dự đoán thông qua câu those **massive** blankets that cover whole continents: Những lớp băng đồ sộ bao phủ cả lục đị**A.**

?

Question 48. Nghĩa câu hỏi: Có thể suy ra rằng ice sheets – mảng băng – được gọi như thế vì lí do nào sau đây?

Các em dựa vào câu: "There must be over 50,000 square kilometers of land covered with ice for the glacier to qualify as an ice sheet. Mảng băng này phải bao phủ một vùng đất rộng hơn 50000km thì mới được gọi là "ice sheet".

Question 49. Covering an entire continent: bao phủ cả một lục địa (điều này đúng với mảng băng – ice – sheet)

Buried within the mountains: được chôn trong vùng núi (đúng với the Cordilleran Ice Sheet.

Filling deep valleys: lấp đầy các thung lũng sâu – đúng với valley glaciers)

Question 50. Dựa vào câu It was about 3 kilometers deep in its thickest point in northern Alberta Mảng băng này có điểm sâu nhất ở miền bắc Alberta khoảng 3 kilomet.

Tác giả dùng loại băng hà nào sau đây để minh họa hai dạng băng hà cơ bản được đề cập ở dòng 1

Câu này hỏi chủ đề chính của đoạn văn cũng là ý chính của nó. Đoạn văn lần lượt đề cập sự nghiên cứu y học để tìm ra nguyên nhân gây ra các căn bệnh ở thập niên 1910, 1920 (đoạn 1), thập niên 1940, 1950 (đoạn 2) và giai đoạn hiện nay (đoạn 3 và 4).

Question 55. Như thường lệ những câu hỏi kiểu như thế này, chúng ta thường bám vào đoạn mở đầu để trả lời. C: Các em chú ý: Có hai loại sông băng cơ bản. Ngoài ra, trong cả đoạn tác giả đi vào miêu tả chi tiết từng loại. Vậy dễ dàng chọn được **D.** ..Các loại sông băng khác nhau.

Để tường thuật lại câu yêu cầu ta thường dùng cấu trúc: tell sb (not) to do st: Yêu cầu làm/ không làm cái gì.

Thực hiện các biến đổi: I thành she, get thành got.

Đề số 10

Question 1: C – rơi vào thứ 3. A, B,D rơi vào thứ 2.

Question 2: D rơi vào thứ 1. B, C, D rơi vào thứ 2.

Question 3: A rơi vào thứ 2. B, C, D rơi vào thứ 1.

Question 4: C rơi vào số 1. A, B, D rơi vào thứ 2.

Question 5: C rơi vào thứ 2. A, B, D rơi vào thứ 1.

Question 6: Học sinh lưu ý cấu trúc với advisable (nên, thích hợp, đáng theo):

Dạng chủ động:

It is/was important/ necessary/ essential/ crucial/ advisable/ better/ only right + to do sth -> chuyển sang dạng bị động: It is/was+ ….+ that sth (should) be + quá khứ phân từ.

Câu đề bài đang sử dụng dạng bị động, should được ẩn đi, do đó C là đáp án đúng.

Question 10: Celebrities (danh từ dạng số nhiều): người nổi tiếng

Nhưng celebrate (v): tôn vinh, thể hiện niềm vui

Question 11: Priceless (a): vô giá trị; worthy (a): xứng đáng, đáng kính; worthless (a): vô dụng, không có giá trị, vô ích

Câu đề bài đề cập đến tranh của Picasso, do đó , phải dùng tính từ priless (a): quý giá, vô giá.

Question 12: Narrow-minded (a): ích kỉ, nhỏ nhen, không để ý đến ý kiến của bất cứ ai; absent-minded (a): đãng trí, open-minded (a): rộng rãi, phóng khoáng, không thành kiến, sẵn sàng tiếp thu cái mới, kind-minded (a): tốt bụng, có lòng tốt.

Question 14: Give off (cụm động từ): bốc ra, phát ra, sinh ra.

To give off horrible smell: phát ra mùi khó chịu

Give over: used to tell sb to stop doing sth: bảo ai ngừng làm gì

Give up: ngừng cố gắng làm gì,

Question 15: Hundreds of N(số nhiều): hàng trăm ….

Question 16: Get down to/ to do sth" nghiêm túc làm việc gì, nắm vững cái gì

Get on st:

Question : Dựa dấu hiệu vế đầu nên ta biết đây là câu điều kiện loại 3. Trong 4 đáp án thì có đáp án A là phù hợp hình thức điều kiện loại 3 (tuy nhiên ở hình thức đảo ngữ)

Question 19: Bank statement (n): bản sao kê tài khoản

Question 22: To give the patient thorough examination….: khám kĩ lưỡng, toàn bộ.

Question 25: Học sinh chú ý trật tự sắp xếp của tính từ như sau:

Question 33: I don't hope so: không sai về mặt ngữ pháp, nhưng trong văn nói, người bản ngữ thường sử dụng: I hope not.

Question 37: Come around: hồi phục (sau trận ốm), hồi tỉnh (sau cơn ngất)

Question 38: Compel sb to do sth (v):bị ép buộc, khống chế ai đó làm gì đó.

Question 39: Advocate (v): tán thành, ủng hộ.

Question 41: Take a leave of absence: xin nghỉ phép, không dùng "take a leaving of absence"

Question 42: Sai về văn phạm, sửa lại là: response to this fax immediately.

Question 43: It's the written English that..., không phải writing English

Question 44: Sửa lại: Greater than that of the Earth

Doing a decision-> making a decision

A, B sai về nghĩa.

Đối với C, D học sinh cần lưu ý mảng ngữ pháp sau để biết tại sao lại chọn D mà không chọn C

Cấu trúc cần nhớ: chữ hỏi + ever

Đây là cấu trúc mà dịch sang tiếng Việt có nghĩa là "cho dù...thế nào đi nữa, thì....". Cấu trúc này có thể đi với N hoặc đứng một mình, có thể làm chủ từ, túc từ, hoặc trạng từ.

Whatever/ Whichever: thì có thể đi với N hoặc một mình.

However: thì có thể đi với tính từ/ trạng từ hoặc một mình.

Whenever/ wherever/ whoever: thì chỉ có thể đứng một mình.

Ví dụ:

Whatever food you eat, you can't gain weight. (cho dù bạn ăn thực phẩm gì bạn cũng không mập lên nổi đâu)-> đi với danh từ (food), làm túc từ.

Whatever food are served, I don't want to eat (cho dù món gì được đem ra, tôi cũng không muốn ăn)-> đi với danh từ (food), làm chủ từ.

Whatever food you eat, you can't gain weight. (cho dù bạn ăn thực phẩm gì bạn cũng không mập lên nổi đâu)->đứng một mình, làm túc từ.

Wherever you go, I will follow you. (cho dù anh đi đâu, em cũng đi theo- hay dịch theo kiểu "bình dân" là : ông đâu tôi đấy-> trạng từ chỉ nơi chốn.)

However tall he is, he can't reach the ceiling (cho dù anh ta cao cỡ nào, anh ta cũng không thể nào với tới trần nhà)

Nói thêm một điều là cấu trúc này có thể dùng no matter viết lại bằng công thức sau đây mà nghĩa không thay đổi:

Whenever = No matter when

Whatever = No matter what

However = No matter how

Wherever = No matter where

Whoever = No matter who

....

Như vậy trong cấu trúc này nếu trong câu có tính/ trạng từ thì phải đem theo ra sau however chứ không được để trong câu, dịch là "Cho dù anh ta có vẻ thân thiện thế nào đi nữa,..."

Question 47: Học sinh cần lưu ý: Should have done sth: Lẽ ra nên làm gì, nhưng chủ thể đã không làm, do đó, viết lại câu đúng là A

Question 48: Câu đề bài chỉ nguyên nhân-> hệ quả, do đó khi viết lại, sử dụng so sánh kép: Tỉ lệ thất nghiệp càng lớn , tỉ lệ tội phạm càng cao

Be always +v-ing: câu phàn nàn = complained about sb + V- ing.

Question 51: Odds and ends: đầu thừa đuôi thẹo, phần còn lại; leaps and bounds: nhanh , nhảy vọt.

In spite of N/V-ing; despite + N/V-ing; although + mệnh đề.

Question 55: Weigh up the pros and cons: cân nhắc điều hơn, lẽ thiệt, cân nhắc về sự tán thành, phản đối.

Question 56: Câu trả lời nằm ở: It is also true that employees who are given the option of telecommuting are often reluctant to accept the opportunity. Most people feel that they need regular interaction with a group, and many are concerned that they will not have the same consideration for advancement if they are not more visible in the office setting. Some people feel that even when a space in their homes is set aside as a work area, they never really get away from the office. The different system of supervision rõ ràng là không được đề cập tới.

Question 57: A recent survey in USA Today estimates that there are approximately 8.7 million telecommuters.

Question 58: ở câu này, học sinh phải tự phán đoán dựa vào nội dung đoạn văn và nghĩa của reporter (n): người báo cáo, tường thuật, phóng viên.

Question 59: Resistance (n): Sự chống lại, sự chống cự, sự phản đối.

Question 61: Đọc lướt đoạn văn và căn cứ vào câu này: And, in fact, studies on the relationship between eggs and human cholesterol levels have brought mixed results, học sinh có thể dễ dàng kết luận đáp án là B.

Question 62: Câu trả lời nằm ở đây: eggs also contain a high level of blood cholesterol, one of the major causes of heart diseases.

Question 63: Somewhat: đến mức độ nào đó, hơi, có phần, một chút. Ex: it's somewhat difficult.

Question 64: Câu trả lời nằm ở đây: One eggs yolk, in fact, contains a little more than two-third of the suggested daily cholesterol limit. This knowledge has caused eggs sales to plummet in recent years…

Question 65: One eggs yolk, in fact, contains a little more than two-third of the suggested daily cholesterol limit.

Question 66: Portray (V): vẽ chân dung, miêu tả sinh động.

Describe (v): diễn tả, mô tả, miêu tả.

Question 67: To back up= To support (v): ủng hộ.

Question 68: Inconclusive (a): không đi đến kết luận, bỏ lửng; không quyết định, không xác định, không thuyết phục được.

Question 69: Câu trả lời nằm ở đoạn này: These egg substitutes are not really eggs, but they look somewhat like eggs when they are cooked. They have the advantage of having low cholesterol rates, and they can be scrammed or used in baking. One disadvantage, however, is that they are not good for frying, poaching, or boilding.

Question 70: Câu trả lời nằm ở đoạn này: In fact, there is evidence that certain dietary fats stimulate the body's production of blood cholesterol. Consequently, while it still makes sense to limit one's intake of eggs, even designer eggs, it seems that doing this without regulating dietary fat will probably not help reduce the blood cholesterol level. Đặc biệt là vế 2 câu cuối cùng: it seems that doing this without regulating dietary fat will probably not help reduce the blood cholesterol level: làm việc này (việc hạn chế lượng trứng: "limit one's intake of eggs) mà không điều chỉnh, kiểm soát (regulating) lượng chất béo trong chế độ ăn thì hầu như sẽ không giúp giảm lượng choresterol trong máu)

Question 71: A great many things of value…

Question 72: To bother to so sth

Question 73: To present sb's thoughts and ideas: trình bày kiến, quan điểm, -> chọn đáp án D

To give out: - Đưa 1 thứ cho nhiều người: The teacher gave out the exam papers.

Sản sinh, sản xuất: The radiator gives out a lot of heat.

Transfer: chuyển phát, di chuyển

Question 76: To depend on: phụ thuộc vào.

Question 79: An ear for sth: sành về thứ gì.

Question 80: Dùng "during để nhấn mạnh một khoảng thời gian cụ thể

Đề số 11

Question 1. C is correct

Temporaty (a): tạm thời, nhất thời, lâm thời

Từ trái nghĩa: permanent (a): lâu dài, vĩnh cửu, cố định, không thay đổi.

Genuine: thật, đúng như người ta nói, không giả mạo, thành thật, chân thật.

Eternal: bất diệt, vĩnh cửu, muôn thuở. Eternal life: cuộc sống bất diệt, eternal love: tình yêu vĩnh cửu.

Satisfactory: hài lòng, vừa lòng, thỏa đáng (nhưng không xuất sắc.

Eg: a satisfactory attempt, meal, book, piece of work: sự cố gắng, bữa ăn, cuốn sách, tác phẩm vừa ý.

Question 2.

friendly (a): thân thiện, dễ gần

Từ trái nghĩa: hostile: không thân thiện, thù địch…

Inapplicable: quá bé hoặc nhẹ để ta có thể nhận thấy. **Eg:** The rules seem to be inapplicable to this situation: những quy tắc đó dường như không thể áp dụng được cho trường hợp này.

Futile: không hiệu quả, vô ích, vô tích sự: **Eg:** a futile attempt/exercise: sự cố gắng/ luyện tập không hiệu quả. What a futile remark: Một lời nhận xét thật vô nghĩa làm sao!

Amicable: thân tình thân thiện: **Eg:**

Question 3. Đáp án C, trọng âm được đặt ở âm tiết thứ tư, khác với A, B, D trọng âm đặt ở âm tiết thứ ba

Question 4. Đáp án B, trọng âm đặt ở âm tiết thứ nhất, khác với A, C, D trọng âm đặt ở âm tiết thứ hai

Question 5. Đáp án C, trọng âm đặt ở âm tiết thứ ba, khác với A, B, D trọng âm đặt ở âm tiết thứ hai

Question 6. Đáp án A, trọng âm đặt ở âm tiết thứ hai, khác với B, C, D trọng âm đặt ở âm tiết thứ nhất

Question 7. Đáp án B, trọng âm đặt ở âm tiết thứ hai, khác với A, C, D trọng âm đặt ở âm tiết thứ nhất

Question 8. have sth done – cấu trúc bị động.

Ta thấy câu này có 2 vế được nối với nhau bằng liên từ "and" mà vế thứ 2 lại ở thì quá khứ đơn nên vế thứ nhất cũng phải cùng thì, nghĩa là cùng thì quá khứ đơn. Vậy chọn B.

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Question 9. as long as: miễn là, chỉ cần, với điều kiện là…

Các đáp án còn lại không phù hợp: as soon as: Ngay khi. As well as, as far as: Không dùng để nối nối mệnh đề.

Tạm dịch: Bạn có thể đi dự tiệc tối nay miễn là bạn phải tỉnh táo khi về nhà.

Question 10.

Lưu ý cách diễn đạt: must have been doing sth: dự đoán về một hành động đang diễn ra liên tục trong quá khứ.

Question 11. get too much work to do: có quá nhiều việc để làm.

Nhiều em chỉ quen với cấu trúc: too + adj/adv + to do st. Tuy nhiên, các em cần lưu ý rằng, "too" còn được dùng trong cấu trúc: too + adj+ N(có thể đếm được hoặc không đếm được) + to do st:

Question 12. It's essential that sb do sth

Các em lưu ý

Pass the exam: vượt qua kì thi

Question 13. Tôi đã quyết định đi đến thư viện ngay khi tôi kết thúc những gì tôi đang làm – đáp án C

Question 14. To mummify the dead bodies: ướp xác

Whereas: trong khi đó

Người Ai Cập cổ đại ướp xác nhờ sử dụng hóa chất, trong khi đó người Peru cổ đại làm việc đó nhờ các phương tiện thiện nhiên.

Question 15. cut my the same length as the style in this magazine: cắt tóc có cùng độ dài giống kiểu tóc trên tạp chí Các em lưu ý, với so sánh bằng, ngoài các dùng truyền thống với as + adj/adv + as, chúng ta còn sử dụng cấu trúc the same + N + as + N để diễn tả sự so sánh bằng bằng.

Eg: I am as tall as my elder brother = I have the same height as my brother.

Question 16.

the number of tigers: Số con hổ

A number of N: R

Tạm dịch: Số con hổ ở công viên quốc gia giảm từ vài nghìn xuống vài trăm trong mười năm qua.

Question 17. Sử dụng câu điều kiện loại 3, tuy nhiên bỏ "if" và sử dụng đảo ngữ "Had – S – V"

Question 18.

1 dạng như câu điều kiện loại 1, sử dụng câu mệnh lệnh và mệnh đề với "or"

Tạm dịch: Hãy học hành chăm chỉ nếu không thì bạn sẽ không vượt qua được kỳ thi

Question 19. Đáp án D

– Sử dụng mệnh đề quan hệ với "where" để chỉ nơi chốn

Tạm dịch: Vấn đề an toàn cháy nổ trong các hộ gia đình nơi mà hầu hết các vụ thiệt mạng do hỏa hoạn xảy ra là điều rất khó khăn.

Question 20. Đáp án B

– At the height of the financial crisis: ở mức cao nhất của cơn khủng hoảng kinh tế

Question 21. Đáp án D – to be beyond repair: không thể sửa chữa được nữa

Question 22. To do away with sth = To get rid of sth: tống khứ, giải thoát cho ai, cái gì

Eg: She thinks it's time we did away with the monarchy: Cô ấy nghĩ đã đến lúc chúng ta phế bỏ nền quân chủ.

Ngoài ra, to do away with sb/oneself: Tự tử, kết liễu ai. **Eg:** She tried to do away with herself: Cô ấy toan tự tử.

Question 23. Đáp án A – Sử dụng đảo ngữ với "So – adj – S – V, - Mệnh đề"

Question 24.

- Out of stock: hết hàng
- Out of practice: không thực hành
- Out of reach: ngoài tầm với

Chọn c là hợp nghĩa nhất

Tạm dịch: Chúng tôi rất lấy làm tiếc báo cho bạn hay rằng nguyên liệu bạn yêu cầu đã hết hàng rồi.

Question 25.

Lưu ý cụm động từ: To run across sb: tình cờ gặp ai

Question 26. Đáp án C

Mong ước một điều gì đó đã/hoặc đã không xảy ra liên tục, để lại kết quả trước một hành động khác trong quá khứ nên dùng cấu trúc "wish + S + had + V(ppII).

Question 27. Đáp án A – Sử dụng thì hoàn thành tiếp diễn để diễn tả hành động xảy ra liên tục, để lại kết quả trước một hành động khác trong quá khứ.

Tạm dịch: Tay của Mathew dính đầy dầu mỡ vì anh ấy đã sửa xe đạp của anh ấy.

Question 28. Tôi nghĩ chúng ta nên tái chế lại những cái túi này. Điều này sẽ giúp bảo vệ môi trường – Tôi không thể đồng ý với bạn hơn được nữa (ý nói là hoàn toàn đồng ý) – đáp án B.

Question 29. Đáp án A

– Biểu lộ một câu khen ngợi về chiếc váy đẹp. Để thể hiện cảm xúc về một đối tượng nào,ta thường dùng 2 cấu trúc với What + a/an + adj + N hoặc với How + adj/adv + S + V. Tuy nhiên ở đây chỉ có đáp án A là đúng ngữ pháp. Vậy nên ta chọn A

Question 30.

Chủ nhà: Tôi thành thật vô cùng xin lỗi về sự bất tiện này.

Khách: Đó không phải lỗi của Anh/Chị – đáp án B

Question 31.

Dễ dàng nhận thấy ở đây có 2 mệnh đề, tuy nhiên một mệnh đề đã bị lược bỏ chủ ngữ.

Mệnh đề rút gọn và mệnh đề chính phải có cùng một chủ ngữ, vì vậy lựa chọn đáp án A – "North Carolina today mines few metallic minerals" là chủ ngữ của mệnh đề chính.

Question 32.

is well aware: well là trạng từ, bổ nghĩa cho tính từ. Mà muốn tính từ "aware" theo sau "anyone" thì phải có "to be"

That roots firmly…: THAT đứng đầu câu tạo thành một mệnh đề danh từ – đáp án B.

Question 33. Đáp án A.

Sửa "involve" thành "involving".

Các em lưu ý từ "to involve" và "include" rất hay dùng với danh từ để tạo thành một cụm danh từ. N + involving/including + N.

Question 34. Đáp án D, sửa "had been disappeared" thành "has disappeared"

Các em lưu ý: động từ "to disappear" chỉ có chức năng như là nội động từ nên không bao giờ tồn tại hình thức bị động.

Question 35. Đáp án B, sửa "take" thành "takes"

Question 36. Đáp án D, đổi thành "has not been"

Question 37. Đáp án B, đổi "are" thành "is"

Question 38. "alive" (a) đồng nghĩa với "survived" (a): còn sống, tồn tại.

Question 39. "To tighten one's belt": thắt lưng buộc bụng: đồng nghĩa với "To economize": tiết kiệm, tiết giảm chi tiêu.

Question 40. well – off (a) đồng nghĩa với wealthy (a): phong lưu, sung túc, giàu có, thịnh vượng…

Question 41. Đáp án A – tác giả lựa chọn việc bàn luận về các loại tranh vui trên báo theo thứ tự mà chúng được sáng tạo ra.

Question 42. Đáp án A – Các thông tin mô ta về "Yellow Kid" đều có trong đoạn này: the "Yellow Kid", the first continuous comic character in the United States, whose creator, Richard Outcault, had been lured away from the World by the ambitious Hearts. The "Yellow Kid" was in many ways a pioneer. Its comic dialogue was the strictly urban farce that came to characterize later strips, and it introduced the speech balloon inside the strip, usually placed above the characters' heads.

Question 43. prototype = model (n): nguyên mẫu, kểu mẫu, mô hình.

Question 44. staple = regular feature (n): yếu tố chính, chủ yếu

Question 45. incorporate = combine: kết hợp chặt chẽ, hợp thành, cấu thành tổ chức.

Question 46. Tác giả nhắc đến Joseph Pulitzer and William Randolph Hearts vì họ sở hữu những tờ báo lớn đầy tính cạnh tranh – đáp án B. Thông tin nằm ở đoạn này: The first full-color comic strip appeared in January 1894 in the New York World, owned by Joseph Pulitzer. The first regular weekly full-color comic supplement, similar to today's Sunday funnies, appeared two years later, in William Randolph Hearst's rival New York paper, the Morning Journal.

Question 47. Đáp án D – Thông tin nằm ở đoạn này: The "Yellow Kid" was in many ways a pioneer. Its comic dialogue was the strictly urban farce that came to characterize later strips, and it introduced the speech balloon inside the strip, usually placed above the characters' heads.

Question 48. Đáp án D – Theo tác giả truyện tranh màu sắc hài hước trở nên nổi tiếng vì nó đem lại một sự thay đổi cho các câu truyện nghiêm trọng.

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Question 49. To lure sb away from sth: Quyến rũ ai đó khiến cho ai đó lơ là việc gì. Do đó => Đáp án B

Question 50. Đoạn văn chủ yếu bàn về các đặc trưng của truyện tranh màu hài hước ở nước Mỹ = > Đáp án **B**

Question 51. Tiếng ồn ở nhà kế bên không dừng lại cho đến tận nữa đêm => Mãi cho đến tận quá nửa đêm thì tiếng ồn ở nhà kế bên mới dừng lại => Đáp án **A**

Question 52. Con chó của họ quá dữ tợn đến nỗi không ai đến thăm họ => Họ có con chó dữ đến nỗi mà không ai đến thăm họ => Đáp án D

Question 53. Nếu bạn muốn có thông tin về các sự kiện diễn ra gần đây, bạn nên nghe đài => Nghe đài là cách tốt nhất giúp bạn có thông tin về các sự kiện diễn ra gần đây => Đáp án D

Question 54. Tôi chỉ đi bằng xe bus trong trường hợp tôi không có phương tiện khác => Tôi đi bằng xe bus như một cứu cánh cuối cùng=> **Đáp án A**

Question 55. To be out of order: hỏng (điện thoại, máy móc)

Gọi cho Jim thật vô ích bởi vì điện thoại cậu ta hỏng rồi => Thật là vô ích khi gọi điện thoại cho Jim bởi vì điện thoại cậu ta bị hỏng => **Đáp án C**

Question 56. Đáp án D –"Sb is unlikely to do sth" được viết lại bằng cấu trúc: "There í little likelihood of sb doing sth"

Question 57. take sb by surprise: làm cho ai đó ngạc nhiên. Thành công của Lin làm cho tất cả chúng tôi ngạc nhiên=> Lin thành công, điều đó ngạc nhiên cho tất cả chúng tôi => **Đáp án C**

Question 58. To be in (the/this) mess : gặp rắc rối

Hiện tại bạn đang gặp rắc rối bởi vì anh đã không nghe tôi ngay từ đầu => Nếu như anh nghe theo lời khuyên của tôi ngay từ đầu, giờ anh đã không gặp rắc rối => Đáp án B

Question 59. once in blue moon = rarely very-seldom

B- Viết lại câu sử dụng trạng từ tuần suất "rarely"

Question 60. To fall on deaf ears = to be ignored by the persons they were intended for . ý kiến bị lờ đi bởi những người mà người nói hướng đến.

Những gì người cảnh sát nói đã bị lờ đi vào tối hôm qua => Không ai nghe những gì người cảnh sát nói tối hôm qua – Đáp án C

Question 61. Đáp án D – lead to brain cancer: dẫn đến ung thư não

Question 62. Đáp án D – enable sb to do sth: khuyến khích ai đó làm gì

Question 63. Đáp án D – Mobile phones are categorically safe … điện thoại di động hoàn toàn an toàn

Question 64. Đáp án A - To prove: chứng minh rằng, chứng tỏ

Question 65. Đáp án A – To go on: xảy ra, diễn ra, đi tiếp, làm tiếp

Question 66. Đáp án D – However, these studies are …: Tuy nhiên, nghiên cứu này…

Question 67. Đáp án A – Until: mệnh đề mãi cho đến khi….

Question 68. Đáp án B - long preriods of time: khoảng thời gian dài

Question 69. Đáp án C – At the monment research is in fact showing the opposite and they may be just as dangerous: Vào thời điểm này, các nghiên cứu thực tế là đã chỉ ra điều ngược lại và chúng ta có thể trở nên nguy hiểm

Question 70. Đáp án A – It is also thought that young people whose bodies are still growing may be at particular rick: Người ta còn nghĩ rằng những người trẻ mà có ~~cơ thể~~ vẫn đang phát triển thì có khả năng gặp những nguy hiểm đặc biệt

Question 71. Khía cạnh nào của loài bướm được thảo luận trong đoạn văn? – Đáp án D – Their variety – Thông tin nằm ở đoạn này: Hence, they are excellent group for communicating information on science and conservation issues such as diversity.

Question 72. consequence=result(n): hậu quả, kết quả

Question 73. Đáp án D – Thông tin nằm ở đoạn này: Butterflies also have a favorable image with the general public. Hence, they are an excellent group for communicating information on science and conversation issues such as diversity.

Question 74. striking = noticeable (a): nổi bật, đập vào mắt, thu hút sự chú ý.

Question 75. exceed = go beyond: vượt quá, phóng đại

Question 76. Đáp án D – Tất cả các định nghĩa về "diversity" đều được đề cập trong đoạn này, trừ D: A general theory of diversity would have to predict not only this difference between temperate and tropical zones, but also patterns within each region, and how these patterns vary among different animal and plant groups.

Question 77. Đáp án A, thông tin nằm ở đoạn này: Indeed, comparisons odd numbers ò species among the Amazon basin, topical Asia, and Africa are still mostly "personal communication" citations, even for vertebrates. In other, unlike comparison between temperate and tropical areas, these patterns are still in the documentation phase.

Question 78. Đáp án D, thông tin nằm ở câu này: In other, unlike comparison between temperate and tropical areas, these patterns are still in the documentation phase.

Question 79. little is known about the evenness of butterfly distribution = there are many other things that we don't know about butterfly evenness distribution.

Question 80. generated = caused: phát sinh, sinh ra, gây ra.

Đề số 12

Question 1. Vì money là danh từ không đếm được nên dễ dàng loại đáp án C. Hơn nay đây là so sánh bằng nên ta chọn A.

Các em lưu ý cách nói: Nhiều hơn mấy lần: từ chỉ thứ tự (twice/third/...) + as + much/may + N.

earned twice as much as her brother: Kiếm tiền nhiều hơn gấp đôi anh trai.

Question 2. Sử dụng cấu trúc đảo ngữ với little:

Ngoài ra, các em nhớ lại luôn một số dạng đảo ngữ thường gặp như sau:

1. Đảo ngữ với NO và NOT

No + N + auxiliary + S + Verb(inf)

Not any + N + auxiliary + S + verb(inf)

Ex: No money shall I lend you from now on = Not any money shall I lend you from now on. (Mình sẽ không cho cậu vay một đồng nào kể từ bây giờ)

2. Đảo ngữ với các trạng từ phủ định: Never, Rarely, Seldom, Little, Hardly ever,.....

Never/ Rarely/ Seldom /Little/ Hardly ever + auxiliary + S + V

Ex: Never in mid-summer does it snow. (Không bao giờ có tuyết vào giữa mùa hè)

Hardly ever does he speak in the public. (Hiếm khi anh ta nói trước đám đông)

3. Đảo ngữ với ONLY

only later
only in this way
only in that way
only then + auxiliary + S + V
only after + N
only by V_ing/ N
only when + clause
only with + N
only if + clause
only in adv of time/ place

Eg:

Only after all guest had gone home could we relax. (Chỉ sau khi khách khứa về hết, chúng tôi mới được thư giãn)

Only when I understand her did I like her. (Chỉ khi tôi đã hiểu, tôi mới thích cô ấy)

Only by practising English every day can you speak it fluently. (Chỉ bằng cách luyện tập tiếng Anh hàng ngày bạn mới có thể nói trôi chảy)

Ex: No sooner had I arrived home than the telephone rang.

Hardly had she put up her umbrella before the rain becam down in torrents.

6. Đảo ngữ với Not only .... but.... also ....

Not only + auxiliary + S + V but.... also....

Eg: Not only is he good at E but he also draw very well.

Not only does he sing well but he also plays musical instruments perfectly.

7. Đảo ngữ với SO

So + adj/ adv + auxiliary + S + V + that clause

Eg: So dark is it that I can't write.

So busy am I that I don't have time to look after myself.

So difficult was the exam that few student pass it.

So attractive is she that many boys run after her.

8. So + adjective + be + N + clause

Eg: So intelligent is that she can answer all questions in the interview.

9. Đảo ngữ với until/ till + clause/ adv of time + auxiliary + S + V

Eg: I won't come home till 10 o'clock = Not until/ till o'clock that I will come home = It is not until 10 o'clock that I will come home.

I didn't know that I had lost my key till I got home = Not until/ till I got home did I know that I had lost my key.

10. Đảo ngữ với No where + auxiliary + S + V

Eg: No where in the VN is the scenery as beautiful as that in my country.

No where do I feel as comfortable as I do at home.

No where can you buy the goods as good as those in my country.

11. Đảo ngữ với câu điều kiện

a. Câu điều kiện loại 1: If clause = should + S + V

4. Đảo ngữ với các cụm từ có No At no time On no condition On no account + auxiliary + S + N Under/ in no circumstances For no searson In no way No longer *Eg: For no reason whall you play truant.* *The money is not tobe paid under any circumstances = Under no circumsstances is the money tobe paid.* *On no condition shall we accept their proposal.* **5. No sooner.... than....** Hardly/ Bearly/ Scarely.... When/ before	Should she come late she wil miss the train should he lend me some money I will buy that house **b. Câu điều kiện loại 2:** If clause = Were S + to V/ Were + S If I were you I would work harder = Were I you... If I knew her I would invite her to the party = Were I to know her... **c. Câu đk loại 3:** If clause = Had + S + PII If my parents hadn't encouraged me, I would have taken pass exam. = Had my parents not encouraged me, I would have taken pass exam.

Question 3. To be indifferent to st: Thờ ơ, lãnh đạm.

Tạm dịch: Nhà chính trị cố gắng khuấy động đám đông nhưng hầu hết bọn họ đều tỏ ra thờ ơ với những luận điểm của ông ấy.

Question 4: Dễ dàng thấy đây phải là danh từ, trong 4 đáp án, A là phù hợp nhất

Permission: sự cho phép – licence: giấy phép (ví dụ: lái xe,...) – allowance: tiền trợ cấp – permit (v)

Tạm dịch: Bạn có thể nghỉ ngày mai không? Vâng, Tôi phải xin phép ông chủ đã.

Lưu ý: to take the day off: nghỉ làm (tạm thời không phải đi làm).

Question 5: To be worthy of st: Thích hợp, đáng

Tôi không tin rằng kế hoạch ngớ ngẩn này lại phải xem xét nghiêm túc của chúng ta.

Question 6. Đây là câu diễn tả sự thật hiển nhiên nên chúng ta sử dụng cấu trúc đơn bình thường.

Trái đất lớn thứ 5 trong số 9 hành tinh trong hệ mặt trời.

Question 7. Đoạn hội thoại về vấn đề khen ngợi. Trong trường hợp này dùng Well done!(làm tốt lắm) hoặc Congratulation!(xin chúc mừng) là phù hợp văn cảnh nhất.

Best wishes! Thường dùng trong văn viết, hay thiệp. Người ta hay dùng Best wishes for you để an ủi ai đó đang gặp khó khăn.

Question 8. Wrapper: tờ giấy bọc

Cover: Cũng dùng để nói về cái bao bọc bên ngoài nhưng

Question 9. Strongly advised: Nhấn mạnh!

Question 10. Cách diễn đạt: to make a contribution to st: góp phần

Question 11. Các em nhớ cách diễn đạt: No matter + How + adj/adv +S + V: Dù cho có như thế nào đi chăng nữa.

Question 12. Tạm dịch: Bạn có thể mượn bao nhiêu sách cũng được miễn là bạn phải trình chúng tới bất kì ai ở bàn

Dùng whoever để nhấn mạnh.

Question 13. Reaction to st: sự phản ứng đối với cái gì

Opinion about/on st = feeling about st: quan điểm về việc gì

Question 14: Ở câu này có 2 hành động diễn ra đồng thời nên sử dụng "While"

Trong khi một vài quốc gia tàn phá nền nông nghiệp, đổ tiền vào những nhà máy gây lãng phí thì Ivory Coast lại tận dụng tối những thế mạnh của họ.

Question 15. Go ahead! Cứ tự nhiên.

Tôi có thể hút thuốc không?- Cứ tự nhiên đi

Question 16. Đây là câu đơn. Tuy nhiên thiếu chủ ngữ và động từ chính. Vậy chọn B.

Question 17. Further: hơn nữa

Farther: thường dùng nói về khoảng cách.

Question 18. Take part in: tham gia – take place: thế chỗ - Put aside: gạt sang một bên.

Các vận động viên gạt sự khác biệt chính trị sang một bên khi thi đấu thể thao.

Question 19A. At best you can do **B.** The best thing you can do

C. What best you can do **D.** You can do the best

Question 20. With pleasure: Chỉ sự đồng ý một cách lịch sự.

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holding such a position was not skill or taste so much as the ownership of a large personal library of musical pieces…

Question 54: Thông tin nằm ở đoạn này: Since the conductor seldom saw the films until the night before they were to be shown (if, indeed, the conductor was lucky enough to see **them** then), the musical arrangement was normally improvised in the greatest hurry)

Question 55: Thông tin nằm ở đoạn này: To help meet this difficulties, film distributing companies started the practice of publishing suggestions for musical accompaniments. In 1909, for example, the Edison Company began issuing with their films such indications of mood as "pleasant", said, "said", "lively"

Question 56: Thông tin nằm ở đoạn này: In 1909, for example, the Edison Company began issuing with their films such indications of mood as "pleasant", said, "said", "lively". the suggestion became more explicit, and so emerged the musical cue sheet containing indications of mood, the titles of suitable pieces of music, and precise directions to show where one piece led into the next.

Question 57: Thông tin nằm ở đoạn này: In 1909, for example, the Edison Company began issuing with their films such indications of mood as "pleasant", said, "said", "lively".

Question 59: Thông tin nằm ở đoạn này: Certain films had music especially **composed** for them. The most famous of these early special **scores** was that composed and arranged for D. W.Griffith's film *British of a Nation,* which was released in 1915 -> scores (n) = musical compositions (n)

Question 60: Câu cuối của đoạn văn đã dẫn ra topic cho đoạn văn tiếp theo: Certain films had music especially **composed** for them. The most famous of these early special **scores** was that composed and arranged for D. W.Griffith's film *British of a Nation,* which was released in 1915

Question 66: D – câu hỏi đuôi, vế đuôi câu phải dùng trợ động từ của động từ chính -> didn't it?

Question 70: Strongly influence: ảnh hưởng mạnh mẽ đến

Question 71: Tác giả liệt kê các đặc điểm của "glass" ở đoạn 1 để chứng tỏ "Tính linh hoạt của "glass"

Question 73: Thông tin nằm ở câu này:"It was made from a mixture of silica, line and an alkali such as soda or potash, and these remained the basic ingredients of glass until the development of lead glass in the seventh century

Question 74: Thông tin nằm ở câu này: The homogenous mass thus formed by melting then cools to create glass, but in contrast to most materials in this way (metals, for instance), glass lacks the crystalline structure normally associated with solids, and instead retains the random molecular structure of a liquid

Question 77: Thông tin nằm ở câu này: "…why glassware must be slowly reheated and uniformly cooled after manufacture to release.."

Question 79: Thông tin nằm ở câu này: Another unusual feature of glass is the manner in which its viscosity changes as it turns from a cold substance into a hot, ductile liquid

Question 80: Thông tin nằm ở câu này: "When heated, the mixture becomes soft and malleable and can be formed by various techniques into a vary array of shapes and sizes. The homogenous mass thus formed by melting then cools to create glass, but in contrast to most materials in this way (metals, for instance)

Đề số 13

Question 1. To ingratiate oneself with everybody/ everyone: làm cho mọi người mến mình
To make reference to sth: nói đến , nhắc đến việc gì đó

Question 2. To make reference to st: nói đến, nhắc đến việc gì đó.
Nhắc tới mention, nhớ ngay tới 2 cấu trúc:
Don't mention it!: Đừng bận tâm
Not to mention (còn nữa). *He's one of the kindest and most intelligent, not to mention handsome, men I know.*

Question 3. To lack commitment to do st: Thiếu tận tâm để làm điều gì đó.
To pay sb compliments: Khen ngợi ai đó.

Question 4. The extent of the damage (cụm danh từ): quy mô của sự thiệt hại

Question 5. Would rather (that) sb did sth/didn't sth: diễn tả một hiện tại trái với sự thật. Sự thật là trong thời gian qua thì bạn đã làm nhiều thứ với "nó", nhưng nói một cách nghiêm túc thì tôi mong là bạn đừng làm gì với "nó"
Lưu ý: for the time being: trong thời gian này.

Question 6. Must + thể hoàn thành: diễn tả một kết luận hợp lý trong quá khứ. Trong câu này có nghĩa là "Bởi vì họ không nghe điện thoại nên kết luận hợp lý đó họ đã rời đi. Trong khi đó, should + thể hoàn thành diễn tả một sự bắt buộc được giả định là xảy ra trong quá khứ nhưng vì lý do nào đó nó đã không xảy ra

Question 7. To plead ignorance: Lấy cớ là không biết.

Tạm dịch: anh ấy cố tình lấy cớ là không biết để ngụy biện. Đáng ra anh ta nên biết những gì đang xảy ra trong chính căn hộ của mình.

Question 8. Sử dụng thì quá khứ hoàn thành tiếp diễn, diễn tả một hành động xảy ra trước và vẫn tiếp diễn cho tới lúc nói ở thời điểm quá khứ

Question 9. Sử dụng dạng phủ định của "need to do sth: cần làm cái gì" ở dạng quá khứ đơn vì diễn tả một hành động đơn thuần trong quá khứ. Do đó, cụm "didn't need to buy" trong trường hợp này là đúng.

Question 10. Sử dụng dạng đặc biệt của câu điều kiện, chỉ một điều kiện không có thật ở quá khứ mà không phải dùng "If". Trong trường hợp này, trợ động từ "had" được đặt trước thay vì đặt sau chủ từ.

Ví dụ thêm cho trường hợp này:

Had we known that you were here, we would have written you a letter

Had she found the right buyer, she would have sold the house.

Question 11. Nowhere near (thành ngữ): còn lâu mới.

Trong câu này, cụm "be nowhere near as ambitious as: còn lâu mới tham vọng bằng…

Question 12. Much as khi đứng đầu câu là cách nhấn mạnh của mệnh đề Though/Although: Tuy rằng…nhưng…

Ví dụ: Though I love her so much, I will say goodbye

Có thể nhấn mạnh như sau: Much as I love her, I will say goodbye

Có thể nhấn mạnh cả tính từ và trạng từ

Adj + as + S + to be, S + V

Adv + as + S +V, S + V

Though she is beautiful, nobody wants to make friend with her = Beautiful as she is, nobody… (Xinh như cô ấy mà chẳng ai them chơi)

Though he ran fast, he failed to win the race = Fast as he ran, he failed to win the race (Mặc dù chạy nhanh như thế nhưng anh ta không thắng được cuộc đua)

Question 13. Cấu trúc đảo ngữ **Hardly** chủ yếu được dùng với **any, ever, at all**

Question 14. On the grounds: vì lý do

Question 15. To be an authority on + danh từ : là chuyên gia về…

To be authority on medieval tapestries: là một chuyên gia về thảm thêu thời trung cổ.

Question 16. To restore sth to its original: phục hồi lại cái gì đó về nguyên bản

Question 17. Cụm từ "play down": làm giảm bớt tầm quan trọng của cái gì, làm giảm nhẹ vấn đề gì đó

Question 18. In sb's duty to do sth: với lòng tôn kính, kính trọng để làm gì đó

Question 19. Turn up: xuất hiện/ Look up: tìm kiếm/ Take up: nhặt, cầm lên, tiếp tục, chọn, gánh vác/ Pull up: vượt lên trước (trong cuộc đua), nhổ lên, kéo lên

Question 20. Slip over: trượt chân

Question 22. To be tampered with: bị làm xáo trộn, làm giả

Question 26. Incurable (a): không thể chữa được,nan y ; đồng nghĩa với: irreparable (a): không thể sửa chữa được

Vexatious (a): gây bực mình, gây phiền phức

Dangerous (a): nguy hiểm

Question 27. Compulsory (a): ép buộc, cưỡng bách, bắt buộc; đồng nghĩa với mandatory (a): có tính chất bắt buộc

Question 28. Impending (a): sắp xảy đến, xảy ra trước mắt, hiểm họa trước mắt; đồng nghĩa với imminent (a): sắp xảy ra, xảy ra đến nơi

Ex: the storm is imminent (Cơn bão sắp xảy ra rồi)

Question 29. Indispensable (a): rất cần thiết, không thể thiếu được, bắt buộc , không thể bỏ qua; đồng nghĩa với vital (a): cần cho sự sống, sống còn, quan trọng

Question 30. Relatively (adv): khá, vừa phải, tương đối đồng nghĩa với comparatively (adv): tương đối

Question 36. A sai vì không dùng cụm từ "clay pottery" để chỉ đồ gốm

Question 37. so thành because

Question 38. Chuyển what thành which.

Question 39. A sai, ở đây phải dùng bị động: Students are supposed to…

Question 40. A sai vì dùng sai động từ, động từ đúng phải là rise, chuyển sang quá khứ hoàn thành là risen

Mình có thể mượn ô của bạn một ngày được không? – Được thôi!

Question 21. Ta dễ dàng thấy B sai ngữ pháp. D thiếu động từ, C sai thì nên chọn A.

Question 22. Sử dụng may/might as well nhằm muốn cho ai đó một lựa chọn tối ưu.

Vị thẩm phán như thế nên nghỉ hưu sớm thì tốt hơn (hàm í chẳng có việc gì xứng đáng hơn là hãy về hưu non)

Ví dụ khác: We might as well watch movie (hàm í nói chẳng có việc gì xứng đáng hơn là xem phim).

Ngoài ra, các em lưu ý một số cách dùng đặc biệt của may/ might:

*) Diễn đạt khả năng xảy ra: might dùng khi khả năng xảy ra thấp (dưới 50%), may khi khả năng xảy ra cao (trên 50%).

*) Might cũng có thể thay thế cho cách nói "would perhaps". Might được dùng trong câu điều kiện.

Ví dụ: Don't climb that tree. Perhaps you would fall down (Don't climb that tree. You might fall down)

*) Dùng để xin phép: might thì nhún nhường, lịch sự hơn

*) Dùng may và might trong cách nói báo cáo hay gián tiếp đã được cho phép sử dụng cái gì đó. Trong trường hợp này might chỉ được phép dùng như là quá khứ của may.

*) Chúc tụng: Chỉ may được dùng để chúc tụng hay nói về hi vọng

May cũng được dùng thay thế cho although, despite, even if

Even if he is clever, but he hasn't got much common sense = He may be clever, but he hasn't got much common sense.

Question 23. Duy nhất C là đúng ngữ pháp.

Question 24. Câu ghép thông thường với "when".

Question 25. Sử dụng danh động từ làm chủ ngữ trong câu này.

Question 26. To go through the roof: tăng nhanh. (đặc biệt khi nói về giá cả)

Tạm dịch: Vì thời tiết rất nóng vào mùa hè nên doanh số bán chai nước tăng ầm ầm.

Question 27. Cấu trúc: if only + S + would/ could + V bare hoặc S + wish + S + would/ could + V (bare-infinitive) diễn tả ước muốn tương lai.

Ước muốn hay sự nuối tiếc hiện tại dùng: **S + WISH + S+ V (simple past) =IF ONLY + S+ V (simple past) (be thành were)**

Ước muốn hay nuối tiếc quá khứ:

S+wish+S+V(PII)=if only+S+ V (P2)

Hoặc: S + wish + S + could have + P2 = if only+ S + could have + **P2**

Question 28: To account for: giải thích cho = Explain

Question 29: Sử dụng cấu trúc: Deny +V-ing: từ chối đã làm gì.

Question 30: S + suggest + V-ing: gợi ý làm việc gì đó

Question 31: Cấu trúc: Apologize to sb for doing sth: xin lỗi ai đó vì đã làm việc gì đó

Question 32: Sử dụng cấu trúc: would rather + mệnh đề chia thì quá khứ

Question 35: Sử dụng cấu trúc: Blame sb for doing sth: đổ lỗi cho ai đã làm gì.

Question 41: Đổi turned off -> turn off vì cấu trúc "It is important that + S +V- infi"

Question 42: Such difficult time -> such a difficult time

Question 43: Đổi "first" thành "the first" rồi đặt lên trước "gate", ý nói là: đi cổng thứ nhất

Question 44: Đổi cả cụm "it is very cruel" thành "Cruelness" (n): sự bạo tàn

Question 45: Đổi "will receive" -> would receive

Question 46: Sử dụng cấu trúc đảo ngữ: "So + adj + to be + chủ ngữ + that + mệnh đề" để nhấn mạnh câu viết lại

Question 47: Sử dụng so sánh kép: …càng…càng... để viết lại câu

Question 48: Sử dụng câu điều kiện loại 1 với Unless để viết lại câu

Question 49: Sử dụng cấu trúc: To be + (not) + adj + enough to do sth: đủ/ không đủ …để làm gì

Question 50: Sử dụng câu điều kiện loại 3 để viết lại câu

Question 51: Thông tin nằm ở đoạn này: *From the very beginning,* music was regarded as an indispensable accompanies; when the Lumiere films were shown at the first public film exhibition in the United States in February 1896, they were accompanied by piano improvisations on popular tunes. At first, the music played bore no special relationship to the films, an accompaniment of any kind was sufficient. Within a very short time, however, the incongruity of playing lively music to a solemn film became apparent, and film pianists began to take some care in matching their pieces to the mood of the film…

Question 53: Thông tin nằm ở đoạn này: For a number of years the selection of music for each film program rested entirely in the hands of the conductor of leader of the orchestra, and very often the principal qualification for

Question 41. Đáp án đúng nhất vì diễn tả đủ nghĩa của câu đề bài nhất

Question 42. A, B, D hoàn toàn sai về nghĩa so với câu đề bài. Câu đề bài được hiểu là: Khi anh ta gọi để nói với tôi rằng anh ta đang học bài, tôi không tin vì tôi có thể nghe thấy tiếng ồn của bữa tiệc dưới tầng trệt. Đáp án C tương đương về nghĩa và cấu trúc câu hợp lý: Bởi vì có tiếng ồn của bữa tiệc dưới tầng trệt mà tôi nghe được khi anh ta gọi, cho nên tôi không tin việc anh ta nói rằng anh ta đang học bài

Question 43. Câu A sử dụng cấu trúc ngữ pháp sai, câu C và D sai hoàn toàn về nghĩa

Question 44. Đây là dạng viết lại của câu điều kiện loại 3, đáp án C đúng nhất

Question 51. Câu trả lời nằm ở câu 4,5 của đoạn văn: Information that makes its way to the short term memory (STM) does so via the sensory storage area. The brain has a filter which only allows…

Question 52. Elapse (v): trôi qua (thời gian)

Kể cả không biết nghĩa của từ "elapse", học sinh cũng nên để ý vào cụm "When this short amount of time…

để phán đoán, vì khi sử dụng động từ với danh từ time, ta hay dùng với pass (es): thời gian trôi qua.

Question 53. Học sinh đọc hết đoạn văn và phát hiện, không có cụm "maintenance area" trong bài

Question 54. Học sinh lưu ý câu trả lời nằm ở đoạn này: When a pen and paper are not handy, people often attempt to remember a phone by repeating it aloud. If the doorbell rings or the dog barks to come in before a person has the opportunity to make a phone call, hé will likely forget the number instantly

Question 55. Học sinh lưu ý câu này: Modern theorists suggest that one can increase the capacity of the short term memory by chunking, or classifying similar information together. By organizing information, one can optimize the STM, and improve the chances of a memory being from the short term on to long term memory

Question 56. Câu trả lời nằm ở câu này: Therefore, rote rehearsal is not an efficient way to pass information from the short term to long term memory

Question 57. Câu này giải thích nghĩa cho cụm "elaborate rehearsal",do đó học sinh có thể dễ dàng đoán được nghĩa tương đương với nó là complex: A better way is to practice "elaborate rehearsal". This involves assigning semantic meaning to a piece of information so that it can be fielded along with other pre-existing long term memories

Question58. A nằm ở đoạn này: The **brain** has a filter which only allows stimuli that is of immediate interest to pass on to the STM, also known as the working memory

B nằm ở đoạn này: By repeating something over and over again, one is able to keep a memory alive

C nằm ở đoạn này: The more cues a person is given (such as pictures), the more likely a memory can be retrieved

Multiple choice được đề cập ở câu này, tuy nhiên không có ý nghĩa giống như D, do đó, D sai: This is why multiple choice tests ate often used for subjects that require a lot of memorization

Question 59. Cue (n):sự gợi ý, ám chỉ, ám hiệu tương đương nghĩa với clue (n): đầu mối, manh mối

Question 61. Ý của câu trả lời nằm ở câu này: The lack of printing regulations and the unenforceability of British copyright law in the American colonies made it possible for colonial printers occasionally to act as publishers, đồng thời, học sinh cần đọc qua cả đoạn văn để xác định cụ thể hơn

Question 62. Câu trả lời nằm ở câu này: Although they rarely undertook major publishing project because it was difficult to sell books as cheaply as they could be imported from Europe, printers in Philadelphia did publish work that required only small amounts of capital, paper, and type

Question 63. Câu trả lời nằm ở câu này: **Broadsides** could be published with minimal financial risk. Consisting of only one sheet of paper and requiring small amounts of type, broadsides involved lower investment of capital than longer works. Furthermore, the broadsides format lent itself to subjects of high, if temporary, interest, enabling them to meet with ready sales

Question 64. Học sinh đọc kĩ câu này sẽ thấy câu trả lời: Chapbooks were pamphlet-sized books, usually containing popular tales, ballads, poems, short plays, and jokes, small, both in formal and number of pages, **they** were generally bound simply,…

Question 65. Antecedent (n): vật ở trước, vật đứng trước, tiền sử

Predecessor (n): tiền thân, tiền nhiệm

Question 66. Câu trả lời nằm ở đoạn: **they** were generally **bound** simply, in **boards** (a form of cardboard) or merely stitched in paper wrappers…

Question 67. Appealing (a): lôi cuốn, quyến rũ

Question 68. Câu trả lời nằm ở đây:…annual publications that contained information on astronomy and weather patterns arrange according to the days, weeks, and months of a given year, provided the perfect steady seller because their information pertained to the **locale** in which they would be used

Question 69. Locale (n): nơi diễn ra, xảy ra sự việc gì.
Question 71. Negative effect on: ảnh hưởng không tốt đến…
Question 72. Be at risk of…
Question 80. In the form of: trong hình dáng của…

Đề số 14

Question 1: Thông tin nằm ở đây: They're not here to see a film, or the ballet, or even the circus. They are all here for what is, bizarrely, a global phenomenon: they are here to see Holiday on Ice. Given that most people don't seem to be acquainted with anyone who's ever been, the show's statistics are extraordinary: nearly 300 million people have seen Holiday on Ice since it began in 1943; it is the most popular live entertainment in the world.

Question 2: "it must rank pretty low down the scale" → Holiday on Ice has rather poor working condition.

Question 3: Thông tin nằm ở đây: The backstage atmosphere is an odd mix of gym class and workplace. A curtained- off section at the back of the arena is laughably referred to as the girl's dressing room, but is more accurately described as a corridor, with beige, cracked walls and cheap temporary tables set up along the length of it-> tính từ lựa chọn phù hợp nhất: messy.

Question 4: Thông tin nằm ở đây: …the light come from a firm in Texas, the people who make the audio system are in California, but Montreal supplies the smoke effects; former British Olympia skater Robin Cousins is now creative director for the company and conducts a vast master class to make sure they're ready for the show's next performance

Question 5: Thông tin nằm ở đây: The aim is to make sure they're all still getting to exactly the right place on the ice at the right time- largely because the banks of lights in the ceiling are set to those places, and if the skaters are all half a metre out they'll be illuminating empty ice.

Question 6: Thông tin nằm ở đây: Our challenge, he continues, is to produce something they can sell in a number of countries at the same time. My theory is that you take those things that people want to see and you give it to them, but not in the way they expect to see it.

Question 7: Thông tin nằm ở đây: It may be a job which he took to pay the rent, but you can't doubt his enthusiasm. 'The only place you'll see certain skating moves is an ice show, he says, because you're not allowed to do them in competition. It's not in the rules. So the ice show world has thing to offer which the competitive world just doesn't

Question 8: It may be a job which he took to pay the rent, but you can't doubt his enthusiasm. 'The only place you'll see certain skating moves is an ice show, he says, because you're not allowed to do them in competition.

Question 9: The hard way = through personal experience

Question 10: Thông tin nằm ở đây: To be honest, for those of us whose only experience of ice- skating is watching top-class Olympic skaters, some of the movements can look a bit amateurish, but then, who are we to judge? Equally, it's impossible to be swept up in the whole thing, well, you'd have to try to pretty hard not to enjoy it

C là đáp án đúng ngữ pháp và đúng ngữ nghĩa nhất.

Question 11: Cấu trúc to be cut out for st; be cut out to be st: Những phẩm chất, khả năng thích hợp cho cái gì, (về 2 người) rất ăn ý, hợp nhau. Ví dụ: He's not cut out to be a teacher: anh ấy không có khả năng làm thầy giáo./ John and Messi seem to be cut out for each other: John và Messi có vẻ hiểu nhau.

Do vậy ta chọn đáp án C

Question 12: Ann thực sự không phù hợp việc dạy học – Việc dạy học không thích hợp với Ann

Viết lại câu sử dụng cấu trúc: promise to do sth: hứa sẽ làm gì.

"Tôi sẽ trả lại tiền cho bạn, Linda" Helen nói. – Helen hứa sẽ trả tiền cho Linda.

Question 13: to tell sb to do sth: nhắc nhở ai đó cần làm gì

Question 14: Cách diễn đạt: **an authority on st:** *Người có uy tín về chuyên môn. Ví dụ: She's an authority on phonetics: Cô ấy là chuyên gia có uy tín về âm ngữ học.*

Đáp án C là gần nghĩa với câu gốc nhất: Anh ta có ảnh hưởng lớn tới những người theo tôn giáo sơ khai. (nghĩa là anh ta có uy tín, có tiếng nói trong lĩnh vực này)

Question 15: Cô ấy nói: " Bạn không khen ngợi tôi gì cả". Đây là câu phàn nàn vậy nên ta phải dùng động từ "complain ở câu gián tiếp. Ngoài ra cấu trúc: to take sb for granted: Khen ngợi ai đó.

Vậy chọn A.

Question 16: Variable wheather: thời tiết phong phú. Ngoài ra chúng ta cũng có thể sử dụng changeable/ unpredictable để nói về sự phong phú và dễ thay đổi của thời tiết.

Question 17: Warn sb against doing sth: cảnh báo ai về việc gì.

Lưu ý ngoài dùng với warn sb doing st, chúng ta cũng có thể dùng to warn sb about/against st. Ví dụ: He warned us against pickpockets: Anh ta đã dặn chúng tôi đề phòng bọn móc túi.

Mẹ căn dặn tôi không nên thức khuya để ôn thi.

Question 18: God rest her (soul): những gì bạn hay nói khi bạn muốn chia buồn, cầu nguyện về ai đó đã chết, để thể hiện sự kính trọng của bạn đối với họ cũng như sự tiếc nối.

Bà Brown đã ra đi chiều qua – Chúa luôn bên cạnh bà ấy!

Question 18: Các đáp án C, D không đúng ngữ pháp, A sai trợ động từ.

Người lái xe tải không thừa nhận lỗi của mình và những người khác cũng thế.

Nhớ cấu trúc: Neither + Aux + S hoặc S + Aux + either(chỉ dùng cho nghĩa phủ định, khi câu trước nó là câu phủ định)

Question 20: Lưu ý: match: trùng hợp về cái gì đó. To fit: phù hợp về kích cỡ. to couple sb/st with sb/st kết hợp ai/cái gì với ai/cái gì

Question 21: Con mèo rất giỏi bắt chuột quanh nhà – vâng, tôi đồng ý với anh

Question 22: By no means: Không chút nào, không tý nào

-At any rate: Dù sao đi nữa

By any chance: có thể. Ví dụ: *Would you by any chance have change for $10: Có lẽ anh có tiền lẻ để đổi cho 10 đô được không?*. Chú ý **by chance**: tình cờ, ngẫu nhiên

Vậy D phù hợp nhất: Mặc dù dịch vụ thư viện mới rất thành công nhưng tương lai của nó không chắc chắn chút nào cả.

Question 41: For fear of waking up the family: sợ là sẽ đánh thức cả nhà dậy -> viết lại câu với "so as not to do sth"

Question 42: C là đáp án đúng ngữ pháp và đúng ngữ nghĩa nhất.

Question 43: It was by mistake that + mệnh đề= it is a mistake that + mệnh đề

Question 47. The same -> the

Question 49: Being aware of one's own emotions – recognizing and acknowledging feelings as they happen- is at the very heart of Emotional Intelligence. And this awareness encompasses not only moods but also thoughts about those moods. People who are able to monitor their feelings as they arise are less to be ruled by them and are thus better able to manage their emotions -> Nếu con người chú ý đến cảm giác của họ, họ có thể kiểm soát được cảm xúc tốt hơn- đáp án B

Question 50: Soothe = relieve: làm cho bớt nghiêm trọng

Question 51: Theo như đoạn văn 1 đến 3, con người nên ý thức được cảm xúc của họ là để họ có thể điều khiển cảm xúc của họ một cách chính xác, Học sinh lưu ý nhất ở đoạn văn số 2

Question 52: Thông tin nằm ở đây: Managing emotions does not mean suppressing them; nor does it mean giving free rein to every feeling. Psychologist Daniel Goleman, one of several authors who have popularized the notion of Emotional Intelligence.

Question 53: Thông tin nằm ở đây: Managing emotions does not mean suppressing them; nor does it mean giving free rein to every feeling. Psychologist Daniel Goleman, one of several authors who have popularized the notion of Emotional Intelligence. As Goleman said, "A life without passion would be a dull wasteland of neutrality, cut off and isolated from the richness of life itself". Thus, we manage our emotions by expressing them in an appropriate manner. Emotions can always be managed by engaging in activities that cheer us up, soothe our hurts, or reassure us when we feel anxious,

Question 54: Critical = important

Question 55: Thông tin nằm ở đây: Psychologists have found that, among individuals who experience intense emotions ,individual differences in the ability to assign meaning to those feelings predict differences in ability to manage them

Question 56: Thông tin nằm ở đây: Clearly, awareness and management of emotions are not independent. For example, you might think that individuals who seem to experience their feelings more intensely than others would be less able to manage them. However, a critical component of awareness of emotions is the ability to assign meaning to them- to know why we are experiencing a particular feeling or mood. Psychologists have found that, among individuals who experience intense emotions, individual differences in the ability to assign meaning to those feelings predict differences in ability to manage them. In other words, if two individuals are intensely angry, the one who is better able to understand why he or she is angry will also be better to manage the manage the anger

Question 57: Pursue= try to achieve something

Question 58: Thông tin nằm ở đây: Of all the attributes of Emotional Intelligence, the ability to postpone immediate gratification and to persist in working toward some greater future gain is most closely related to success- whether one is trying to build a business, get a college degree, or even stay on a diet. The study shows that 4-year-old children who can delay instant gratification in order to advance toward some future goal will be "far superior as students" when they graduate from high school than will 4-year-old who are not able to resist the impulse to satisfy their immediate wishes.

Question 62. Common for people to wear…

Question 63. Women wore new hat, called Easter bonnets

Question 64. Send Easter cards: gửi thiệp chúc mừng

Question 65. Associated with

Question 66. To be remembered as the day…: được tưởng nhớ như là ngày

Question 67. Religious holiday

Question 68. And to sample -> sample population

Question 73. Pruned = trimmed (a): ngăn nắp, gọn gàng, có trật tự

Question 74. Dissemination =Dispersal: sự giải tán, sự phân tán, sự gieo giắc, sự phổ biên

Question 75. Assemblies = gatherings: sự tụ họp, cuộc hội họp...

Đề sô 15

Question 1. Invertebrates(n):động vật không xương sống = without backbones

Question 2. Discourtesy = politeness :sự khiếm nhã , sự bất lịch sự

Question 3. Regardless of : bất chấp ; không kể

Question 4. Sử dụng câu "You don't say " để thay thế cho "really ".

Question 5. "Tôi đã không dành được xuất đi nghỉ "-> Không sao đâu , lần khác sẽ may mắn hơn.

Question 6. To turn away : đuổi ra , thải (người làm)

Question 7. Resort to sth: phải động đến ai , cái gì .Các lựa chọn còn lại không phù hợp. A. exsert on sb/sth :áp dụng cái gì . B. resolve on /upon/against st / doing st : kiên quyết. C.have a recourse to sb / sth :nhờ cậy ai , cái gì .

Question 8. weigh up the pros and cons : cân nhắc ưu, khuyết điểm

Question 9. Bạn thực sự không nên buồn nhé → Không có gì đâu ; thật đấy

Question 10. To wear off : mất dần .Các lựa chọn còn lại không phù hợp . A. turning out : xuất hiện . B. doing without : bỏ qua . c.fading away : giải tán

Question 11. Come and go at randome : đến và đi 1 cách ngẫu nhiên .Các lựa chọn còn lại không phù hợp :choronologically :theo thời gian , punctually : đúng giờ , in sequence : theo thứ tự

Question 12. "Every so often " (thành ngữ)= now and then , once in a while :thỉnh thoảng , đôi khi , lâu lâu 1 lần

Question 13. Học sinh xem lại cách sắp xếp trật tự tính từ đã được đề cập ở các đề trước.

Question 14. Many thanks . That's a nice compliment : đáp lại lời khen

Question 15. It never enter my head that … Tôi chưa bao giờ nghĩ rằng , biết rằng

Question 16. Coincidentally :1 cách ngẫu nhiên .Các chọn lựa còn lại không phù hợp , C.internationally : cố ý D.deliberately : chủ tâm

Question 1. ABC

Question 18. Sử dụng đảo ngữ

Question 19. Behind the times : lạc hậu , lỗi mốt

Question 20. What with = because of (được sử dụng khi bạn đưa ra nhiều lí do cho một vấn đề hoặc 1 tình huống cụ thể)

Question 21. To overlook one 's mistake : bỏ qua , tha thứ cho lỗi lầm của ai

Question 22. Khi nói về thói quen trong quá khứ , " would + V nguyên thể " được sử dụng thay " used to "." Weighed down " : bị đè nặng , bởi quá cho gia đình tôi .Câu này khi viết đầy đủ sẽ là :would be weighed down , nhưng có " would " ở câu trước rồi nên bỏ đi cả cụm " would be ".

Học sinh lưu í phân biệt cách dung Shall , Will , Would và Should trong tiếng anh:

+Đều sử dụng cho thì tương lai đơn . Shall thì đi với ngôi 1, (số ít và số nhiu), Will đi với các ngôi còn lại.Tuy nhiên , lưu ý rằng khi diễn tả như 1 quyết tâm , 1 lời hứa hay 1 sự quyết đoán, Will lại được sử dụng với ngôi thứ 1 và Shall được sử dụng với các ngôi còn lại (Tức là ngược lại so với bình thường).

Ví dụ : I will marry her , no matter what !(Dù gì đi nữa tôi cũng sẽ cưới cô ấy - Không ai có thể cản tôi)

-It shall be done by tomorrow ! Sẽ xong vào ngày mai – bằng mọi giá toi sẽ hoàn thành việc đó

+ Trong tiếng anh hiện đại .Will gần như không có sự phân biệt khi sử dụng với tất cả các ngôi , trong khi Shall rất ít được sử dụng.

+Shall vẫn được sử dụng trong thể nghi vấn với ngôi 1 để diễn tả 1 lời , 1 sự gợi í , đề nghị hay yêu cầu lời khuyên

Ví dụ : Shall we dance ? (chúng ta hãy cùng nhảy chứ ?" –Tên 1 bộ phim rất nổi tiếng.

Shall i get some chicken on the way back ? (Anh sẽ mua them ít thịt gà trên đường về nhé ?- Anh đang hỏi ý kiến em đấy em yêu , không biết có cần thêm thịt gà không ?"

+ Shall còn đôi khi dung để yêu cầu người khác làm 1 việc gì đó với danh nghĩa gần như Must:

Ví dụ : You shall finish your homework before you do anything else ! (Con sẽ làm xong bài tập trước khi làm bất cứ cái gì khác ! –Đó là mệnh lệnh đấy con trai , con không có lựa chọn nào khác nữa đâu)

+ Shall cũng hay được sử dụng trong các văn bản pháp luật hoặc liên quan đến pháp luật (hợp đồng , biên bản thỏa thuận ..) khi nói về những yêu cầu bắt buộc.

Ví dụ : All fees shall be paid in full 5 days prior to departure date (tất cả các loại phí sẽ được nộp đủ trước ngày khởi hành 5 ngày – Tất cả các loại phí phải được nộp , nêu không nộp đủ vào đúng hạn sẽ không được khởi hành)

+ Should cũng thường được dùng để thay thế Shall với ý gợi ý , đề nghị hay tìm tòi khuyên (một cách lịch sự hơn Shall)

Ví dụ : Should i open the window? (Tôi sẽ mở cửa nhé –Tôi đang muốn hỏi xem bạn có lạnh không ? nếu không thì tôi sẽ mở cửa nhé)

+ Should được dung với nghĩa là " nên ":

Ví dụ : You should open a bank account .You shouldn't keep that much cash at home . (Chị nên mở 1 tài khoản ngân hang đi . Chị không nên giữ nhiều tiền mặt như vậy ở nhà).

+ Should còn được dung sau if nếu người nói không dám chắc lắm về 1 việc gì có xảy ra trong tương lai không nhưng vẫn có 1 cơ hội nhỏ rằng việc đó sẽ xảy ra :

Ví dụ : If you should see him at the party , please kindly send him my regards . (Nếu có gặp anh ấy ở buổi tiệc , phiền hãy gửi lời hỏi thăm của tôi nhé – Tôi không chắc là anh ta có đến đó không , tuy nhiên nếu anh ta đến thì hãy chuyển lời giúp tôi .)

+ Would thỉnh thoảng được dung thay cho " used to " khi nói về thói quen trong quá khứ

Ví dụ : When we were that kids , we would spend hours every morning searching for seasells by the seashore . (Khi còn là những đứa trẻ , mỗi sang chúng tôi thường ra bờ biển nhặt vỏ sò hang giờ liền)

+ Would dung khi yêu cầu một cách lịch sự

Ví dụ : Would you be so kind as to help me on the moving day ? / Would you go out and check the mailbox?

Question 23. at large : tự do , không bị giam cầm , nói chung (The public at large : công chúng nói chung)

Question 24. In the wrong : có lỗi

Question 26. "Thanks. I will keep that in mind " là đáp án phù hợp nhất trong tình huống này

Question 28. " Nấu nướng " thì phải dung " do " chứ không dùng " make " , do đó , " well – made " phải được đổi thành " well – done)

Question 29. Thêm đại từ quan hệ hoặc sửa thành " to be "

Question 30. Đổi " you " → he / or she

Question 31. To moving (TO trong đây là giới thiệu nên phải đi với N hoặc V-ing)

Question 32. Đổi " recent " thành recently

Question 38. Wipe out = pay off : xóa bỏ hết , thanh toán hết nợ nần . Các lựa chọn khác không phù hợp A. rub out :thủ tiêu , C bump off : sát hại D. give up : từ bỏ

Question 39. Far –searching = extensive (a) có thể áp dụng rộng rãi

Question 40. Penalty = punishment (n) : hình phạt , tiền phạt

Question 41. Thông tin nằm ở đoạn này : Copyright is a legal protection extended to outhors of creative works , for example , books , magazine articles ,maps , films , plays, television shows , software , paintings , photographs , music , choreography in dance and all other forms of intellectual or artistic property → Đọc lướt từ đầu đến cuối đoạn văn bản và dựa chủ yếu vào các câu này , người đọc có thể nhận ra rằng đoạn văn này bàn về vấn đề : quyền sở hữu pháp lý của các tác phẩm nghệ thuật sang tạo .

Question 42. Extended = granted

Question 43. Thông tin được xuy ra từ đoạn này :Copyright law distinguish between different types of intellectual property . Music maybe played by anyone aften it is published . However , if it is performed for profit , the performers need to pay a fee , called a royalty

Question 44. Principle = fundamental rule : quy tắc cơ bản

Question 45. Thông tin nằm ở câu này : Copy right is a legal protection extended to outhors of creative works , for example , books , magazine articles ,maps , films , plays, television shows , software , paintings , photographs , music , choreography in dance and all other forms of intellectual or artistic property

Question 46. Thông tin nằm ở câu này : A similar principle applies to performances of songs and plays . On the other hand , names , ideas and book titles are excepted .

Question 47. Thông tin nằm ở câu này : Video cassette reorders can be used by practically anyone to copy movies and television programs , and copying software has become almost as easy as copying a book . Large companies zealously monitor the copyrights for slogans , advertisements , and brandnames , protected by trademark

Question 48. Infringing upon : violating : xâm phạm

Question 49. Mục đích của luật bản quyền được so sánh với mục đích của luật chống trộm cặp

Question 50. Thông tin nằm ở đoạn này : Privacy may be an act of one person , but many cases, it is a joint effort of several people regrodiace copyrighted materal sell it for profit without paying royalties to the creator . Technoiolgical innovations made privacy easy and anyone can duplicate a motion picture on videotape , a computer program or a book. Video cassett reorders can be used by practically anyone to copy movies and television programs , and copying software has become almost as easy as copying a book . Large companies zealously monitor the copyrights for slogans , advertisements , and brandnames , protected by trademark

Question 51. Vụ tai nạn xảy ra bởi sự thiếu cẩn thận của cô ấy → Viết lại câu : nếu cô ấy đã cẩn thận thì vụ tai nạn đã không xảy ra

Question 52. Cô bé giơ tay cao cốt là để cô bé có thể thu hút sự chú ý của cô giáo → Để thu hút sự chú ý của cô giáo , cô bé giơ tay cao

Question 53. Bất chấp sự miễn cưỡng lúc đầu khi nhận công việc , cô ấy làm rất tốt →Viết lại sử dụng " such " đứng đầu để nhấn mạnh

Question 54. Mục đích chính của tác giả ở đoạn đầu tiên là nêu ra định nghĩa ngắn gọn của " cooperation "

Question 55. Cherished = prized (a) , ấp ủ , giữ trong long , mong ước

Question 56. Fuse = unite (v) hợp nhất , lien kết

Question 57. Thông tin nằm ở đoạn này : The group contains nearly all of each individual 's life . The rewards of the group 's work are shared with each member . There is an interlocking identify of individual , group and task performed . Means and goals become one , for cooperation itself is valued

Question 58. Thông tin nằm ở đoạn này :Members perform tasks so that they can separately enjoy the fruits of their cooperation in the form of salary ,prestige , or power

Question 59. Học sinh tham khảo thong tin ở đoạn cuối và theo xuy luận từ những thong tin đó , đáp án C là hợp lý nhất

Question 60. Thong tin nằm ở đây : In the third type , called tertiary cooperation or accommodation , latest conflict underlies the shared work . The attitudes of the cooperating parties are purely opportunistic : the organization is loose and **fragtile** . Accommodation involves common means to achieve antargotistic goals . it breaks down when the common means cease to aid each party in reaching its goal . This is not , strictly speaking , cooperation at all ,,and hence the somewhat contracdictory term -antagonist cooperation is somethimes used for this relationship

Question 61. Fragile (a) mỏng manh = easily broken

Question 62. Common = shared

Question 63. Đáp án D , tác giả mô tả 1 khái niệm bằng cách phân tích 3 hình thức của nó

Question 64. Viết lại câu , đổi từ trực tiếp sang gián tiếp , sử dụng câu trúc " suspect sb of doing / having done st

Question 65. Fall through : hỏng , thất bại →Họ không thể đi du lịch như đã định vì hâu quả của 1 vụ tấn công ở sân bay

Question 66. Anh ta lái xe nhanh đến mức mà có thể gây ra tai nạn (nhưng thực tế chưa xảy ra tai nạn) → Mặc dù anh ta lái xe quá nhanh nhưng anh ta đã không gây ra tai nạn

Question 67. Chuyển từ câu trực tiếp sang câu gián tiếp, sử dụng cấu trúc : **suggest that sb (should) do sth**

Question 68. Ought to + have done: đưa ra suy đoán chắc chắn về một sự việc nào đó.

Francis chắc chắn phải nỗ lực hơn để tìm kiếm anh trai mình -> Francis đã không thực sự nỗ lực để có thể tìm thấy anh trai mình, đáp án D chính xác nhất

Question 69. Might have done sth: dự đoán việc gì đó xảy ra trong quá khứ (chưa biết chắc nó có như vậy hay không) -> Đáp án C là chính xác

Question 70. Chuyển từ câu trực tiếp -> câu gián tiếp, sử dụng cấu trúc : **offer sb sth/ decline sth**

Đề số 16

Question 1: Change (n): đổi tiền.

Supply (n): cung cấp

Cash (n): tiền mặt

Cost (n): trị giá

Wait for my change: Đợi tiền trả lại

Question 2: Set off: bắt đầu.

->put off: trì hoãn

Stay off, move off: không có nghĩa.

Trong câu này, ý nói rằng: Tôi sẽ trì hoãn việc kiếm 1 công việc trong vài năm để đi học đại học.

Question 3: Bad-tempered: nổi nóng.

Stressful: xì trét.

Nervous: sợ hãi

Pressed: áp lực

Question 4: Independent from: độc lập khỏi/ tách ra khỏi.

Question 6: in case: trong trường hợp (thích hợp nhất trong câu trên)

Unless: trừ khi

Provide that: với điều kiện là

Except: ngoại trừ

Question 7: ordinary people: người dân

Question 8: make up: làm hòa (phù hợp nhất)

Look down : coi thường.

Fall out: cãi nhau

Bring up: nuôi dưỡng

Question 9: Shall we: câu hỏi lịch sử.

Question 10: in the first page: ở trang đầu tiên

Question 11: save up: tiết kiệm

Question 12: car journey: chuyến đi bằng xe ô tô

Travel, trip: chuyến đi chơi, mang tính chất du lịch, thường là bằng tàu hỏa

Voyage: du lịch trên biển

Question 13: loyal: trung thành

Mental: thuộc về tinh thần

Private: riêng tư

Digital: kĩ thuật số

Question 14: can't được dùng có nghĩa là không thể xảy ra việc đó vì có bằng chứng ở câu sau là: "they went to a football match instead"

Question 15: Cấu trúc "too + much + N + to V"-> quá nhiều thứ để có thể làm gì…->Tôi có quá nhiều việc phải làm để có thể đi biển ngày hôm nay.

Question 16: cấu trúc câu đáp lại lời giới thiệu là "me too"

Question 17: denied + V-ing hoặc denied + that + mệnh đề (phù hợp nhất)

Refused + to V
Reject + N
Object + to + V-ing

Question 18: Câu hỏi về khoảng cách dùng "how far"

Question 19: Have permission to do sth: được cho phép làm gì đó.
Allowance: xin phép
Exception: ngoại lệ
Willingness: sẵn sang

Question 20: kẻ trộm sẽ bị truy tố, do đó C là đáp án phù hợp nhất prosecute: truy tố
Persecute: khủng bố
Disprove: bác bỏ
Prohibitez: cấm

Question 21: Thank you, It's nice of you to say so: là lời phúc đáp thích hợp nhất cho câu cảm thán phía trên
Lưu ý: Một số cấu trúc khen ngợi và đáp lại lời khen trong tiếng Anh :

Khen ngợi về diện mạo

Người Anh thường đưa ra lời khen về diện mạo của một ai đó như là màu mắt, kiểu tóc, vóc dáng, hoặc ngoại hình chung. Tuy nhiên, bạn nên tránh đưa ra lời khen về những bộ phận cụ thể trên cơ thể của họ vì điều đó sẽ làm họ cảm thấy khó chịu. Sự thân mật, gần gũi của bạn và người đó càng nhiều thì bạn càng có thể đưa ra những lời khen về những vấn đề riêng tư, cụ thể.

Ví dụ:

Robert: you really have beautiful eyes, Barbara. I've never seen such a gorgeous shade of blue. (Barbara, đôi mắt của em thực sự rất đẹp. Anh chưa bao giờ thấy đôi mắt màu xanh nào đẹp lộng lẫy như thế cả)

- Barbara: Thank you, Robert. That's a nice compliment. (cám ơn anh, Robert. Đó là một lời khen rất hay)

Abdulla: Goodness, you look great, Beverly! Have you lost weight? (Lạy chúa, trông em tuyệt quá, Bevẻly! Em đã giảm cân phải không?)

- Beverly: That's nice of you to notice. I've lost about 10 pounds, but I still need to lose another 5 or 6. (Rất vui là anh đã chú ý tới điều đó. Em đã giảm được 10 pounds rồi, nhưng em cần giảm thêm 5 hoặc 6 pounds nữa)

- Gene: Your new hairstyle is terrific, Cindy! (kiểu tóc mới của em thật tuyệt, Cindy!)

- Cindy: Thanks, Gene. I think I've finally found a style that looks decent and easy to handle.(Cám ơn anh, Gene. Em nghĩ là cuối cùng em đã tìm được kiểu tóc phù hợp với mình)

Khen ngợi về kĩ năng hoặc sự thông minh .

Dưới đây là một số lời khen về khả năng hoặc sự thông minh mà người Anh thường dùng và cách đáp lại những lời khen đó:

Pat: I didn't know you could play the guitar so well, Jone. Your song was lovely.(Tớ không biết là cậu lại có thể chơi ghi ta hay đến thế Jone ạ. Tiết mục của cậu rất tuyệt)

- Jone: Thanks, pat. I'm glad you enjoy it. (Cảm ơn cậu, pat. Mình vui là cậu thích nó)

Yumi: Joe, your backhand (in tennis) is getting stronger every time we play!(Joe này,cú ve trái của em ngàycàng mạnh hơn đấy)

- Joe: Do you really think so? I've been practicing every day, and I'm pleased you see an improvement (Anh nghĩ vậy thật không? Em đã tập luyện hàng ngày, và em rất vui khi anh thấy được sự tiến bộ)

Marry: Bud, your photographs are unbelievable! I really wish you'd give me some advice to help my pictures come out better.(Những bức ảnh anh chụp thật không thể tin được Bud ạ!. Em rất hy vọng là anh có thể cho em vài lời khuyên làm thế nào em có thể chụp ảnh được đẹp hơn.)

Khen ngợi về công việc đã được hoàn thành

Khi bạn hoàn thành công việc một cách xuất sắc, bạn rất xứng đáng được nhận sự khen ngợi. Trong trường hợp này, chúng ta thường sử dụng từ "congratulations- chúc mừng". Ngoài ra, còn có một số cách khen ngợi điển hình mà người Anh thường hay dùng.

Ví dụ:

Mike: You did a fine job on the room, Jullie. I don't think I've ever seen it that clean! (Em dọn phòng rất sạch Jullie ạ. Chưa khi nào anh thấy căn phòng này sạch sẽ đến thế cả!)

- Jullie: Oh, it was nothing. I'm glad you could help. (Không có gì đâu anh. Em rất vui khi em có thể giúp đỡ được gì đó)

Mr. Jones: Congratulations, Barry! That report you wrote was excellent! I'd like to use it as a model at the staff meeting on Friday (Chúc mừng cô, Barry!. Bản báo cáo cô viết rất tốt !. Tôi muốn dùng nó như một bản báo cáo mẫu cho cuộc họp nhân viên vào thứ sáu tới)

- Barry: Thank you,, Mr. Jones. I'd be flattered for you to use it (Cám ơn ông, Jones. Tôi rất lấy làm vinh dự)

Khen ngợi vật sở hữu của ai đó

Người Anh thường thích khen đồ vật mà ai đó sở hữu như một món trang sức nhỏ, chiếc áo mới, xe hơi, hay ngôi nhà,… Tuy nhiên, bạn nên thật cẩn thận về cách đưa ra lời khen của mình. Bạn sẽ có thể bị coi là mất lịch sự nếu bạn cố tình tọc mạch vào đời sống cá nhân của họ. Ví dụ, bạn có thể khen chiếc đồng hồ của Greg rất đẹp- That's a beautiful watch, Greg!, nhưng nếu bạn hỏi thêm một câu nữa về giá của chiếc đồng hồ đó (How much did you pay for it?) thì bạn lại bị coi là mất lịch sự.

Nếu mối quan hệ của bạn và người đó rất thân mật, gần gũi, bạn có thể hỏi người ấy những câu hỏi có tính chất cá nhân, tuy nhiên bạn nên rào trước bằng câu hỏi "Do you mind if I ask…?(cậu có phiền không nếu mình hỏi về…?). Bạn phải thật chú ý khi hỏi những câu hỏi mang tính chất riêng tư, trực tiếp, đặc biệt là những câu hỏi liên quan tới những vấn đề tiền bạc, tuổi tác hoặc sex,…Nếu người ấy muốn tiết lộ thêm điều gì đó (như chiếc đồng hồ giá bao nhiêu, được mua ở đâu,….) thì người ấy sẽ tự nói về chúng mà bạn không cần phải hỏi. Sau đây là một số cách khen ngợi đồ sở hữu của một ai đó mà người Anh hay dùng:

Abdal: your new sweater is very pretty, Sue. (Chiếc áo len mới của em trông rất đẹp Sue ạ)

- Sue: Thank you. My sister gave it to me for my birthday. I like yours, too. Is it new? (Cảm ơn anh. Chị gái em tặng em nhân ngày sinh nhật đấy. Em cũng rất thích cái của anh. Có phải là áo mới không anh?)

Mark: your house is very lovely! I especially like what you've done to the front yard. (Nhà của em rất đẹp! Anh thực sự rất thích cách em trang trí ở sân trước)

- Linda: Really? That's nice of you to say so (Thật không anh? Anh thật đáng yêu khi nói như vậy!)

Arthur: you know, I do like your glasses, Bob. I don't know exactly what it is, but they make you look older. (cậu biết không, tớ rất thích chiếc kính mới của cậu Bob ạ. Tớ không biết chính xác nó là cái gì, nhưng chúng làm cậu trông chững trạc hơn đấy)

- Bob: Thanks. I take that as a compliment, I guess. You think that help my new image as a banker, don't you? (Cám ơn cậu. Tớ sẽ coi đó như là một lời khen. Cậu cho là cặp kính sẽ làm tớ trông giống như giám đốc ngân hàng phải không?)

Question 22: Dùng thì hiện tại hoàn thành tiếp diễn vì có câu "she didn't hear the bell" ở quá khứ, chứng tỏ trong quá khứ cô ấy đã không nghe được và đang làm việc lúc đó, thêm nữa, động từ "work" diễn tả quá trình chứ không phải kết quả.

Question 23: Cấu trúc: "do + sb + good": có kết quả tốt.

Question 11: Recipe: công thức. các lựa chọn khác không phù hợp.

Prescription: đơn thuốc.

Receipt: hóa đơn.

Paper: giấy.

Question 11: So long: (từ Mỹ, nghĩa Mỹ): tạm biệt!

Question 11: Câu điều kiện loại 3 + câu khẳng định

Question 11: Cấu trúc "have + sb +V-nguyên thể": nhờ ai đó làm việc gì đó, viết lại dạng bị động là "have sth done"

Question 28: That = which

Question 29: Cấu trúc "get + sb + to V'-> chuyển sang dạng bị động: get sth done.

Question 30: Cấu trúc "have + sth + done"

Question 31: Tôi khó mà nhìn thấy cái gì trên bảng mà không có kính.

Question 32: Khi bạn đọc bức thư này, tôi đã đến châu Âu rồi.

Question 33: Bây giờ tôi cần một tách cà phê đen.

Question 34: Đã đến lúc chúng ta ngăn chặn mọi người xây dựng nhà mà không có sự cho phép.

Question 35: Vì đã vượt qua vòng phỏng vấn, cô ấy hi vọng bắt đầu sớm làm việc

Question 36: Đổi "such" -> "such as"

Question 37: Đổi is -> are

Question 38: Martha has-> Martha (câu ở thì quá khứ)

Question 39: Lying-> lying to

Question 40: Hold -> held

Question 41: Thông tin ở câu này: The principle of use and disuse states that those parts of organisms's bodies that are used grown larger.

Question 42: Wither away = shrink (v): làm khô, làm héo, làm teo.

Question 43: Thông tin ở câu này: It is an observed fact that when you exercise particular muscles, they grow. Those that are never used dimish…

Question 44: Thông tin nằm ở đoạn này: Enthusiasts of the "body- building" cult make use of the principle of use and disuse to "build" their bodies, almost like a piece of sculpture, into whatever unnatural shape is demanded by fashion in this peculiar minority culture. Muscles are not only part of the body that respond to use in this way, Walk barefoot and you acquire harder skin on your soles. It is easy to tell a farmer from a bank teller by looking at their hands alone.

Question 46: Horny (a) = touch (n): sần sùi, giống như sừng…

Question 47: Thông tin ở câu này: The principle of use and disuse enables animals to become better at the job of surviving in their world, progressively better during their lifetime as a result of living in that world.

Question 48: Thông tin ở câu này: If a suntanned person moves to a less sunny climate, the melanin disappears, and the body is able to benefit from what little sun there is.

Question 49: Thông tin ở đây: This can be represented as an instance of the principle of use and disuse: skin goes brown when it is "used", and fades to white when it is not.

Question 50: Susceptible (a) = vulnerable (a): dễ bị tổn thương, có thể bị làm hại, xúc phạm

Question 51: A rơi vào thứ 3, còn lại rơi vào thứ I

Question 71: C rơi vào thứ 3, còn lại rơi vào thứ nhất.

Question 71: D rơi vào thứ 2, 3 còn lại rơi vào đầu

Question 71: B rơi vào thứ 3, còn 3 từ còn lại rơi vào thứ 2

Question 71: C rơi vào thứ, 3 còn lại rời vào thứ nhất.

Question 56: Make a diference: tạo sự khác biệt.

Question 57: The media: công nghệ.

Question 58: Area around Mesopotamia: khu vực xung quanh Mesopotamia

Question 59: True: đúng.

Question 60: Modern: hiện đại.

Question 62: Unknown: không được biết đến.

Question 63: Look into: điều tra.

Question 64: In order to + V-nguyên thể: chỉ mục đích.

Question 65: In spot of the whole world: các điểm trên thế giới.

Question 67: Contour (n)= outline (n): đường viền, đường quanh, đường nét.

Question 68: Thông tin nằm ở đây: Suicide is the third most common cause of death among young adults, after car wrecks and homicides.

Question 69: Thông tin nằm ở đây: Some of them even anticipate the coming of a field called "mismatch theory", which would study maladies resulting from contrasts between the modern environment and the "ancestral environment". The one we were designed for.

Question 70: Thông tin nằm ở đây: It suggests, for example, that the nostalgia for the nuclear family of the 1950s is in some ways misguided- that the model family of husband at work and wife at home is hardly a "natural" and healthful living arrangement, especially for the wives.

Question 71: Bygone = past: quá khứ, dĩ vãng, một thời đã qua.

Question 72: Thông tin ở đoạn này: Freud, and various thinkers since, saw "civilization" as a oppressive force that thwarts basic animal instincts and urges and transmutes them into pyschophathology.

Question 73: Civility = politeness (n): sự lễ độ, lịch sự

Question 74: Thông tin nằm ở câu cuối đoạn văn: There is a gentler, kinder side of human nature, and it seems increasingly to be a victim of repression in modern society.

Question 75: Thông tin nằm ở đây: ....psychologists, are being to sketch the contours of the human mind as designed by natural selection. Some of them even anticipate the coming of a field called "mismatch theory", which would study maladies resulting from contrasts between the modern environment and the "ancestral environment".

Question 76: Dạng câu bị động

Question 77: A là đáp án đúng ngữ pháp nhất.

Question 78: With the intention of: dự định làm gì.

Question 79: Commit to + V-ing: thú tội

Question 80: As if + mệnh đề chia thì quá khứ: cứ như là (trái ngược với thực tế)

Đề số 17

Question 1. Contribute to verb : cống hiến cho / góp phần cho ..

Question 2. Pick up : lựa chọn

Question 3. Encourage sb to do sth : khuyến khích ai làm gì

Question 4. Spend time + Ving : dành thời gian làm gì

Question 5. An + nguyên âm

Question 6. Cần một N : exploration : sự khám phá

Question 7. Cần 1 động từ diễn đạt yêu cầu : require sb to do st : yêu cầu ai đó làm gì

Question 8. Communicate : truyền tải

Question 9. Digest (v): ngoài nghĩa tiêu hóa còn mang nghĩa hấp thụ và xuy ngẫm

Question 10. Comprehension skill : kĩ năng đọc hiểu

Question 11. Không cần " the " trước cấu trúc " at home "

Question 12. Bị động với động từ to V : V1 + to be p2

Question 13. Bước đột phá

Question 14. Caught sight of : thoáng nhìn thấy

Question 15. Giao tiếp bình thường : tôi hi vọng là không

Question 16. Cấu trúc nhượng bộ : Adj / adv + as / though + S + verb : mặc dù ...

Question 17. Câu khẳng định , diễn đạt những cái chưa xác định

Question 18. Mệnh đề quan hệ có từ định lượng đứng trước : most / none / all / both .../ whom / which

Question 19. It 's on the tip of my tongue : gần nghĩ ra

Question 20. Bất cứ cái gì : one = dress

Question 21. To be of + N

Question 22. Narrow –minded : bảo thủ

Question 23. A check up : kiểm tra sức khỏe định kì

Question 24. Cost sth : trị giá bao nhiêu = to be worth + tiền

Question 25. Rút gọn chủ động : khi xưng hô với một người châu Âu

Question 26. Care for = like

Question 27. As different as chalk and cheese : khác nhau lắm . Các thành ngữ khác : cats and dogs : mưa xối xả , salt and pepper : muối tiêu (màu tóc) , here and there (khắp mọi nơi)

Question 28. Out of breath : hết hơi

Question 29. Có từ " not " đứng đầu câu phải đảo ngữ

Question 31. Bài đọc đề cập đến 2 mặt của một vấn đề : tác giả đưa ra sự tiện lợi hữu ích của điện thoại di động đồng thời cũng nêu ra những tác hại có thể gây cho con người . Đầu tựa phù hợp nhất cho bài đọc trên là " Technological innovation and their price " vì nó thể hiện được đúng nội dung của bài

Question 32. Thông tin nằm ở câu này : they find the phones are more than means of communication – having a mobile phone shows that they are cool and connected " Cool đồng nghĩa với fashionable hoặc stylish

Question 33. Thông tin nằm ở câu nay: On the other hand , medical studies have show that changes in the brain cells of some people who use mobile phones ", brain cells = the smallest units of the brain : tế bào não

Question 34. Thông tin nằm ở câu này : "What is it that makes mobile phones potentially harmful ? the answer is radiation " Radiation chính là những tia vô hình = invisible rays

Question 35. Thong tin nằm ở câu này : "Mobile phones can be very useful and convenient , especially in emergencies " , emergencies = urgent cases : những trường hợp khẩn cấp

Question 36. Thông tin nằm ở đoạn nay : In one case , a traveling salesman had to retire at young age because of serious memory loss . He couldn't remember even simple tasks . He would often forget the name of his own son . this man used to talk on his mobile phone for about 6 hous a day , every day , of his working week , for a couple of years. His family doctor blamed his mobile phone use , but his employer 's doctor didn't agree " Như vậy việc dung điện thoại di động có thể gây ảnh hưởng đến các chức năng về mặt thần kinh , đáp án của câu là cause some mental malfunction

Question 37. Thông tin nằm ở câu này :" : In one case , a traveling salesman had to retire at young age because of serious memory loss . He couldn't remember even simple tasks

Question 38. A means of communication : phương tiện , cách thức giao tiếp , do đó means đồng nghĩa với method

Question 39. ""What is it that makes mobile phones potentially harmful " , xét trong ngữ cảnh của câu potentially có nghĩa là " có thể " , đo đó từ có nghĩa gần nhất với nó là possibly

Question 40. "In England , there has been a serious debate about this issue . Mobile phones companies are worried about the negative publicity of such ideas " Negative publicity " có nghĩa là việc làm cho công chúng biết đến những mặt tiêu cực hoặc ảnh hưởng xấu của điều gì đó . Đáp án đúng của câu trên là C " widespread opinion about bad effects of cellphones "

Question 41. " nobody at all " được viết lại bằng " not a single person "

Question 42. Cấu trúc : S+ to be + so + adj + that + mệnh đề được viết lại bằng cách đảo ngữ . đổi " So " lên đầu câu : so + adj + to be + s + that + mệnh đề

Question 43. "Số đàn ông làm bảo hiểm nhiều gấp đôi phụ nữ " →Viet lại câu bằng cách sử dụng " outnumber " : đông hơn.

Question 44. Câu đề bài sử dụng cụm "doesn't concern me " : không lien quan đến tôi thì câu viết lại sử dụng cấu trúc " none of my business " : không lien quan đến tôi , không nằm trong sự quan tâm của tôi

Question 45. Câu đề bài là 1 dạng câu điều kiện loại 3 , thay mệnh đề if bằng cụm " without + danh từ " , đo đó viết lại câu bằng cách sử dụng đảo ngữ trong câu điều kiện loại 3 , không dung if , dung cấu trúc Had n't it been for my father's money ...."

Question 46. Health is something we tend to ignore when we have it →sức khỏe là 1 thứ mà chúng ta có xu hướng coi thường khi chúng ta có nó

Question 47. To be hardly aware of it: hiếm khi ý thức về nó (về cái gì)

Question 48. ... even when we are young .. →thậm chí khi chúng ta còn trẻ

Question 49. Cấu trúc : know very little how to do st : biết rất ít về cái gì , về cách làm gì (hoặc : know how to do st "

Question 50. The result was that many children died : about a century ago , however scientists found about germs...: Kết quả là rất nhiều trẻ em chết . Tuy nhiên , cách đây một thế kỉ , các nhà khoa học đã phát hiện ra mầm bệnh , và sau đó thì mọi thứ đã thay đổi

Question 51. The cause of many diseses : nguyên nhân gây ra rất nhiều căn bệnh

Question 52. The world became **much** safer for children : thế giới trở nên an toàn hơn nhiều đối với trẻ em

Question 53. Whereas : trong khi

Question 54. Expect to do st : hi vọng → expect to live for 75 years

Question 55. Medical sciences will continue to advance

Question 56. Much windy → much more windy

Question 57. Using them → used them

Question 58. Depend on whom → depend on who (nhìn phía sau thấy có enjoy là động từ nên cần một chủ từ đo đó không dung whom được ")

Question 59. Không dung " reach your requirement " mà phải đổi lại thành " meet your requirements "

Question 60. Who enjoys → who enjoy

Outburst: Sự bộc phát (thường dùng nói về cảm xúc, tâm trạng giận dữ)
Outset: Sự bắt đầu, khởi đầu của việc gì đó
Outcome: kết quả (cuộc bầu cử, học tập,...)
"Trường học bị đóng cửa trong một tháng vì sự bùng phát dịch sốt nghiêm trọng"

Question 11. Đáp án C là dùng "the" đúng nhất vì danh từ "sugar" đã xác định, cả người nói và người nghe đều hiểu muốn nói đến sugar nào, dịch nghĩa ta sẽ thấy "Bạn có thể đưa qua cho tôi một ít đường được không?". Các đáp án còn lại không phù hợp.

- Crime: mang nghĩa tổng quát là tội phạm nói chung nên sẽ không có mạo từ "the".
- Apples: mang số nhiều nên ta chỉ dùng these/those apples, nếu dùng "the" thì phải đi cùng danh từ số ít mang nghĩa tượng trưng cho một nhóm.
- Skiing: là môn trượt tuyết mà mạo từ the không dùng trước các môn thể thao.

Question 11. Các em lưu ý trật từ của tính từ trước danh từ:
Group Example
1. Determiners
2. Cardinal adjectives
3. Opinion (how good?)
4. Size (how big?)
5. Quality
6. Age (how old?)
7. Shape
8. Colour
9. Origin (where from?)
10. Material (made of)
11. Type (what kind?)
12. Purpose (what for) A, the, this, my, those, some, several

One, four, ten,...
Lovely, nice, wonderful, great, awful, terrible
Một số lưu ý:
- Tính từ chỉ kích thước và chiều dài thường đứng trước tính từ chỉ hình dáng và chiều rộng)
- Tính từ chỉ thứ tự đưng trước tính từ chỉ số lượng
- Nếu các tính từ cùng loại, tính từ ngắn thường được đứng trước.
- Khi có hai hoặc hơn hai tính từ chỉ màu sắc, ta dùng liên từ and: a red, white and blue flag.

Question 13. Các em lưu ý:
- Thứ nhất từ conclusion thường được đi với động từ draw: (to draw (a) conclusion: rút ra kết luận). Vậy nên nhìn qua đề bài ta có thể xác định ngay được đáp án
- Thứ 2: Nếu xét về ngữ nghĩa thì cả 3 đáp án còn lại cũng không phù hợp: (attention: sự chú ý; contrast: sự tương phản; inference: sự suy luận)
Nghĩa tương đối: Một kết luận khác sẽ được rút ra từ thí nghiệm.

Question 14. Others: Được dùng khi đối tượng nhắc tới không xác định(Some people likes uniform. Others don't.)
The others: được sử dụng khi đối tượng nhắc đến đã được xác định (Some of my students likes uniform. The others don't.
The other: Được sử dụng khi đối tượng nhắc đến được xác định và chỉ có 2 người (vật)
Another: Luôn luôn đi với danh từ số ít,
- Every + other day/week/month/year: 2 ngày/ tuần/ tháng/năm một lần. Ví dụ: I go shopping every other day (tôi đi mua sắm 2 ngày 1 lần
- Another + time/money: cách nói nhấn mạnh: Please give me another two days: Vui lòng cho em thêm 2 ngày nữa được không ạ?

Question 15. Các em lưu ý ngữ nghĩa của những cụm động từ này:
To give up: Từ bỏ, bỏ cuộc
To get up: Ngủ dậy
To put up: Đặt lên, giơ lên.
Tạm dịch: "Đừng bỏ cuộc. Bạn chỉ vừa mới bắt đầu khóa học."

Question 61. Doubtless = almost certainly: gần như chắc chắn, không còn nghi ngờ gì nữa.

Question 62. Thông tin nằm ở câu này: On the other hand, it takes a special effort to learn to write, in the past many intelligent and useful members of society did not **accquire** the skill, and even today many who speak languages with writing systems never learn to read or write, while some who learn the rudiments of those skills so so only imperfectly

Question 63. Thông tin nằm ở câu này: Even today, there are spoken languages that have no written form

Question 65. Disparage (v): xem thường= suggest that something is not important or valuable

Question 66. Thông tin nằm ở câu này: When writing did develop, it was derived from and represented speech, although imperfectly

Question 67. Acquire (v): được, giành được, đạt được, thu được = gain something by our own efforts or ability

Question 68. Thông tin nằm ở câu này: One advantage writing has over speech is that it is more permanent and makes possible the records that any civilization must have. Thus, if speaking makess us human, writing makes us civilizes

Question 69. Thông tin vẫn nằm ở câu này: One advantage writing has over speech is that it is more permanent and makes possible the records that any civilization must have

Question 70. Thông tin nằm ở câu này: Human beings have been writing (as far as we can tell from surviving evidence) for at least 5000 years, but they have been talking for much longer, **doubtless** ever since there have been human beings

Question 76. Going off = exploding : nổ tung , phát nổ

Question 77. Prior to = before

Question 78. Tobe home and dry = to be successful

Question 79. Come up = happen : xảy ra , xảy đến

Question 80. Concentrate on = pay attention to : tập trung

BỒI DƯỠNG TOÁN - LÝ - HÓA CẤP 2+3 1000B TRẦN HƯNG ĐẠO TP.QUY NHƠN

Đề số 18

Question 1. After all: cuối cùng, rốt cuộc

Question 2. Nhớ gọi cho tôi khi bạn đến sân bay nhé - Tôi sẽ làm thế - đáp án D

Question 3. Organize to do sth: tổchức, sắpxếplàmviệcgìđó

Dễ thấy câu này viết đầy đủ phải là: "We should participate in the movements which are organized to conserve the natural environment → ta sẽ lược bỏ như sau: "the movements which are organized to conserve" = the movements organized to conserve

Question 4. Your qualifications: trình độ của bạn (giấy chứng nhận cung cấp bằng chứng về trình độ của bạn)

Question 5. Giá cả tiếp tục tăng trong khi lương vẫn còn ở mức thấp cho nên chính phủ bắt đầu không được nhân dân ưa thích.

- On condition that (với điều kiện), provided that (với điều kiện là, miễn là), in order that (cốt để, mục đích để)

Vậy nên: with the result that (cho nên) phù hợp với câu này.

Các bạn lưu ý: Tất cả 4 cụm từ trên đều có chức năng nối 2 mệnh đề với nhau.

Ví dụ:

- *I'll come to the party on the condition that you don't wear those ridiculous trousers!*
- *He got married with her in order that he could possess her villa.*

Question 6. To be bound to do st: Chắc chắn làm cái gì

Chắc chắn sẽ có một cuộc khủng khoảng năng lượng nghiêm trọng vào thế kỉ tiếp theo

Question 7. Để ý, vế phải có "would try" nghĩ ngay điều kiện loại 2". Có 2 phương án phù hợp A

Đây là dạng đảo ngữ của câu điều kiện loại II (to be chia thành were cho mọi ngôi).

Question 8. Tôi không chắc anh trai tôi sẽ kết hôn vì anh ấy ghét cảm giác bị ràng buộc.

Với động từ tie. Có 2 cụm động từ cần lưu ý:

Tie down: ràng buộc (đây là nội động từ nên không có tân ngữ theo sau)_

To be tied to st/sb: Bó buộc, ràng buộc vào ai, vài điều gì đó. (nhớ là không dùng to tie to st/sb)

Tie up: Nghĩa đơn thuần là "buộc": Tie (up) your shoelaces, or you'll trip over.

Question 10. Outbreak: Sự bùng phát

Question 16. Cấu trúc: no matter how +adj + S +V: Dù thế nào đi chăng nữa (Ngoài ra có thể dùng "However + adj/adv + S + V)

Question 17. Đây là dạng đảo ngữ:

Question 18. Cách hỏi, ngỏ lời mượn, nhờ vả lịch sự: "Is it all right if + Clause?

"Tôi sử dụng xe đạp của bạn chắc không vấn đề gì chứ? – Chắc chắn rồi, cứ tiến hành đê."

Question 19. Cấu trúc: To collide with st/sb: va vào, chạm mạnh, bất ngờ, vào cái gì đó

Crash into: đâm vào cái gì đó.

Tạm dịch: "Chiếc xe hơi va vào xe tải trước khi đâm vào tường."

Question 20. Lưu ý nghĩa của một số cụm từ hay dùng:

- See you! Được dùng khi chào tạm biệt ai đó
- Bless you! Khổ thân bạn (được dùng khi thể hiện sự cảm thông, chia sẻ trước những nỗi đau, nỗi buồn của ai đó)
- Great you! Chúc mừng, ca tụng ai
- Pardon? Xin lỗi. (giống excuse me!)

Tạm dịch: Khi người khác hắt xì hơi" bạn nói: " Khổ thân bạn!"

Question 21. Bạn thực sự không nên buồn nhé - Không có gì đâu, thật đấy.

Question 22. Lưu ý: "By the time": Dấu hiệu nhận biết thì tương lai hoàn thành

Ngoài ra một số cụm từ chỉ thời gian hay dùng với by trong thì tương lai hoàn thành như: by then, by nex month, by the end of next year,…

Nhớ là thì tương lai hoàn thành không được dùng trong các mệnh đề trạng ngữ chỉ thời gian, thì hiện tại được dùng thay thế. I will go with you when I have finished my homework. (không dùng I will have finished)

Question 23. Dựa theo động từ tường thuật nên ta biết ngay thì của động từ ở mệnh đề chính – thì quá khứ.

Tiếp theo, trong cấu trúc (neither…nor: không… cũng không…) thì động từ được chia theo danh từ đứng sau nor.

Vậy đáp án ở đây đáp án là D.

Question 24. Nhớ cấu trúc: S1+ Suggest +S2 + V bare: gợi í ai làm gì

Ở đây là câu bị động nên chúng ta dùng be decorated

Question 25. From his point of view: Theo quan điểm của anh ấy

On his account: ít xuất hiện, hay nhắc tới On someone's own account (tự lực ai đó, do chính ai đó) hơn.

Kết hợp với ngữ nghĩa của câu ta dễ dàng chọn " On his behalf".

Lưu ý "On his behalf " còn có thể diễn đạt theo các khác: On behalf of sb/st.

Tạm dịch: Vì giám đốc quản lý không thể đến bữa tiệc chiêu đãi nên tôi thay mặt anh ấy đại diện cho công ty.

Question 26. Tôi muốn ở nhà. Gina: Bạn muốn vậy ư?

Lưu ý:

Remember to do st: Nhớ sẽ làm gì (hành động sẽ diễn ra ở tương lai)

Remember doing st: Nhớ đã làm gì

Do vậy, chọn C là câu trả lời phù hợp nhất.

Bằng cấp chứng minh năng lực của bạn.

Ambition : tham vọng

Qualification : Năng lực (thiên về chuyên môn)

Quality : Phẩm chất (người), chất lượng (vật)

Diploma : Giấy tờ, bằng cấp được phát khi hoàn thành khóa học hay cuộc thi nào đó.

Could be managed by robots: có thể được làm bởi robot

Question 29. Give the problem: gây ra vấn đề

Question 30. Carry out: tiến hành, thực hiện (A factory robot carried out one task)

Question 31. …until it is reprogrammed to do something else: mãi cho tới khi nó được lập trình lại để làm việc khác

Question 32. Several different types of :một vài loại khác nhau của…

Question 33. To cope with: đối phó, đương đầu với

Question 34. However: tuynhiên

Question 35. Trong 4 đáp án chỉ có "to help" mới sử dụng được cấu trúc" to help + N + V bare

Question 36. To operate the machine: vận hành máy móc

Question 42. Chủ thể chính của đoạn văn là: B: Những hướng dẫn để tăng khả năng sống sót của các hành khách đi máy bay.

Question 43. Những hành khách được thuyết phục bởi các chuyên gia là đọc vàng he những lời chỉ dẫn về sự an toàn trước khi cất cánh- đápán A. Thông tin nằm ở câu này:But passengers can increase their chances of survival by learning and following certain tips. Experts say that you should read and listen to safety instruction before taking off and ask questions if you have uncertainties.

Question 44. Thông tin nằm ở câu này: During take offs and landings, you are advised to keep your feet flat on the floor (theo đoạn văn, các hành khách cần phải để chân xuống sàn trong suốt giao đoạn cất cánh và hạ cánh)

Question 45. Thông tin nằm ở câunày: Before taking off, you should locate the nearest exit and an alternative exit and count the rows of seats between you and the exits so that you can reach them in the dark if necessary (theo đoạn văn thì lối thoát hiểm nào mà các hành khách nên định vị trước khi cất cánh? -> đáp án C- hai lối gần chỗ ngồi nhất)

Question 46. Thông tin vẫn nằm ở câu này: Before taking off, you should locate the nearest exit and an alternative exit and count the rows of seats between you and the exits so that you can reach them in the dark if necessary- đápán C

Question 47. Thông tin nằm ở câunày: In the event that you are forewarned of a possible accident, you should put your hands on your ankles and keep your head down until the planes come to a complete stop

(có thể suy ra từ đoạn văn rằng mọi người có thể có nhiều cơ hội sống sót hơn trong các đám cháy trên máy nếu họ cúi thấp đầu xuống

Question 48. Hành khách được khuyên làm theo tất cả những điều dưới đây, ngoài trừ mang theo đồ cá nhân trong trường hợp khẩn cấp.

Question 49. Evacuate = escape (v): sơtán, rútkhỏi,...

Question 50. Inflated = expanded: thổiphồng, đượcthổiphồng.

Question 51. Offending -> to offend

Question 52. 1000 foot long -> 1000 feet long

Question 53. Mammal -> mammals.

Question 54. Strategic -> strategically

Question 55. In computer -> on computer

Question 56. To be extinct = to die out: tuyệtchủng

Question 57. To check her homework = to examine her homework

Question 58. To stand out =to get the most marks of all (các sinh viên đều đạt điểm cao trong kì thi nhưng Mary nổi bật nhất – tức là đạt điểm cao nhất)

Question 59. At no time: không có lúc nào- câu đề bài: Dường như không có lúc nào hai bên thống nhất ý kiến->viết lại: Hai bên dường như không bao giờ thống nhất ý kiến –đáp án C

Question 60. To have no knowledge of sth = do not know sth->đáp án B

Question 62. Viết lại câu sử dụng động từ: To outnumber: vượt trội , vượt bậc

Question 63. Remind sb of sb: nhắc ai nhớ đến ai ->viết lại câu: Bất cứ khi nào gặp Lucy, tôi đều nghĩ đếnem gái út của tôi ->đáp án A

Question 64. Mục đích chính của đoạn văn là để cung cấp thông tin cho con người về mối quan hệ giữa trứng và cholestrol nên chọn B

Question 65. Plummet = drop abruptly: tụt dốc nhanh, lao tuột xuống...

Question 66. Đáp án D- Thông tin nằm ở câu này:...eggs also contain a high level of blood choresterol, one of the major causes of heart disease.

Question 67. "somewhat" cóthểđượcthaythếbằng "a little"

Question 68. Thông tin nằm ở câunày: This knowledge has caused eggs sales to plummet in recent years, which in turns has brought about the development of several alternatives to eating regular eggs (Nguyên nhân gây ra sự thay đổi giá cả của trứng là do: a shrinking market- thị trường bị thu hẹp. Thị trường bị thu hẹp bởi vì có sự ra đời của một vài thực phẩm thay thế trứng)- đáp án C

Question 69. Portrayed = described

Question 70. Back up = support

Question 71. "mixed results" cónghĩalà: The results are inconclusive

Question 72. Thông tin nằm ở đây: These egg substitutes are not really eggs, but they look somewhat like eggs when they are cooked. They have the advantage of lhaving lower cholesterol rates, and they can be scrammed or used in baking. One disadvantage, however, is that they are not good for frying, poaching, or boiling->đápán D

Question 73. Thông tin nằm ở đoạn này: Consequently, while it still makes sense to limit one's intake of eggs, even designers eggs, it seems that doing this without regulating 30 dietary fat will probably not help reduce the blood cholesterol level.

Question 74. Precisely (adv):mộtcáchchínhxác, cẩnthận > < wrongly (adv): một cách sai trái, không đúng.

Question 75. To carry out: tiến hành, thực hiện > < To put off: hoãn lại, trì hoãn

Question 76. Tất cả các lựa chọn đều bắt đầu bằng "Never in the history of humanity" và chỉ khác nhau ở phần còn lại

Vì trạng từ phủ định "never" đứng đầu câu nên câu phải có đảo ngữ nên A loại. Hơn nữa never thường được dùng với thì hiện tại hoàn thành với nghĩa chưa bao giờ tính đến thời điểm hiện tại nên B loại

Question 77. Đáp án B

Tất cả phải bắt đầu bằng cấu trúc: It was not until + mệnh đề + that + mệnh đề. Đáp án B đúng vì chia thì đúng nhất

Question 78. Học sinh cần ghi nhớ cấu trúc đúng với sentence (kết án), đó là :

+ khi là danh từ thì sau sentence phải có "of" để chỉ tên của hình phạt

+ Khi là động từ sentence có cấu trúc: sentence sb to sth -> dạng bị động của nó là "be sentenced to sth"

Hơn nữa căn cứ vào ý nghĩa của các lựa chọn thì D là đáp án đúng-> đáp án D

Question 79. Ta có cấu trúc "happen to + V" có nghĩa là tình cờ, ngẫu nhiên làm gì

- Cụm động từ "run into somebody" có nghĩa là tình cờ gặp ai, va chạm với ai .Trong tất cả các lựa chọn thì B là câu chuẩn về cả ngữ pháp và ngữ nghĩa-> đáp án đúng là B

Question 80. Đáp án A hợp lý, đúng ngữ pháp và ngắn gọn nhất.

Đề số 19

Question 1: Đáp án D

Rare (a); hiếm (sử dụng để diễn tả các loại động vật, cây cối..quý hiếm)

Các lựa chọn còn lại không phù hợp.

B: extinct (a): tuyệt chủng — không đúng vì ở ngay câu sau, người ta vẫn thấy rằngcác loại động vật này được bán, chứng tỏ chỉ hiếm chứ không tuyệt chủng; c. outlandish (a): xa xôi, hẻo lánh; A. costly (a): đắt tiền, quý giá (dùng để miêu tả tính chất của đồ đạc)

Question 2: Đáp án D. To fetch: bán được (To fetch up to £9,000: bán được lên đến 9000 bảng)

Question 3: Đáp án B - peak (a): tột đỉnh, cao điểm, đỉnh, chóp (VD: peak rate:giá cao điểm, giá cao nhất trong thời kì đông khách nhất); a peak increase: độ tăng cao nhất, tăng tột đỉnh

Question 4: Đáp án B - To publicise: đưa ra công khai, làm cho thiên hạ biết đến (Không dùng "publish" và **"advertise" vì chủ ngữ ở đây là "theft": tên trộm, hành vi ăn trộm; động từ "tell" không phù hợp)**

Question 5: Đáp án B - incidents (n): việc xô xát, việc rắc rối

Question 6: Đáp án c - exotic (a): vật từ nước ngoài đưa vào; exotic birds: chim ngoại lai

Question 7: Đáp án A - tightly controlled: được kiểm soát một cách chặt chẽ

Question 8: Đáp án A - coupled with + N: đi đôi với

Quarantine Controls, *coupled with* the scarcity of many types of parrots: sự kiểm soát vềmặt kiểm dịch, đi đôi với sự khan hiếm của một vài loài vẹt...

Question 9: Đáp án C- ... can be sold legally under licence: có thể được bán một cách hợp pháp dưới sự cấp phép.

Question 10: Đáp án C - record (n): hồ sơ (về mặt pháp lí)

Question 11: Đáp án C- to take (serious) risk to do sth: liều mạng để làm gì

Question12:Đáp án D–to stear (quá khứ đơn: stole): ăn trộm,ăncắp

Question 13: Đáp án A - To peak one's (their) way: đi rón rén từng bước, đi thận trọng từng bước

Question 14: Đáp án A - aggrressive (a): hung hãn, hung hăng

Question 15: Đáp án B — have been known

Question 27: Thông tin nằm ở câu này: It met the needs of a large and growing population that wanted something better than tenements but could not afford or did not want row houses. -> Đáp án C là hợp lí nhất. (Nó đáp ứng phần lớn lượng dâncư mà muốn một cái gì đó tốt hơn "tenements" nhưng mà lại không đủ tiền hoặc không muốn "row houses". Hơn nữa, "spacious inside - không gian sang trọng". Các lựa chọn còn lại nằm ở các câu của đoạn 2

Question 28: yield (v) - sản xuất, làm ra. mang lại, cung cấp =provide (v)

Question 29: Thông tin vẫn nằm ở đoạn này: But even with the awkward interior configurations of the early apartment buildings, the idea caught on. It met the needs of alarge and growing population that wanted something better than tenements bui could not afford or did not want row houses.

Question 30: Thông tin nằm ở đoạn này: In the closing decades of the nineteenth cemury, large apartment houses began dotting the developed portions of New York City, and by the opening decades of the twentieth century, spacious buildings, such as the Dakoia and the Ansonta finally transcended the tight confinement of row house building lots.

Question 31: friendly (a): gần gũi, thân thiện, trái nghĩa với "friendly" là "hostile (a): Thù địch, không thân thiện"

Question 32: dilapidated (a): đổ nát, siêu vẹo, ọp ẹp, phung phí (của cải); từ trái nghĩa là "'renovated (a): nâng cấp. cải tiến, đổi mới, sửa chữa lại, hồi phục lại"

Question 33: Cấu trúc đảo ngữ với "Such + to be + N + that + mệnh đề"

Question 35 :Lựa chọn C là phù hợp nhất, nếu sử dụng A, đơn thuần chỉ là một câu trần thuật. Sẽ không có vế"Not really"ở sau. Lựa chọn B yêu cầu ngườitrả lời phải lựa chọn, hoặc là"cartoon"hoặc là"documentary"chứ không đơn thuần trả lời là "Not realty" là được. Lựa chọn D là một câu hỏi thường xuyên, bao lâu một lần thì người trả lời phải nêu ra các trạng từ chỉ sự thường xuyên hoặc tần suất (2 lần 1 tuần/1 tuần/ 1 tháng...)

Question 36: Đáp án C. Học sinh lưu ý cụm từ chỉ thời gian: in the past ten minutes: trong mười phút vừa qua - sử dụng thì hiện tại hoàn thành để diễn tả hành động vừa mới xảy ra trong quá khứ. Thêm nữa, tác giả muốn nhấn mạnh độ liên tục của hành động "listen" -> dùng thì hiện tại hoàn thành tiếp diễn cho động từ "listen".

Question 37: frightened horse: con ngựa bị làm cho hoảng sợ, làm cho khiếp đảm. Các lựa chọn còn lại không phù hợp frightening (a): kinh khủng, khủng khiếp; frightful (a): ghê sợ, khủng khiếp, kinh khủng; frighten (v) = làm hoảng sợ, làm sợ

Question 39 Đáp án C - and the like: những gì thuộc loại như trên (cùng loại sandwich, a salad, toast...)

Question 40: Đáp án A - Technically: Nói một cách cơ bản, chính xác về phương diện kĩ thuật

Question 41: Đáp án D - To enlist: tranh thủ được sự ủng hộ của ai

Question 42: To get one's point across: trình bày quan điểm một cách rõ ràng, khúc triết

Question 43: rotten (a): mục nát, thối rữa, hỏng (thực phẩm, đặc biệt là hoa quả)

Question 44: **to** be down to earth = to be realistic, sensible: có óc thực tế, nhạy cảm, dễ cảm động = practical (a): nhạy cảm và có óc thực tế.

Question 45: to be as high as a kite = very drunk, overexcited, euphoric from drugs say rượu kích động quá độ, kích thích quá mức, phê thuốc

Question 46: to be out of stock: không có sẵn trong cửa hàng (hết hàng)

To be in stock: còn hàng

Question 47: nevertheless: tuy nhiên, tuy thế mà...

Question 48: To have too much time on my hands: có quá nhiều thời gian rảnh rỗi

Question 49: Câu hỏi nhấn mạnh về: cảm nghĩ đối với bóng đá -> câu trả lờiphảilà A: Tôi phát điên vì nó.

Question 50: Đáp án B - Học sinh lưu ý: the problems of draining water, bringing in fresh air... thì cụm từ tiếp theo sau **"and" phải là "transporting ore"**

Question 51: Sử dụng phó từ: nowhere near: không được đến -> Tôi không được đến tham vọng như anh trai tôi.

Question 52: notwithstanding (liên từ): tuy, dù -> Sẽ không có cơ hội cho bạn thăng tiến chỉ sau hai tháng làm việc ở đây, tuy bạn làm việc rất tốt —> đáp án B.

Question 53: Bạn có nghĩ rằng sẽ đi hạng thương gia không? - Không, đi hạng tiết kiệm thôi -> đáp án D.

Question 54: Sử dụng cấu trúc đảo ngữ

Question 55: no avail: không có kết quả gì

Question 56: On the whole: một cách tổng quát, nói chung

Question 57: Bạn có phiền không khi tôi dùng điện thoại của bạn? - Không vấn đề gì.

Xin mời bạn dùng —>Đáp án B

Question 58: Take sb in: nhận nuôi, tiếp đón

Question 61: Thong tin này nằm ở đoạn này : Every monkey has a near – human heart , and human have always been over careful in respecting the file and well –being as other animals . This includes the file and well- being of other humans . Therefore in the early years of the 21 th century – 1 was told - the mass killing of monkeys may occur .

Thông tin nằm ở đoạn này : they know fear , of course ,and they face real danger , but they are more intelligent than us . They create no unnecessary dangers for themselves , they run no business chase no money , and

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unimpressed by gold – that utterly useless mental , they do not care at all about hell or evil spirits. I have a vague feeling that it is not monjkey 's heart that we ought to implant in ourshelves but monkey 's brains

Thong tin nằm ở đoạn này " Therefore in the early years of the 21 th century – I was told - the mass killing of monkeys may occur- We will need to use their heart for human consumption

Question 61: Thông tin nằm ở câu này : they know fear , of course ,and they face real danger , but they are more intelligent than us ..

Question 61: Trong đoạn văn này , chủ yếu tác giả nói về loai khỉ , tuy nhiên , quan điểm của tác giả thể hiện ở đây chính là loài người không có quyền lợi dụng những loài động vât khác

Question 61: Unimpressed = indiffenrent : lãnh đạm , thờ ơ , hờ hững

Question 61: Content (a) : bằng long , thỏa mãn . Thông tin nằm ở câu này : They create no unnecessary dangers for themselves , they run no business chase no money , and unimpressed by gold – that utterly useless mental , they do not care at all about hell or evil spirits

Question 61: Thong tin nằm ở câu này : Western people rely on technical and mechanical solutions in everything they do

Question 61: Running down = deteriorating : làm hư hỏng , làm giảm giá trị

Thông tin nằm ở câu này : by up to now , we have had a shortage of donors to give their hearts : to keep one person alive , another donor had to dieQuestion 71: Đáp án B, sửa lại thành "physics assignment"

Question 72: Đáp án *D,* sửa lại thành "public transportation"

Question 73: Đáp án D, đổi "risen"-» "raised"

Question 74: đáp án C, sửa lại thành "kicked forwards"

Question 75: Đáp án B, sửa lại thành "not only training''

Question 76: Lựa chọn C phù hợp nhất với ngữ nghĩa của câu

Question 77: Sử dụng câu trần thuật với cấu trúc: criticize sbfor (not) doing sth: chỉ trích ai/ phê trình ai vì đã làm việc gì đó (không làm việc gì đó).

Question 78: Lựa chọn B phù hợp nhất. Lựa chọn A thiếu chủ ngữ ở mệnh đề "when", lựa chọn C thiếu giới từ "on" đứng trước, lựa chọn D rườm rà về nghĩa và cấu trúc câu.

Question 79: "Sb be unlikely to do sth" được viết tại bằng cấu trúc: "There is likelihood of sb doing sth" -> đáp án D

Question 80*:* fell on deaf ears: bịlờ đi bởi người nghe.

Những gì người cảnh sát nói thì đã bị lờ đi vào tối qua ->Không một ai chú ý đến những gì người cảnh sát nói vào tối qua- đáp án C.

Đề số 20

Question 6: To be single-minded about sth: chuyên tâm về việc gì.

Các lựa chọn còn lại không phù hợp vì:

Single-handed (a): một mình , không có sự trợ giúp của ai.

Bare-faced (a): trơ tráo, không che mặt nạ.

Fresh-faced (a): mặt mày tươi tỉnh.

Question 7: Aircraft (n): máy bay nhỏ (dùng cả ở dạng số ít và số nhiều).

Các lựa chọn còn lại không phù hợp vì:

Aircraft (n): số nhiều không thay đổi, do đó "aircrafts" là sai.

Airship (n): khí cầu.

Airplane (n): máy bay cỡ lớn.

Question 8: To pay for sth by installments: trả tiền mua cái gì nhưng trả bằng nhiều lần.

Các lựa chọn khác không phù hợp vì:

To buy on credit: mua chịu.

Hire purechase (n): phương thức thuê mua, mua (bán) trả góp.

To pay in cash: trả bằng tiền mặt.

Question 9: An orientation session (danh từ ghép): một buổi họp định hướng

Các lựa chọn khác không phù hợp vì:

Direction (n): phương hướng (chiều, phía), khi kết hợp với "session" thì không có nghĩa.

Phương án còn lại không phù hợp về mặt từ loại.

Question 10: To make the team: lập nhóm, lập hội.
Các lựa chọn khác không phù hợp vì:
Make impression on somebody: gây ấn tượng với ai.
Make the bed: sắp đặt chăn gối, chuẩn bị giường để ngủ.
Make an appointment with somebody: hẹn gặp lại
Question 11: Stell-gray (n): màu xanh pha xám.
Các lựa chọn còn lại không phù hợp.
Question 12: Dùng "the" khi danh từ được xác định cụ thể tính chất, vị trí, đặc điểm hoặc được nhắc lại lần thứ 2 trong câu. Một số quy tắc được sử dụng trong bài:

- The + North/South/West/East + N.
- The + Tên viện bảo tang/rạp hát/ quán rượu/ khách sạn…
- Không dùng "The" trước tên riêng của các thành phố, các địa danh.

Question 13: Disrespect (n): sự thiếu tôn kính, bất lễ.
Các lựa chọn còn lại không phù hợp vì:
Respect (n): sự tôn kính/tôn kính.
Lựa chọn còn lại : dùng sai tiền tố của từ "respect".
Question 14: To-take measures: áp dụng các biện pháp.
Các lựa chọn còn lại không phù hợp vì không có động tuf nào kết hợp được với "measures".
Question 15: Needn't + have + done: đáng lẽ ra không cần phải làm gì (nhưng trong quá khứ đã làm điều đó).
Các lựa chọn còn lại không phù hợp về mặt ý nghĩa:
Must have + done: chắc chắn đã không làm điều gì (diễn đạt sự suy đoán về một hành động trong quá khứ).
Couldn't have done : không thể làm điều gì (diễn đạt một khả năng không thực hiện được trong quá khứ).
Need to do sth: cần phải làm gì.
Question 16: Not at all: không có gì -> lời đáp lịch sự nhất cho câu cảm ơn trong trường hợp này.
Lưu ý: Một số lời cảm ơn và cách đáp lại lời cảm ơn.

Cảm ơn	Đáp lại
• It was so/extremely/ very kind/ sweet/ nice/ good of you/…to do something. • Thank you very much for… • Thanks/ Thank you. • Many thanks/ Thanks tons: Cảm ơn nhiều • I am very much obliged to you for…! I am thankful…! I am grateful to you for…: Tôi rất cảm ơn bạn vì… • I really appreciate: Tôi đánh giá cao.	• It was my pleasure. • You are welcome. • Don't mention it. • Think nothing of you. • It was the least I could do. • My pleasure… • Not at all.

Question 17: To remember + V-ing/ having done (nhấn mạnh hành động đã xảy ra): nhớ rằng đã làm gì.
Các lựa chọn còn lại không phù hợp vì:
A: không dùng ở dạng bị động.
B,D: sai ý nghĩa. To remember + to V: nhớ phải làm gì.
Question 18: Cấu trúc: S + to be + so + adj + (a/an) +N + that + clause: quá/quả thật là…,đến nỗi mà…
Các lựa chọn còn lại không phù hợp.
Question 19: Đại từ "that" thay thế cho cụm từ "a possible life span", được sử dụng để đồng nhất đối tượng so sánh (một tuổi đời khả dĩ). Các lựa chọn còn lại so sánh sai đối tượng.
Question 20: Sau giới từ, chúng ta không thể sử dụng đại từ quan hệ, mà phải dùng một tân ngữ, "boys" được thêm vào để bổ sung thông tin cụ thể.

Question 21: Cấu trúc: S +V + such+ (a/an) + adj +N + that + mệnh đề: thật là …đến nỗi mà…. Các lựa chọn còn lại không phù hợp:

Too + adj + (for sb) + to do something: quá….để có thể làm gì.

"So" :không nhấn mạnh cho một cụm danh từ.

"Much": thường dùng trong câu phủ định và nghi vấn.

Question 22: Have to +V: cần làm gì.

"Yet" (liên từ): nhưng, tuy nhiên. Học sinh tránh nhầm lẫn với ý nghĩa khác của từ "yet" :vẫn chưa, trong thì hiện tại hoàn thành, khi đó "yet" được dùng trong câu phủ đinh và nghi vấn, và thường đứng cuối câu.

Các lựa chọn còn lại không phù hợp.

Question 23: Các lựa chọn còn lại sử dụng sai chủ ngữ. Chủ thể ở hai mệnh đề phải đồng nhất (do mệnh đề đầu đã được lược bỏ chủ ngữ, nhưng chúng ta ngầm hiểu rằng hành động "seeing" là do "many people" thực hiện, không thể là "the book"/"the reading book".

Question 24: Trật tự sắp xếp tính từ (trong một cụm danh từ)

-Opinion– size– age- shape- colour- origin- material type- purpose.

Ví dụ:

A silly little girl.
Opinion size noun

Hay:

A handsome tall western man.
Opinion size origin noun

An ugly small old black plastic sleeping bag
Opinion size age colour material purpose noun

- Khi sử dụng các cặp tính từ có ý tương phản thì có thể dùng *but* ở giữa: a cheap but beautiful dress (một chiếc váy rẻ nhưng đẹp).

- Khi dùng nhều tính từ cùng "loại" thì người ta có xu hướng cho từ nào ngắn lên trước:

It's nice, soft, comfortable blanket (một cái chăn đẹp, mềm mại và thoải mái).

- Tuy nhiên, lưu ý rằng tất cả các quy tắc này đều có thể bị thay đổi nếu người nói muốn nhấn mạnh vào tính từ nào đó (để phân biệt giữa 2 hay nhiều cá thể có nhiều tính chất chung).

Do you have old watches?
Yes, do you like this one>
No, I want a gold old watch (not any old watch, must be the one made of gold)
Material age Noun

Question 25: Đáp án đúng là sự kết hợp đầy đủ giữa chủ ngữ và động từ để tạo thành 1 vế câu hoàn chỉnh. Các lựa chọn còn lại không phù hợp.

A: "that + mệnh đề": tạo thành 1 cụm danh từ, không phù hợp với câu gốc cần hoàn chỉnh.

C: Chia sai động từ.

D: Sử dụng "V-ing" như một gerund, đóng vai trò làm chủ ngữ, do đó câu vẫn thiếu động từ , và không phù hợp về nghĩa.

Question 26: Time permitting = It I have time: Nếu tôi có thời gian.

Question 27: To run/ take it course: theo con đường của nó, cứ tiến hành, cứ tiếp tục phát triển (và kết thúc).

Question 28: To peter out: đuối dần , mất dần. Các giới từ còn lại không phù hợp

Question 29: Cả hai thì hiện tại hoàn thành và thì hiện tại hoàn thành tiếp diễn đều nói đến một hành động trong quá khứ có liên quan đến hiện tại, nhưng hiện tại hoàn thành nói về một hành động đã hoàn tất và làm nổi bật về kết quả, thành tích.

Thì quá khứ đơn được dùng để diễn tả hành động đã xảy ra và kết thúc tại một thời điểm trong quá khứ.

Question 30: "Không cần phải hét lên như thế. Tôi không bị điếc."-"Tôi xin lỗi."

Các lựa chọn còn lại không phù hợp.

Question 31: -fungus (N số ít): nấm-> fungi (N số nhiều): nấm.

Sau "many different types of" + N số nhiều.

Sử dụng mệnh đề rút gọn: "including" thay cho "which include".

Question 32: Cậu không lo lắng về những điều họ nói à?"-"Tất nhiên là không rồi."

Question 33: With a view to + V-ing: với ý định, với hi vọng làm cái gì. Các lựa chọn còn lại không phù hợp.
In view of sth: xét thấy, bởi vì.
By means of: bằng phương tiện gì đó.
In terms of sth: về mặt, dưới dạng.

Question 34: soft-boiled (a): luộc lòng đào. Các lựa chọn còn lại kết hợp từ không chính xác.

Question 35: In addition to V-ing/sth: ngoài việc gì/cái gì.
Các lựa chọn còn lại không phù hợp cấu trúc.

Question 36: Tiêu đề cho đoạn văn: "Phân loại tiền- Một trong những kĩ năng quan trọng nhất trong sưu tập". Thông tin ở câu **1** đoạn **2**: "The ability to grade coins is perhaps the most important requirement of a collector- Khả năng phân loại tiền có lẽ chính là yêu cầu quan trọng nhất đối với một người sưu tập". Các lựa chọn còn lại không chính xác.

Question 37: Thông tin nằm ở câu này: "The mint state letter designation is MS, and the numbers range from **60** through **70**", trong khi đó, thông tin về ba mục phân loại còn lại được thấy ở phần in đậm trong bài văn.
Hạng mục phân loại được đánh sơ nhiều nhất chính là Mint State

Question 38: Ngoại trừ AU-**56**, các loại tiền xu còn lại đều tồn tại.

- MS được đánh số từ **60-70**.
- Hai loại VF**30** và AG-**3** đều được nhắc đến ở mục bôi đen.

Question 39: Tác giả ngụ ý rằng: Sự khác biệt duy nhất giữa đồng MS-**60** và AU-**58** là AU-**58** có thể xuất hiện trong lưu thông. Thông tin ở câu: "Thus, a circulated coin can have number designation between **3** and **58**, with only the numbers shown above available.". Các lựa chọn còn lại sai thông tin.

Question 40: Thông tin ở câu 2 đoạn 2: **"A coin that is popular and scarce, which would normally make it valuable, may be worth much less or nothing at all if it has a low grade."**- Một đồng tiền đại chúng và khan hiếm có giá trị cao, nhưng cũng có thể không hề đáng giá nếu nó bị phân loại thấp. Do đó, một đặc điểm quan trọng của tiền xu là sự xếp loại của nó. Các lựa chọn còn lại sai thông tin.

Question 41: Thông tin ở câu 3, câu 4 đoạn 1: "Availability is just as critical. Providing the coin is otherwise interesting or pleasing to the eye, **the number of coins minted and** available on the market seems to have a direct relationship to the popularity."

Question 42: Theo tác giả, "contact marks" nghĩa là dấu hiệu trên bề mặt đồng tiền, được tạo ra trong quá trình va chạm với những đồng tiền khác. Các lựa chọn còn lại sai thông tin.

Question 43: Thông tin nằm ở câu này: "The things one considers include whether the coin has contact marks, which are marks obtained when coins bounce against each other in a coin bag, hairlines, which are marks appearing on the face of the coin from the minting process; luster, which is the natural coloration; and eye appeal."

Question 44: Luster (n): nước bóng, vẻ đẹp lộng lẫy.
Sheen (n): độ sáng lóng lánh.
Các lựa chọn còn lại không phù hợp.

Question 45: Thông tin ở câu 2 đoạn 1: "Some coins are more desirable than others, their popularity being affected by the artists' talent, the subject of design, the material from which the coin is made, and the time period when the coin was created.".Loại tiền xu "grade" không được nhắc đến. Học sinh cần lưu ý câu hỏi, câu hỏi có từ "except", do vậy cần nghiên cứu kĩ câu hỏi để tránh hiểu nhầm.

Question 46: Studies (n): sự tìm tòi, nghiên cứu, điều tra (về một vấn đề).
Các lựa chọn còn lại không phù hợp.

Question 47: Personal view (n): quan điểm cá nhân.

Question 48: Economic necessity (n): cảnh túng thiếu về kinh tế.

Question 49: To cut out for sth/ To cut out to be something: Có đủ phẩm chất và năng lực để làm gì.

Question 50: Come to: đi đến. Các lựa chọn còn lại không phù hợp.
To refer to something: đề cập đến việc gì.
Turn to something: chuyển sang cái gì.

Question 51: Across the street: băng qua đường

Question 52: In reality: trên thực tế. Các lựa chọn còn lại không phù hợp.

In fact: thực tế là, nói tóm lại.

In addition to something: ngoài ra, thêm cái gì vào đó.

In contrast: tương phản.

Question 53: Perfectly (adv): hoàn chỉnh, đầy đủ.

Question 54: To do the best for somebody: làm hết sức mình vì ai.

Question 55: Quality (n): chất lượng.

Question 56: Thay "best" bằng "the best" theo cấu trúc so sánh nhất.

Question 57: Phải bỏ quán từ "the", không dùng "the" khi chỉ một vài vật nói chung.

Question 58: Mẫu câu so sánh nhất không sử dụng "than", phải thay "than" bằng "that" để tạo thành một mệnh đề quan hệ hoàn chỉnh ("that" là đại từ quan hệ thay thế cho "the smallest one").

Question 59: Dùng sai từ, phải thay "raising"-ngoại động từ bằng "rising"- nội động từ mặc dù chúng có cùng ý nghĩa.

Question 60: Dùng sai từ, phải thay "perform" bằng "performance" vì đây là mệnh đề song song, các thành phần trong câu phải có quan hệ ngữ pháp ngang hàng với nhau.

Question 61: Chủ thể bị ẩn ở vế 1 thực hiện hành động, "applauching" chính là "the audience", do đó chọn lựa B và D không phù hợp.

As + mệnh đề: trong khi….

Chọn lựa C sai cấu trúc: See sb do/doing sth: thấy ai làm gì.

Chọn lựa A hoàn toàn phù hợp.

Question 62: Cấu trúc câu điều kiện loại III (điều kiện không có thật trong quá khứ).

If + S +had + Phân từ **2**, S + would have + phân từ **2**.

Các lựa chọn còn lại không phù hợp.

Question 63: Một hành động chủ động có thể được diễn đạt ngắn gọn bằng cách sử dụng "V-ing" (trong trường hợp hai vế câu cùng một chủ ngữ).

Các lựa chọn còn lại không phù hợp.

D: sử dụng "Although": mặc dù -> làm thay đổi ý nghĩa của câu.

B, C: Dùng sai hình thức động từ (không dùng dạng bị động).

Question 64: Mẫu câu cảm thán: What + a/an + adj + N: cái gì đó thật làm sao.

How + adj + a/an + N

Các lựa chọn còn lại không phù hợp.

Question 65: Trật tự trong câu bị động: S + To be + phân từ **2** + place + by somebody + time.

Các lựa chọn còn lại sai trật tự từ.

Question 66: Strand (n): sợi, dải.

Thread (n): sợi chỉ, sợi dây.

Các lựa chọn còn lại không phù hợp vì:

A: con chip điện tử/ lát mỏng

B: loại

C: màu sắc

Question 67:

Thông tin ở câu cuối đoạn 1: "Doctors con control the activity of the cell by controlong the chip with a computer.": Các bác sĩ có thể kiểm soát được hoạt động của tế bào thông qua việc điều khiển con chip bằng máy tính.

Đáp án D: Bởi vì công nghệ mới cho độ chính xác cao hơn.

Các lựa chọn còn lại không phù hợp vì:

B: Bởi vì nó rẻ hơn công nghệ hiện tại.

C: Nó cho phép gây sốc tế bào ngay từ lần đầu.

A: Có thể giết chết tế bào ung thư chỉ bằng một sự va chạm nhỏ.

Question 68: Eventually (adv)" cuối cùng là, rốt cuộc (hàm ý trong tương lai dựa theo văn cảnh).

Các lựa chọn còn lại không phù hợp.

Question 69: Thông tin ở câu cuối đoạn 2: "It permits physicians to open a cell's pores with control.".

Do đó, đáp án đúng là B: việc dùng xung điện cho các tế bào đã mở ra bức tường cho việc ứng dụng ứng dụng y học.

Các lựa chọn còn lại sai thông tin:

A: Giết chết tế bào.

C: Kết hợp các tế bào.

D: Các tế bào ngừng phát triển.

Question 70: Bombarding- barraging (V-ing): bắn phá. Các lựa chọn còn lại không phù hợp.

Question 71: Thông tin ở câu **1** đoạn **2**: "It has long been established that cell members become permeable when exposed to electrical impulses" –Từ lâu đã được công bố rằng, các màng tế bào có thể trở nên thấm qua được khi nó tiếp xúc với các xung điện.

Các lựa chọn còn lại không phù hợp:

B: Việc tích điện có thể gây hại đến con người.

C: Các tế bào tương tác với nhau thông qua sự tích điện.

D: Chúng có thể kiểm soát các tế bào bằng **1** cái máy tính tách biệt.

Question 72: Từ "they" đề cập đến "researchers". Các lựa chọn còn lại sai thông tin.

Question 73: Thông tin ở câu cuối trong bài: "They believe that they will be able to implant multiple chips into a person to deal with one problem or more than one problem."- Họ tin rằng có thể cấy ghép con chip hơn nữa vào một cơ thể một người để giải quyết vấn đề, hoặc thậm chí nhiều hơn thế.

Các lựa chọn còn lại không phù hợp.

Question 74: Từ "others" ở đoạn **3** đề cập đến "tissues". Các lựa chọn còn lại sai thông tin.

Question 75: To trigger = To cause: gây ra.

Các lựa chọn còn lại không phù hợp.

Question 76: Desperate Housewives là bộ phim cuối cùng trên TV mà tôi muốn xem- Đáp án B là chính xác: Tôi không muốn xem chương trình nào khác ngoài Desperate Housewives.

Question 77: Không có hi vọng trồng vụ mùa nào ở đây nếu không tìm được cách thức tưới tiêu. Đáp án **A** là đúng, các lựa chọn còn lại không phù hợp.

Question 78: Khi ra khỏi quán café thì chúng tôi gặp người thợ nước, chúng tôi vẫn nợ tiền ông ấy. Đáp án **B** là chính xác, Các lựa chọn còn lại sai thông tin.

Question 79: Mua quần áo mới là điều mà hầu như tôi chẳng bao giờ làm- Hầu như chẳng bao giờ bận tâm đến việc mua quần áo mới. Đáp án A là phù hợp nhất, các đáp án còn lại sai thông tin.

Question 80: Tôi không gặp James và chị gái của cậu ấy rất lâu rồi- Đã rất lâu rồi kể từ ngày tôi gặp James và chị gái của cậu ấy. **Đáp án C là phù hợp nhất.**

Đề số 22

Question 1. Đáp án D, trọng âm đặt ở âm tiết thứ **3**, khác với A, B, C trọng âm đặt ở âm tiết thứ **2**.

Question 2. Đáp án **A**, trọng âm đặt ở âm tiết thứ **2**, khác với **B**, C, D trọng âm đặt ở âm tiết thứ nhất.

Question 3. Đáp án D, trọng âm đặt ở âm tiết thứ **3**, khác với A, B, C trọng âm đặt ở âm tiết thứ **2**

Question 4. Đáp án A, trọng âm đặt ở âm tiết thứ **4**, khác với B, C, D trọng âm đặt ở âm tiết thứ **3**.

Question 5. Đáp án C, trọng âm đặt ở âm tiết thứ **3**, khác với A, B, D trọng âm đặt ở âm tiết thứ **2**.

Question 6. Lately (adv). gần đây (trạng từ dùng trong thì hiện tại hoàn thành)

Các lựa chọn A,B, C sai từ loại.

Question 7. To call off something = to cancel something. hoãn, hủy bỏ.

Các lựa chọn khác không phù hợp ý nghĩa.

Cut down. cắt giảm. back off. rút lui. Put aside. để dành.

Eg. She has put aside a tidy sum for her retirement.

Question 8. To feel + adj. tạo cảm giác như thế nào

Các lựa chọn khác không đi với tính từ.

Question 9. Job. công việc. Các lựa chọn khác không phù hợp .

Không tồn tại số nhiều với danh từ work nên loại A. C. nỗ lực D. nhiệm vụ

Question 10. To rise. tăng lên (dùng với giá cả). Các lựa chọn còn lại không phù hợp nghĩa.

B. tiến triển; C. phát triển ; D. vượt quá

Question 11. Sử dụng thì hiện tại hoàn thành để làm nổi bật về thời gian mà hành động đó tồn tại và nhấn mạnh rằng hành động đó vẫn đang tiếp tục diễn ra. Các lựa chọn còn lại chia động từ không phù hợp.

Question 12. Unless= If…not (Nếu…không, trừ phi)

Các lựa chọn còn lại sai ý nghĩa.

Question 13. "Another" đi với số lượng nghĩa là thêm vào đó bao nhiêu.

Các lựa chọn còn lại không phù hợp.

Question 14. "Which" là đại từ quan hệ thay thế cho từ "words". Các lựa chọn còn lại không phù hợp nghĩa.

Question 15. "Bố tôi đã khỏe nhiều rồi" –"Tôi mừng khi biết tin này".

Các lựa chọncòn lại không phù hợp .

B. Thật á? Chắc bác sĩ phải giỏi lắm nhỉ?

C. Tin tốt cho bạn đấy

D. Tuyệt vời, chúc mừng nhé. (dùng khen ngợi).

Question 16. Need + V-ing = Need to be done (cần được làm gì , mang nghĩa bị động).

Từ "that" trong đáp án B thay thế cho "the front of door".

Các lựa chọn còn lại không phù hợp .

Question 17. "Mình phải đi đây, giữ liên lạc nhé!"- " Được rồi, sớm gặp lại cậu".

Các lựa chọn còn lại không phù hợp.

B. Tớ sẽ gọi cho cậu.

C. Tớ cũng phải đi đây.

D. Câu không thể đi bây giờ.

Question 18. "impossible" là một non-gradeable adjective (tính từ không thể chia theo cấp bậc), nó khác với các gradeable adjective (ví dụ. large, beautiful,…). Do đó, không thể dùng các trạng từ như very, quite, extremely để đong đếm.

Question 19. "Lâu lắm rồi không gặp cậu nhỉ?"-"Đợt vừa rồi tớ hơi bận".

Các lựa chọn còn lại không phù hợp,

A. Tớ cũng không thấy cậu.

B. Nhưng tuần trước tớ thấy cậu đấy.

C. Ừ, cậu nói đúng. Tớ nhớ cậu lắm!

Question 20. "Anh có muốn thêm đường hoặc sữa không ạ?"-"Không, làm ơn cho tôi cà phê đen thôi!"

Các lựa chọn còn lại không phù hợp.

A. Không đường nhé!

C. Tại sao lại không dùng sữa nhỉ?.

D. Vâng, nhiều sữa nhé

Question 21. That's all right. không sao mà (thường dùng để đáp lại lời xin lỗi)

Các lựa chọn còn lại không phù hợp,

A. Tôi không bận tâm đâu.

Question 22. Nevertheless. tuy nhiên (diễn tả sự đối nghịch). Các lựa chọn còn lại không phù hợp.

Question 23. Would rather somebody did not do something. muốn ai đó không làm gì hơn "Bạn có phiền nếu tôi tắt điện không?"-"Tôi không muốn vậy, nếu bạn không thấy phiền lòng"

Các lựa chọn còn lại không phù hợp.

A. Xin lỗi, nhưng tôi thấy phiền lắm.

B. Nếu tôi không phiền thì làm sao.

C. Vâng, cứ thế làm đi.

Question 24. Cấu trúc nhấn mạnh với "so"

So + adj + (a/an) + N that + Clause = Such + (a/an) + N that + Clause (đến nỗi mà)

Các lựa chọn còn lại không phù hợp.

A. Thiếu quán từ "a"

C. Phải thay "to" bằng "so"

D. Sai trật tự cụm từ

Question 25. By all means. dĩ nhiên, chắc chắn (dùng khi ai đó rất sẵn lòng để người khác làm gì)

Các lựa chọn còn lại không phù hợp.

A. Bằng bất cứ giá nào

C. Tổng cộng, tất cả.

D. Tổng cộng, tính hết mọi lẽ.

Eg. on the whole, I am in favor of the proposal: tóm lại, tôi ủng hộ đề xuất đó.

Question 26. "Xin lỗi, có ai ngồi đây chưa?"-"Ô, không, chưa có ai" -> B là đáp án phù hợp nhất

Question 27. To stretch out. duỗi người. Các lựa chọn còn lại không phù hợp.

Eg: he couldn't stretch himself out in front of the fire and fell asleep: anh ta nằm song xoài bên lò sưởi và ngủ thiếp đi.

A. Tạt vào thăm; B. Bong ra, tróc ra; C. Đờ ra, đờ đẫn ra

Question 28. Phải dùng "themselves" là đại từ phân thân để phù hợp với ý nghĩa của câu.

Question 29. Theo cấu trúc thể giả định với động từ "require" (câu giả định có tính chất cầu khiến chứ không mang tính ép buộc như câu mệnh lệnh)

S1 require that S2 do something

Question 30. Glance (n). nhìn thoáng, nhìn lướt qua, đọc lướt qua.

Eg: glance at the newspapers: xem lướt qua những tờ báo.

Các lựa chọn còn lại không phù hợp.

A,C. Nhìn chằm chằm; D. Nhìn lướt qua

Question 31. Out of condition = not physically fit. không khỏe mạnh.

Tạm dịch: Tôi quá mệt đến nỗi tôi không thể chạy 30 mét mà không phải thở hổn hển

Các lựa chọn còn lại không kết hợp cụm từ "out of"

Question 32. To evaluate. đánh giá

Question 33. Light-headed (a). bị mê sảng, choáng váng, chóng mặt.

Pig- headed: bướng bỉnh.

Empty – headed: ngu đần, không biết phải trái. Eg: an empty headed young idiot: Một thằng nhãi ngu đần.

Question 34. To cater for sb/sth. phục vụ cho ai/cái gì.

Ví dụ thêm: TV must cater for many different tastes: ti vi phải đáp ứng được nhiều thị hiếu khác nhau.

Các lựa chọn còn lại không phù hợp.

To suit sb/sth. thích hợp với ai/cái gì

To furnish sth. trang bị đồ đạc

To regard for sb/sth. quan tâm, kính mến

Question 35. Chia động từ để phù hợp với mẫu câu trần thuật gián tiếp ở thể bị động.

Question 36. Mục đích chính của đoạn văn là miêu tả về cuộc thi chạy bộ- một hoạt động rất phổ biến ở nước Mỹ.

Dựa vào câu sau: Footracing is a popular activity in the United States

Question 37. Camaraderie = companionship = Tình bạn, sự thân thiết

Question 38. A good cause. một tổ chức chuyên làm việc tốt (ví dụ. làm từ thiện) -> có thể được thay thế bởi. for a good purpose. cho một mục đích tốt nào đấy.

Question 39. Câu D. "Chạy là một cách tốt để giúp tim khỏe mạnh" không được nhắc đến trọng bài

Các lựa chọn A, B, C được hàm ý trong câu 2 đoạn I. It is seen not only as a competitive sport but also as a way to exercise, to enjoin the camaraderie of like-minded people, and to donate money to a good cause

Question 40. Beat (out do).vượt trội hơn hẳn.

Question 41. stroller (n). cái tập đi(cho trẻ con); carriage (n). sự chở đi.

Question 42 Lý do tại sao mọi người tham gia chạy bộ xuất hiện trong đoạn . "Footracing …and exercise"

Question 43. Costume (outfit). quần áo, trang phục.

Question 44. Những người tham dự cuộc chạy sẵn sang dập tắt ngọn lửa- câu này không được nhắc đến trong bài.

Các lựa chọn còn lại đều có thông tin. A- thông tin ở câu **7**, đoạn **2**; C- thông tin ở câu **8**, đoạn **2**; D- thông tin ở câu **5**, đoạn **2**

Question 45. Kết cấu của đoạn văn. Tác giả trình bày và đưa ra các ví dụ cụ thể.

Question 46. Một cách đúng đắn.

Question 47. Cung cấp

Question 48. Sự phát hiện

Question 49. Strict standards. những tiêu chuẩn nghiêm ngặt.

Question 50. Tỷ lệ

Question 51. Được kiểm tra

Question 52. Sự lý giải, sự hiểu biết

Question 53. Chỉ trích,phê phán

Question 54. Dinh dưỡng

Question 55. Ảnh hưởng

Question 56. Sai cách dùng dùng từ, thay "calling" bằng" being called"

Question 57. Sai cách dùng dùng từ, thay "must" bằng" should"

Question 58. Sai cách dùng dùng từ, thay "must" bằng" whom" (cần dùng đại từ quan hệ sau cụm từ "some of")

Question 59. Sai ngữ pháp, thay "may be" bằng "might be"

Question 60. . Sai cách dùng dùng từ, thay "this" bằng" their" (vì tính từ sở hữu cần dùng đi với danh từ số nhiều là "peacooks")

Question 61. Be about ro V.;sắp sửa làm việc gì

Question 62. Neither + positive auxiliary verb + S. dùng để diễn tả ý đồng tình phủ định – ai đó cũng không.

Question 63. Sau "as soon as" là một mệnh đề chỉ thời gian được chia ở thì hiện tại đơn

Question 64. So as not to V = In order not to V. mục đích để không làm gì

Question 65. Câu C sử dụng đúng trật tự của các trạng từ ("ever" ở giữa "has" và phân từ hai, "before" đứng ở cuối câu)

Question 66. Thông tin ở câu **3** đoạn **1.** Using a syringe, he successfully injected blood taken from one of his students.

Question 67. Chất được sử dụng cho lần truyền này là dòng máu chung (là máu được lấy từ một người sinh viên)

Question 68. Thông tin ở câu cuối cùng đoạn **1.** In **1914** the discovery of anticoagulants made possible the storage of blood for future use.

Question 69. Compatible. tương thích (well-matched. kết hợp tốt).

Question 70. Thông tin ở câu **6** đoan **1.** when portable transfusion apparatus was invented, direct transfusion between persons of the same blood type could be performed on the battlefield.

Question 71. Việc phát minh ra dụng cụ truyền má cầm tay đã có thể cứu sống mọi người ngay tại chiến trường.

Question 72. Máu phải được phân nhóm vì có những loại máu không thể hòa trộn được với nhau. Thông tin ở câu **5** đoan **1.** "About **1900** Dr. Karl Landsteiner of Vienna found that some people's blood was not compatible with others' and that these blood variations could be classified into groups.

Question 73. Thông tin ở câu **2** đoan **2.** The first blood service was established by the Brishtish Red Cross in **1921.**

Question 74. Thông tin ở câu cuối cùng trong bài. It recruits donors, collects, stores, and distributes blood, determines blood groups, and prepares blood derivatives.

Question 75. Từ "it" ở câu cuối cùng đề cập đến. The Red Cross. Chúng ta dựa vào thông tin ở câu đứng trước đó **.** Now the Red Cross engages in transfusion work in sixty-eight countries.

Question 76. Đáp án D đầy đủ và chính xác;

A, B. sai vị trí trạng từ,

C. thiếu giới từ "by".

Question 77. Đáp án C đầy đủ và chính xác, A. thiếu đại từ quan hệ "which" sau từ "seaweed".

Question 78. To resent V-ing. Bực tức làm điều gì.

Question 79. A, B. dùng sai động từ "to be".

C. dùng đại từ không phù hợp với chủ ngữ.

Question 80. Các lựa chọn A, B, C đều dùng sai hình thức của động từ "collapse"

Đề số 23

Question 1: "s" trong A đọc là /s/, khác với B, C, D đọc là /z/

Question 2: "s" trong A đọc là /z/, khác với B, C, D đọc là /s/

Question 3: "ex" trong B đọc là /ɛ /, khác với A, C, D đọc là /ig/

Question 4: "o" khi đặt ở "history" , đọc lên bị ẩn âm, khác với B, C, D đọc là /ə /

Question 5: "s" trong B đọc là /ʃ /, khác với A, C, D đọc là /ʒ /

Question 6: A, một cách mong đợi, đầy hi vọng. Các lựa chọn còn lại không hợp nghĩa.

Question 7: Cấu trúc : To hold sb responsible for sth/V-ing : cho là ai đó có trách nhiệm về việc gì. Các lựa chọn còn lại sai hình thức.

Question 8: Khi danh từ đứng trước tính từ sẽ tạo thành tính từ ghép, và được dùng như tính từ duy nhất.

Question 9: B. Tuy nhiên (chỉ quan hệ nhượng bộ)

Question 10: B. Mặc dù vậy ("that" đóng vai trò là danh từ, thay thế cho cả mệnh đề trước đó)

Question 11: A. Phù hợp về mặt nghĩa: Một khi đã bị sử dụng hết, những khoáng chất này không bao giờ có thể thay thế được

Question 12: No, thanks: là lời từ chối lịch sử, phù hợp với ngữ cảnh.

(Học sinh tham khảo các cấu trúc đề nghị- đáp lại lời đề nghị được nêu ra ở các đề sau)

Question 13: Dùng "needn't" cho câu trả lời mang nghĩa phủ định đối với câu hỏi sử dụng "must".

Question 14: Thành ngữ "red letter day- một ngày quan trọng, ngày mà bạn sẽ vô cùng ghi nhớ".

Question 15: Tough measure: Biện pháp cứng rắn.

Question 16: Thành ngữ : "To get on somone's nerve": Chọc tức ai, làm cho ai phát cáu.

Question 17: "Bless you" or "God bless you" là cách biểu đạt phổ biến trong tiếng Anh trong khi có ai đó hắt xì hơi.

Question 18: See to sth = to deal with sth: Xử lý , lo chuyện gì.

Question 19: Động từ được chia theo trình tự thời gian.

Question 20: Câu điều kiện loại I , diễn đạt khả năng xảy ra trong hiện tại hoặc tương lai. Vế có IF , động từ ở thì hiện tại đơn, vế sau, động từ ở thì tương lai.

Question 21: To advise sb against sth/V-ing: Khuyên ai đừng làm gì.

To recommend sb/st to sb: Giới thiệu , tiến cử ai với ai.

To suggest V-ing : Gợi ý làm gì.

Question 22 : To be obsessed with sth: Ám ảnh về điều gì. Các lựa chọn khác không hợp nghĩa.

To be packed with sth: Nhồi nhét cái gì.

To match with sth: Phù hợp với cái gì.

To be dealt with : Được giải quyết, xử lý.

Question 23: B- Các lựa chọn còn lại không phù hợp.

Question 24: Câu điều kiện loại **2** trong trường hợp nhấn mạnh, trợ động từ được đảo lên đầu câu. Các chọn lựa B, C, D không đi cùng "to V".

Question 25: Providing + mệnh đề: Miễn là , mang hàm nghĩa câu điều kiện.

Question 26: For short: Gọi tắt, viết tắt. Các chọn lựa còn lại không phù hợp giới từ. In short: Tóm lại.

Question 27: C là đáp án phù hợp tình huống nhất. Chiếc áo lông của cô trông có vẻ đắt nhỉ- Thật à, không đắt đâu, đồ cũ đấy.

Question 28: Cần dùng một trạng từ bổ nghĩa cho động từ "use". Các chọn lựa còn lại sai hình thức từ loại.

Question 29: Cấu trúc nhượng bộ: Adj + as + sb + be: Mặc dù ai đó thế nào………nhưng

Question 30: Cách trả lời cho câu hỏi với trợ động từ, các chọn lựa còn lại không hợp với tình huống.

Question 31: To take offence at sth: Mếch long vì điều gì, các chọn lựa còn lại không hợp nghĩa.

To give/cause annoyance to sb: Làm phiền ai.

Question 32: Take to sth: Say mê, ham thích. Các chọn lựa còn lại khôgn hợp nghĩa"

Take after: Giống

Take on: Đảm nhiệm

Take in : Hiểu được

Question 33: C là cách trả lời phù hợp nhất cho câu hỏi đuôi.

Question 34: Dùng "Be going to V" cho kế hoạch tương lai, có chủ ý trước.

Question 35: Make sth: Tạo ra cái gì.

Các chọn lựa còn lại không hợp nghĩa: B: Sản xuất; C: Nuôi dưỡng; D: Làm, thực hiện.

Question 36: Câu trả lời nằm ở đoạn này: "How a man uses money – makes it, saves it, and spends it-is perhaps one of the best tests of practical wisdom". Do đó, đáp án D là phù hợp nhất: Cách một người sử dụng tiền sẽ bộc lộ tính cách của người đó.

Question 37: Thông tin ở câu này : "Indeed, some of the finest qualities of human nature are intimately related to the right use of money; such as generosity, honesty, justice, and self-sacrifice, as well as the practical virtues of economy and providence". Do đó, đáp án đúng là D, mục đích của tác giả là để thuyết phục người đọc rằng việc quản lý tiền bạc hợp lý là dấu hiệu của nhân cách tốt.

Question 38: Providence(n): Sự dự phòng. A: Là đáp án đúng: Sự thận trọng.

Các chọn lựa còn lại sai ý nghĩa. B: Định mệnh, C: Chất bổ, D: Sự sụp đổ.

Question 39: B-> Câu trả lời của tác giả đối với quan điểm: Nghèo nàn là một điều đáng quý là: Một người cần có tiền để tu dưỡng những đức tính tốt đẹp khác. Các lựa chọn còn lại không hợp lý.

Question 40: A: Thái độ của tác giả đối với Henry Taylor là ngưỡng mộ. Thông tin ở câu cuối cùng đoạn **1**: "So that," as it wisely observed by Henry Taylor in his thoughtful 'Notes from Life,' "a right measure and manner in getting, saving, giving , taking, lending, borrowing, and bequeathing, would almost argue a perfect man."

Question 41: B: Sự hài long về vật chất là điều cần thiết để thúc đẩy nhân cách con người ngày càng tốt đẹp hơn. Các lựa chọn còn lại sai ý:

A: Mọi người thân thiện hơn sau khi được tắm nước nóng.

B: Điều quan trọng nhất trong cuộc sống là sự hài long về vật chất.

D: Tiền chỉ có thể mang lại sự thỏa mãn về vật chất.

Question 42: Nội dung của câu in đậm: Để thành công trong cuộc sống với mục tiêu này, sự nỗ lực cần có nằm ngay ở chính kiến thức. Do đó , đáp án C đúng, bởi vì: Học cách quản lý tiền hiệu quả sẽ giúp hiểu biết them nhiều kĩ năng đánh giá khác. Các chọn lựa còn lại sai ý:

A: Để kiếm tiền, cần phải đi học.

B: Tiền giúp mọi người thông minh hơn.

C: Chỉ người thông minh mới có thể kiếm tiền.

Question 43: Thông tin nằm ở câu: The provident and careful man must necessarily be a thoughtful man, for he lives not merely for the present, but with provident forecast makes arrangement for the future.

Question 44: Thông tin nằm ở câu cuối cùng của đoạn văn: The Romans rightly employed the same word (virtus) to designate courage, which is in a physical sense what the other is in a normal; the highest virtue of all being victory over ourselves.

Question 45: Temperate (a): Điều độ, biết kiềm chế.

Question 46: Hardly ever= rarely, almost ever: Hầu như không bao giờ. "Always": Không kết hợp với "hardly".

Question 47: Curious (a): Tò mò. Ba tính từ còn lại không hợp nghĩa.

Question 48: Starting at: Khởi động, sử dụng.

Question 49: D (interested in).

Question 51: To give one's word: Hứa.

Các lựa chọn còn lại không phù hợp:

B: To make a promise: Đưa ra một lời hữa.

C: To make (take) a vow: Thề , thề nguyền.

D: Claim: Tuyên bố, khẳng định.

Question 52: Hold to sth: Giữ vững điều gì.

Các chọn lựa còn lại không phù hợp:

Stick to sth: Kiên trì

Following sth: Bám theo.

Accepting sth: chấp nhận.

Question 53: Necessarily (adv): Nhất thiết, tất nhiên.

Question 54: Absolutely (adv): Hoàn toàn.

Question 55: Go through: Đi qua.

Các chọn lựa còn lại không hợp nghĩa:

Passing through: Ghé qua.

Question 56: Thay "from owning" = "to own" vì ưu tiên cấu trúc "To forbid sb to do sth" trong câu bị động.

Question 57: Phải sửa "to know" thành "to know how" vì theo cấu trúc : To know how to V: Biết làm gì.

Question 58: Sai cấu trúc ngữ pháp. Phải thay "that it would adjourm" bằng "to adjourm" vì đây là cấu trúc song song, các thành phần phải giống nhau về mặt ngữ pháp.

Question 59: Thiếu quán từ "an". Phải sửa "such important" thành "such an important".

Question 60: Sai ngữ pháp : thay "great" bằng "greater" vì đây là câu so sánh hơn (dựa theo ý nghĩa của câu và hai từ dấu hiệu "far" và "than".

Question 61: Nghiên cứu trật tự sắp xếp tính từ đã được đề cập ở các đề trước.

Question 62:Mệnh đề quan hệ không xác định, trước và sau nó được ngăn cách bởi dấu phẩy, "which" là tân ngữ chỉ vật thay thế cho "New York".

Question 63: Cấu trúc mệnh đề quan hệ rút gọn với động từ ở thể bị động (bỏ đại từ quan hệ và trợ động từ, bắt đầu cụm từ bằng phân từ hai).

Question 64: Câu giả định mang tính chất cầu khiến với động từ "request" dùng dạng nguyên thể không có "to" của các động từ theo sau

Question 65: Cấu trúc "would rather sb didn't do sth" = "please don't do sth": mong ai đó đừng làm gì.

Question 66: Thông tin ở câu 2: "Scientists have been studying this idea of harvesting ice as a possible solution to the problem of the world's dwindling fresh water supply"- các nhà khoa học đã nghiên cứuý tưởng về việc thu hoạch bang như 1 giải pháp khả thi cho sự giảm thiểu nguồn cung nước sạch.

Question 67: Harvesting (n): thu hoạch, gần nghĩa với A: chia nhỏ ra và thu lượm lại.

Các lựa chọn còn lại sai nghĩa:

B: Phân loại và thu thập

C: Sản xuất cả bán.

D: Tích lũy và dự trữ

Question 68: Thông tin ở câu 3: "Ninety percent of the earth's fresh water is in the icecap of Antarctica" – 90% lượng nước sạch trên thế giới nằm ở lớp bang tịa Nam Cực.

Question 69: To dwindle : nhỏ dần , giảm dần.

Question 70: Thông tin ở câu 6: "How can a giant iceberg be towed across the sea without melting?"- Làm sao để một tảng băng khổng lồ có thể được kéo qua biển mà không tan chảy.

Question 71: Thông tin ở câu 6 và câu 7: "How can a giant iceberg be towed across the sea without melting? The answer could lie in enclosing the floating ice in iceberg be cylindrical container made of a high strength synthetic fabric" -> Mục đích của bao tải là để giảm thiểu tốc độ tan chảy của bang.

Question 72: To nudge: đánh , thúc; gần nghĩa với "to push" :xô, đẩy. Các lựa chọn còn lại sai nghĩa từ.

Question 73: Cocoon(n): cái bao để che chắn, gần nghĩa với D: cái bao, lớp phủ ngoài bảo vệ.

Các lựa chọn còn lại sai thông tin.

Question 74: Feat (n): sự hoàn thành cái gì cần đến sự khéo léo, kì công.

Question 75: Mục đích của câu cuối là để củng cố tính khả thi của dự án: ngư dân ở phía Bắc Australia đôi khi sử dụng lưới có chiều dài 8km và chiều rộng 10m

Question 76: A. Các lựa chọn còn lại sai ý câu cho sẵn.

Đề số 25

Question 6. Ta có " now" nên ta dùng ht tiếp diễn

Question 7. Câu này ta dùng đảo ngữ với " here" (trạng từ chỉ nơi chốn) ⇒ đảo động từ lên, không cần trợ động từ

Question 8. Ta có đáp án A,D là giống nhau: mang nghĩa là quen (không) với cái gì đó

C thì không thể dùng "doesn't use" đc,như vậy nghĩa của câu không hợp lý.

B use ở thì QK mang nghĩa là đã từng. Bên cạnh đó cần chú ý đến vế đầu " that's strange". Vậy chọn B.

Question 9. Loại ngay đáp án C.

Trong câu có cụm từ " since the weekend" cùng với dịch nghĩa của câu => chọn D

Question 10. Đầu tiên loại ngay đáp án D

Ta có cụm từ " for an hour" cùng với nghĩa của câu.

ta xét: cô ấy đã cố gắng cho đứa bé ngủ suốt 1 tiếng trước rùi tôi gọi điện. Như vậy sự việc của cô ấy là ở thì QKHTTD (nói 1 sv đã xảy ra suốt 1 khoảng thời gian trước khi 1 sv khác xảy ra)

Question 11. Đáp án A loại đầu tiên

Ta có to **be about to + V** : sắp sửa làm gì

Tạm dịch: khi nào bạn nhìn thấy cô ấy,bạn sẽ biết cô ấy. cô ấy đang mặc cái áo len dài tay màu đỏ.

Như vậy,tại thời điểm bạn nhìn thấy cô ấy,cô ý vẫn đang mặc cái áo đó nên dùng thì tương lai tiếp diễn.

Question 12. Loại luôn đáp án A và B

Ta có: **I was going to do sth** : tôi đã có ý định làm việc đó nhưng đã không làm.

Tạm dịch: Tôi có í định ở nhà xem ti vi như bố tôi nói rằng tôi cần đi tập thể dục.

Question 13. Câu này dùng bị động nên loại ngay đáp án C và D

Ta có cụm thời gian : ' hundreds of years ago" thuộc về QK nên ta chọn đáp án A.

Question 14. Ta có một số cấu trúc câu bị động với 1 số từ như sau:

Thought ; **believed ; considered ; reported ; known ; expected ; allerged ; understood.**

Eg: the strike is expected to end soon. (cuộc đình công được mong đợi là sẽ sớm kết thúc sớm.)

Tạm dịch: Câu chuyện nói về phi thuyền ngoài hành tinh được cho rằng các nhà báo đã dựng nên.

Question 15. To be " were" → chủ từ phải số nhiều → loại đáp án C

D sai. Sau một số từ: dozen , hundred , thousand , million và billion không có " s". cơ mà nếu có "s' thì phải có " of".

There thường đi với chủ từ không xác định → đáp án A loại

Question 16. at the side of the road: Phía ven đường.

Question 17. such: dùng để cập đến thông tin đã biết và được dùng như Like this / that.

= trong câu này dịch nghĩa là chọn đc đáp án: tôi không thể tin anh ta đã làm điều đó-tôi chưa bao giờ thấy tư cách đạo đức xấu như thế.

Question 18. all through the night : suốt đêm

Question 19. A. concern (mối bận tâm); B. delight (điều thích thú)

Câu này dựa vào nghĩa; quyết định bỏ công việc của Stefania như là 1 sự ngạc nhiên đến tất cả các đồng nghiệp cô ấy.

Lưu ý thêm: to come as a surprise to sb: gây ngạc nhiên cho nhiều người.

Question 20. Mình nghĩ lý thuyết sẽ đi với thực hành: ta có in theory (về lý thuyết) – practice (thực hành,thực tế)

Tạm dịch: Về lý thuyết nó là 1 ý kiến hay nhưng nó sẽ khó để đưa vào thực hành.

Question 21. Cấu trúc: Adj+ giới từ

Một số từ được dùng tương tự: **nice/ kind /good / generous / polite /stupid + Of sb (to do sth)**

To be lovely of sb to do st: ai đó thật tốt khi làm gì đó.

Question 22. Lưu ý cấu trúc dạng bị động với get: To get st + Ved/PII.

dry-cleaned là tính từ ghép = adj + V (p2).

Question 23. Trong câu này là đưa ra sự việc khả năng xảy ra rất ít nên ta dùng should (or " happen to" ở mệnh đề If.)

Lưu ý: Trong câu này ta có thể dùng chung should happen to + (V)

Question 24. Ta có **when = on which**

25. Chủ thể trong câu này là " this product" là vật nên V sẽ dùng bị động

Once trong trường hợp này là liên từ tương tự when => **Verb** ở dạng bị động (V-ed)

Question 26. Trong câu này,từ tường thuật ở hiện tại thì động từ tường thuật sẽ giữ nguyên.

Lưu ý: Để nói về sở thích của ai đó thì ta cũng nên dùng thì hiện tại đơn bình thường.

Question 27. Đảo ngữ: trạng từ chỉ nơi chốn => đảo động từ không cần trợ động từ

Nhớ: trạng từ chỉ nơi chốn + V + S.

Question 28. Dựa vào nghĩa: By the way: tiện thể

Question 29. Ta dùng One để tránh lặp lại 1 danh từ nào trước đó (those chocolates)

Nhưng dựa vào văn cảnh thì người ta sẽ mời 1 cái trong những cái đó,chứ không ai mời hết.

Question 30. Everyone present: Mọi người ở đây.

Question 31. Dựa vào dịch nghĩa: a really interesting book: Một cuốn sách thực sự có ý nghĩa.

Question 32. Câu này thuộc về chức năng giao tiếp

+ Người A chưa nói là đã nghỉ hưu chưa nên đáp án A và C loại

+ Trong văn cảnh này thì ta không rõ người A bao nhiu tuổi chỉ nói đến làm đc khoảng 15 năm nên ta không nên hỏi thẳng bạn sẽ nghỉ hưu (đáp án D). vì thế ta chọn đáp án B nhé

Tạm dịch: Tôi đã làm việc ở đây 15 năm rồi đấy. B: Bạn dự định nghỉ hưu sớm à?

Question 33. Ta ta loại đáp án A và **C.**

Ta sẽ phân vân giữa B và D. Nhưng HTTD ở tương lai sẽ nói đến bạn đã thu xếp và thực hiện. Nhưng mà trong cái văn cảnh này thì là người B quyết định đi lấy khăn lau ngay tại thời điểm nói. (ở TL đơn) → chọn đáp án D

Tạm dịch: Sữa tràn rồi. B: Tôi sẽ lấy giẻ lau.

Question 34. Tạm dịch: A: Nếu như tôi không gặp được bạn trước khi bạn rời đi thì tôi chúc những điều tốt nhất đến với bạn nhé. B: Cảm ơn, bạn cũng thế nhé.

Question 35. "Bạn có phiền không nếu tôi nhìn bài của bạn?? Ồ tôi nghĩ bạn đừng nên làm thế."

Question 36. Trong câu này,ta thấy đáp án A, B xuất hiện ở đoạn 1,đáp án D ở đoạn 2 => đáp án C

Question 37. Câu này nằm ngay câu đầu tiên của đoạn 3

Question 38. Perspective (a) ~ view: quan điểm,cách nhìn….

Question 39. unique = special: đặc biệt, độc nhất vô nhị.

Question 40. Khai thác ở đoạn sau: Furthermore, **if** humankind views itself as the stewards of all the creatures on Earth, then it is incumbent upon human beings to protect **them,** and to ensure the continued existence of all species

Question 41. Khai thác ở câu: Some advocates of the ecological argument contend that important chemical compounds derived from rare plants may contain the key to a cure for one of the diseases currently threatening human beings. If we do not protect other species, then they cannot protect us

Question 42. Nội dung câu hỏi: Theo như những đề xuất của người theo lý lẽ thẩm mỹ học, con người cần thiên nhiên ở tất cả sự đa dạng và hình thức xinh đẹp của nó như một phần của sự trải nghiệm thế giới ẩn ý rằng: Suwej hiểu rõ giá trị của trái đất khiến cho con người có cơ hội để thưởng thức sự đa dạng và đẹp đẽ của thiên nhiên (An appreciation of the Earth requires that people have an opportunity to enjoy the diversity and beauty of nature).

Question 43. A balance of nature is important: sự cân bằng của tự nhiên thì vô cùng quan trọng. Khai thác đoạn sau: **By** preserving all species, we retain a balance of nature that is ultimately beneficial to humankind. Recent research on global ecosystems has been cited as evidence that every species contributes important or even essential functions that may be necessary to the survival of our own species

Question 44. Những gì tác giả mô tả dưới đây là lý lẽ bào chữa cho sự bảo vệ các loài động vật nguy hiểm ngoại trừ: Sự kiểm soát mức độ ô nhiễm ở tầng sinh quyển.

Question 45. Ta chọn: supports all of the arguments to protect species: tác giả ủng hộ tất cả các lý lẽ để bảo vệ sinh vật.

Question 46. Vị trí cần điềnlà 1 liên từ vì thế loại đáp án **A** và **B**

Ta có since / as = because. Dịch nghĩa và chọn đáp án D

Question 47. Ta có ' paperback' (a) có bìa mềm.

Dịch nghĩa và ta thấy ' the' 'so' 'when' là ko có nghĩa vì nó ko chỉ rõ loại sách nào đất. (paperback books)

Question 48. Nếu ta chọn "ones" thì one sẽ thay thế cho danh từ nào đứng trước đó ⇒ A loại

+ Episode : các phần các đoạn của 1 chương trình nào đấy (eg: 1 bộ film dài tập….)

+Vì vậy khi nói đến TV thì ng ta hay đề cập đến các chương trình đc chiếu (programmes)

⇒ chọn B

Question 49. Câu này dựa vào nghĩa của câu để chọn đáp án: ….những quyển sách đó vẫn phổ biến. Chúng khuyến khích ng đọc dùng trí tưởng tượng của cô ấy / anh ấy cho sự khởi đầu.

Question 50. Vị trí cần điền là 1 Adj ⇒ Đáp án C loại

Dựa vào nghĩa ta chọn đáp án: gripping (adj) : hấp dẫn thú vị.

Question 51. Ta thế các từ này vào chỗ trống rùi dịch thì thấy 3 đáp án A,C vad D ko hợp lý.

Tuy nhiên ta có cụm : crime story : tiểu thuyết về tội phạm, tiểu thuyết hình sự.

Question 52. Thông thường mỗi quyển sách thì cung cấp rất nhiều thông tin.Và trong đó sẽ có những lời khuyên, ý kiến và thực tế (bao gồm 3 đáp án A,B và D) ⇒ chọn C

Question 53. Preface : lời giới thiệu,mở đầu gossip : chuyện tầm phào

+ Nếu bạn thấy khó trong việc tìm sách ⇒ bạn chưa chọn đc sách ⇒ ko thể đọc lời giới thiệu (đáp án D)

Dịch nghĩa thì ta dễ thấy đáp án A và **B** loại ⇒ đáp án C

Question 54. Ta có cấu trúc : **to do without sth** : làm mà ko cần cái gì đó.

Question 55. To pick up ; nhặt,lượm lên

+ to look up : tra kiếm

+ give up ; từ bỏ.

+ turn up : lật lên,xuất hiện

⇒ ta thấy C là phù hợp nhất. : Tôi ko thể làm mà ko có sách nhưng tôi có thể từ bỏ TV dễ dàng.Bạn ko thể xem TV ở bến xe bus.

Question 56. Sau mệnh đề "which" cần 1 mệnh đề hay có động từ chính, cơ mà trong câu này,vế sau Which là adv và adj ⇒ sai ở which. Ta có thể sửa là thêm động từ chính (là "are")

Question 57. Ta có : S1 or / nor / but S2 + V (chia dựa theo S2)

+ S2 là inaminate objects (số nhiều) => appear

Question 58. Current (n) : luồng ,dòng

Trong câu này ta nên dùng " in which"

Question 59. Ta có chủ thể ở đây là " one " nên dựa vào nghĩa của câu thì ta thấy sai ở "them" (cho cố nhiều) có thể có nhiều người nghĩ rằng " them' này là diabetes,epilepsy. ọ allergy….cơ mà hiểu theo câu này thì ko phải. Vì vậy ta nên chọn **B.**

Question 60. Ta có : to move….,to soak…..theo cấu trúc song hành.

Question 61. Cụm từ trước dấu phẩy chỉ là phần phụ chú,bổ sung thêm thông tin về MGM Grand. Vì thế mệnh đề sau dấu phẩy phải nói rõ tên của phần cụm từ trước phẩy phụ chú. Và cái tên đó sẽ là chủ thể là chủ ngữ của vế thứ 2. Vậy đáp án A.

Question 62. Câu này chưa có động từ chính nên ta chọn đáp án C (động từ là Is)

Question 63. Ta có: As a whole : nói chung

Question 64. Sử dụng câu điều kiện lại 2, bỏ if và đảo ngữ với Were (việc gì đó khó có thể xảy ra)

Cấu trúc : Were + S +to + V

Các em nhớ thường việc gì rất khó xảy ra, để nhấn mạnh thì ta dùng đảo ngữ ở câu điều kiện loại 2 này.

Question 65. Trường hợp Both đi cùng với Together with không bao giờ xảy ra. Có Both rùi thì thôi Together (with). Nên loại đáp án A và B. Both with cũng vậy. Vậy chọn đáp án là C.

Question 66. The Practice of Signing Prints là đầu đề phù hợp nhất đối với bài văn này. Thông tin nằm ở câu thứ hai của đoạn văn ngắn thứ nhất.

Question 67. Khai thác ở câu sau: As soon as Whistler and Haden began the practice of signing and numbering their prints,their work began to increase in value".

Question 68. speculated = guessed: tự biện, suy xét.

Question 69. distinguish = recognize differences: phân biệt, so sánh.

Question 70. Khai thác ở câu sau: Indeed, prints have been signed within image, in any of the margins, or even on the reverse side of the 'print. Wherever the artist elects to sign **it,** a signed print is still valued above an unsigned one, even in the same edition.

Question 71. Khai thác ở câu sau: Although most prints are signed on the right-hand side in the margin below the image, the placement of the signature is a matter of personal choice. Indeed, prints have been signed within image, in any of the margins, or even on the reverse side of the 'print .

Question 72. Ý câu hỏi: Ngay khi Whistler và Haden bắt đầu thực hành việc ký tên và đánh số trên tranh của họ, thì các tác phẩm của họ bắt đầu tăng giá trị → chọn A, (tác giả ở đây là: Những tác phẩm tranh được kí tên và đóng dấu thì có giá trị nhiều hơn.

Question 73. Khai thác ở câu sau: , the nineteenth-century artist best known for the painting of his mother, called "Arrangement in Grey and Black," but known to most of us as "Whistler's Mother."

Question 74. Các em có thể khai thác từ câu sau: when other artists noticed that the signed prints commanded higher prices, they began copying the procedure".

Question 75. Ta có thể suy ra từ bài văn rằng các tác giả đánh số tranh của họ để đảm bảo một phiên bản giới hạn. Vậy ta chọn B.

Question 76. Ta có sự thay đổi thì từ câu trực tiếp sang gián tiếp: **Must / have to + V → had to + V**

Question 77. Câu này dựa vào nghĩa và chọn thui.

+ Câu A: ta có st that = what

+ Câu C sai về nghĩa

+ Câu B sai ngữ pháp: tell sb to do sth (có thể là 1 mệnh đề)

+ Và cuối cùng là đáp án D.

Question 78. Nghĩa câu gốc: Kate ngay lập tức gọi cho bạn trai của cô ta và nói với anh ấy về cái tin bất ngờ. Cô ta đã rất ngạc nhiên về tin đó ⇒ Đã rất ngạc nhiên khi nghe cái tin bất ngờ đó, Kate gọi cho bạn trai của cô ta và nói với anh ấy ngay lập tức ⇒ C

Question 79. Chuyển từ câu trực tiếp sang câu trần thuật, sử dụng cấu trúc với "to suggest" .Ta có cấu trúc của suggest:

S + suggest that S _(should) V

S + suggest (oneself) V_ing

Tuy nhiên V_ing thường thì thông dụng hơn.

Question 80. Câu đề muốn nói đến là " it was the worst speech => a ta đã có bài tồi trước đó => đây là bài tồi nhất,

Tạm dịch: Đó là bài diễn thuyết tồi tệ nhất anh ta từng trình bày ⇒ Anh ta chưa bao giờ trình bày một bài diễn thuyết tồi tệ (C).

Đề số 30

Question 6: A is correct

Trong 4 đáp án thì chỉ có A và D có thể đi kèm với under: **To be under the impression that…: Có ý nghĩ (thường là sai lầm).** **Under pressure: 1.(về chất lỏng hoặc khí trong 1 cái bình)chịu sức ép, bị nén lại. 2. Bị ảnh hưởng bởi sự cấp bách hoặc bắt buộc.** **Tạm dịch:** ***Tôi cứ ngỡ rằng hai bạn đã từng gặp nhau rồi.***	**I was under the impression that you were coming tomorrow:** ***Tôi cứ tưởng rằng ngày mai anh ta mới tới*** **The gas is stored under pressure in the tank:** ***Khí đựng trong bồn được nén lại.*** **Work under pressure:** ***Làm việc dưới sức ép.***

Question 7: D is correct

Trong 4 đáp án thì chỉ có D có thể đi kèm với on: **(all) on one's own: 1. Một mình. 2. Không có sự giúp đỡ đỡ, làm một mình. 3. Xuất sắc, hiếm có** **Tạm dịch:** ***Bạn có chắc rằng, bạn có thể tự làm việc một mình không?.***	**I'm all on my own:** ***Hôm nay tôi chỉ có một mình*** **Although her father is in the firm she got the job on her own:** ***Mặc dù bố cô ta làm việc trong hãng nhưng cô ta đã tự mình kiếm lấy việc làm*** **When it comes to craftsmanship, Lan is on her own:** ***Khi nói đến tay nghề thì Lan là người hiếm có.***

Question 8: C is correct

To get ready (for st/ to do st): 1. sẵn sàng sử dụng hoặc hành động ngay; chuẩn bị đầy đủ hoặc hoàn thành. 2. Sẵn lòng. **Lưu ý: "to get ready" thường được dùng khi còn trong quá trình đang chuẩn bị, còn "to be" là đã chuẩn bị xong rồi.** **Tạm dịch:** ***Bữa tối đã sẵn sàng chưa? – Chưa, bây giờ mẹ đang chuẩn bị ạ.***	**To get ready for a journey:** ***Chuẩn bị sẵn sàng cho chuyến đi.*** **I've got my overalls on, so I'm ready to start work:** ***Tôi đã mặc xong quần áo lao động, như thế tôi đã bắt đầu đi làm.*** **Don't be so ready to find fault;** ***Đừng cố ý bắt bẻ lỗi như vậy.***

Question 9. Các em lưu ý: Cấu trúc: To sort (out) st (into st): phân loại

Tạm dịch: ***Bạn có thể giúp tôi phân loại quần áo này thành những kích cỡ khác nhau ?.***

He was sorting his foreign stamps into piles: ***nó đang xếp loại những con tem nước ngoài của nó thành từng chồng***

Ngoài ra lưu ý cấu trúc: sort st (out) from st= sort (out) st (into) st = classify

We must sort out the good appples from the bad: ***chúng ta phải chọn riêng loại táo tốt ra khỏi loại táo xấu***

Question 10: D is correct

To put up with st = to tolerate st: khoan dung hoặc chịu đựng ai cái gì	**I don't know how she puts up with her husband:** ***tôi không hiểu thế nào bà ấy chịu đựng được ông***

Tạm dịch: *Tôi không thể chịu đựng nổi tiếng ồn nữa!*	*chồng của mình*

Question 11: A is correct

To carry out: 1. làm cái gì như đã được yêu cầu/ 2. hoàn thành cái gì/ 3. tiến hành **Tạm dịch:** ***bạn phải tiến hành những chỉ dẫn này một cách cẩn thận.***	**I don't know how she puts up with her husband:** ***tôi không hiểu thế nào bà ấy chịu đựng được ông chồng của mình.***

Question 12: To persuade sb to do st: thuyết phục ai làm gì

Tạm dịch: ***tôi không nghĩ chúng ta có thể thuyết phục anh ta thay đổi quyết định.***

Merry persuades Black to go to the party: ***Merry thuyết phục Black đi dự tiệc.***

Bên cạnh đó, các em lưu ý cấu trúc: To persuade sb (into/out of st) bảo ai làm gì bằng cách tranh luận hay trình bày lý lẽ

How can we persuade him into joining us? : ***làm thế nào thuyết phục anh ấy liên kết với chúng ta được nhỉ?***

Question 13: C is correct

To refuse to Verb = to reject st: từ chối **Tạm dịch:** *Cô ấy từ chối nói với họ nơi cất giấu tiền.*	**The car absolutely refused to start:** ***Chiếc xe nhất định không chịu nổ máy.*** **Ngoài ra, Refuse st: từ chối** **She refused his propasal of marriage:** ***cô ấy từ chối lời cầu hôn của anh ta.***

Question 14: B is correct

To take on 1. Thuê ai = employ 2. Trở nên thịnh hành **Tạm dịch:** ***trong những năm 1990, chỉ trong một tháng công ty thành công đến nỗi nó thuê tới 500 nhân công mới***	**Catch on = be popular: phổ biến** **Put st on = wear st : mặc quần áo** **Lay on st: trải/phủ cái gì lên cái gì**

Question 15: A is correct

That's all right: 1. Không sao đâu (dùng để an ủi) 2. Được thôi (chỉ sự tán thành, đồng ý) **Tạm dịch:** ***"oh, mình thật sự rất tiếc." "Không sao đâu"***

Question 16: D is correct

To charge sb at price: lấy giá **Tạm dịch:** ***nhãn ghi $5.60, nhưng bạn lấy tôi với giá $6.50.***	**Deduct: lấy đi, khấu trừ**

Question 17: A is correct

Các em lưu ý cách diễn đạt: lecture (to sb) (on st): bài giảng, bài thuyết trình về vấn đề gì

Lưu ý cách diễn đạt: to attend a lecture on st: tham gia bài giảng về vấn đề nào đó.

Discussion thường đi với giới từ "about".

Question 18: To be on good terms with sb: đối xử tốt với hàng xóm, quan hệ tốt với hàng xóm.

Question 19: Hình thức đảo ngữ của câu điều kiện

11. Đảo ngữ với câu điều kiện

a. Câu điều kiện loại 1: If clause = should + S + V

Should she come late she wil miss the train

should he lend me some money I will buy that house

b. Câu điều kiện loại 2: If clause = Were S + to V/ Were + S

If I were you I would work harder = Were I you...

If I knew her I would invite her to the party = Were I to know her...

c. Câu đk loại 3: If clause = Had + S + PII

If my parents hadn't encouraged me, I would have taken pass exam. = Had my parents not encouraged me, I would have taken pass exam.

Cách sử dụng "as if/ as thought":

1) Diễn tả một người hay một vật nào đó trông như thế nào, nghe như thế nào, cảm thấy như thế nào(thường dùng với look, feel, sound). Chúng ta cũng hay sử dụng cấu trúc: It looks as if hoặc It sounds as If...

2) dùng để diễn đạt một điều không thật hoặc trái với thực tế

2.1. Điều không có thật ở hiện tại: Nếu động từ trước chia ở hiện tại thì động từ ở mệnh đề sau chia ở quá khứ

S+ V +as/ though + S + V(past).

2.2. Điều không có thật ở quá khứ: Nếu động từ trước chia ở quá khứ đơn thì động từ ở mệnh đề sau chia ở quá khứ hoàn thành:

S + V(past) + as if + S + V(past perfect)

Sử dụng điều kiện loại 1.

Question 20: It's about time + mệnh đề chia ở thời quá khứ đơn: đã đến lúc làm gì đó.

Ngoài ra, chúng ta cũng hay dùng cấu trúc nguyên thể: "it's about time for sb to do st".

Lưu ý: Chúng ta cũng có thể dùng "it's high time"hoặc "It's time" theo cách như "it's about time".

Question 21: Dùng so sánh hơn nhất đối với "great".

Tạm dịch: Khả năng mất nước thường là mối nguy hại lớn nhất mà động vật trên đất liền phải đối mặt.

Cả cụm "the way photographic lenses are constructed" đóng vai trò là tân ngữ của động từ "affect".

Question 25: Out of order: hỏng, hết hạn

Out of work: thất nghiệp

Question 26: D is correct

Tạm dịch: -"Bạn có thể giúp mình không?"

-"ừ, tất nhiên rồi"

Các em lưu ý 1 số cấu trúc: **Give sb a hand = do sb a favor:** giúp ai đó

Question 27: D is correct

Tạm dịch: *Cô ấy đã lơ là việc học trong suốt học kì, vì thế cô ấy đã không qua kì thi.*

Question 28: D is correct

Tạm dịch: Các bác sỹ biết rằng rất khó để cứu bệnh nhân, tuy nhiên họ sẽ vẫn cố gắng hết sức

Các em lưu ý cấu trúc: try one's best: cố gắng hết sức mình

Question 29: A is correct

Tạm dịch: tôi đang gửi cho bạn CV của tôi để bạn có thể xem xét nó trước cuộc phỏng ván của chúng ta.

Các em lưu ý 3 đáp án B, C, D đều dùng chỉ nguyên nhân kết quả, do đó không hợp lý trong trường hợp này

Question 30: C is correct

Tạm dịch: Không may là lá thư của ông đến muộn quá. Hậu quả là, chúng tôi không thể xem xét việc làm cho ông.

Các em lưu ý cấu trúc: **As a result = Cosequently:** kết quả là, hậu quả là

Câu A không đúng vì thiếu mạo từ "a"

Đáp án B, D không phù hợp trong văn cảnh này.

Must + thể hoàn thành: diễn tả một kết luận hợp lí trong quá khứ.

Should+ thể hoàn thành diễn tả một sự bắt buộc được giả định là xảy ra trong quá khứ nhưng vì lí do nào đó đã không xảy ra.

Đề số 33

Question 6: Dùng một số động từ khuyết thiếu như :"can/could/will/would..." sau mệnh đề với "so that" để thể hiện rõ ý chỉ mục đích, ta cần phải căn cứ vào thì ngữ pháp để chọn một động từ thích hợp.

Question 7: Mệnh đề với "in case" cũng tương tự như câu điều kiện loại I với "if". Theo sau "in case" cũng là mệnh đề chính và động từ đi sau dùng thì hiện tại đơn.

Question 8: Sử dụng thì quá khứ đơn để diễn đạt một hành động đã xảy ra trong quá khứ . Các lựa chọn còn lại không phù hợp về ngữ pháp và ý nghĩa.

Question 9: Get doing something: bắt đầu làm việc gì (get going: bắt đầu đi).

Get to do sth: có cơ hội làm gì.

Question 10: Suppose: giả sử- câu giả định về một điều có thể xảy ra trong quá khứ, do đó động từ chia ở thì quá khứ hoàn thành.

Question 11: Động từ sau "as if" luôn luôn là quá khứ giả định cho dù thì gì đang được dùng. Nếu trực tiếp theo sau là "to be" ta dùng "were" cho tất cả các ngôi.

Question 12: Câu giả định trái ngược với thực tế ở quá khứ, động từ sau chủ ngữ hai sẽ chia ở quá khứ hoàn thành, nếu ở dạng phủ định ta dùng: had + phân từ 2.
S1 + Would rather (that) + S2 + quá khứ hoàn thành.
Các lựa chọn còn lại không phù hợp. Trường hợp C: S1 + Would rather + S2 + hiện tại hoàn thành – câu giả định trái ngược với thực tế ở hiện tại.

Question 13: Take in: hiểu, nắm được. Các lựa chọn còn lại không phù hợp:
Put aside: gạt sang 1 bên; Put up: đưa ra; Taken away: mang đi.

Question 14: Break-up: sự đổ vỡ (gia đình). Các lựa chọn còn lại không phù hợp:
Break-down: hỏng, chết máy; Break-in: cuộc tấn công vào ngân hàng, sự can thiệp; break-out: cuộc vượt ngục có dùng đến cả bạo lực.

Question 15: To serve: dùng (về việc gì, chỉ mục đích)

Question 16: Bargain (n): món hời. Các lựa chọn còn lại không phù hợp:
Contract (n): hợp đồng; sale (n): hàng hóa bán, sự bán; donation (n): vật tặng, quyên góp.

Question 17: Since + mệnh đề: chỉ lý do cho một hành động nào đó, đặc biệt thông dụng khi nghe người đọc hoặc người nghe đã biết lý do của sự việc hoặc khi điều đó không phải là phần quan trọng nhất của câu.

Question 18: On the grounds that + mệnh đề: với lý do, cái cớ rằng.

Question 19: To ruin: tàn phá-thường nói về vụ mùa bị ảnh hưởng bởi thiên tai. Các lựa chọn còn lại không phù hợp:
Damage: phá hủy, gây thiệt hại (dùng để chỉ sự hỏng hóc, hư hại của đồ vật).
Harm (n): thiệt hại, do người hoặc một sự việc.
Injure: làm cho bị thương bởi tai nạ hoặc các nguyên nhân vật lý.

Question 20: Inhabitants (n): dân cư ở một nơi nào đó. Khi nói thành phố có bao nhiêu dân, ta dùng "inhabitants" chứ không dùng "residents".
Dwellers (n): người ở- thường chỉ dùng trong danh từ ghép, ví dụ: city dwellers, lake dwellers,…
Settles (n): người đến sống lâu dài ở một nước mới.

Question 21: To put somebody up: cho ai ở trọ lại. Các lựa chọn còn lại không phù hợp:
To give somebody up: cắt đứt quan hệ với ai.
To take somebody up on something: hỏi ai đấy về một điều mình không đồng tình.

Question 22: Cold-blooded (a) : có máu lạnh (cá, rắn,…). Các lựa chọn còn lại sai hình thức kết hợp tính từ kép: adj + Ned (có tính chất như thế nào).

Question 23: In accordance with something: theo đúng như cái gì, phù hợp với cái gì. Giới từ "of" nối giữa 2 danh từ để chỉ sự sở hữu.
To retire from : ra khỏi, rút về…

Question 24: Sử dụng mẫu câu đồng tình khẳng định: S + trợ động từ ở thể khẳng định + too. Các lựa chọn còn lại không phù hợp

Question 25: A là đáp án thích hợp và lịch sự nhất khi đáp lại lời xin lỗi về việc đi muộn trong tình huống này.

Question 26: D là đáp án phù hợp nhất trong trường hợp này.

Question 27: A là đáp án phù hợp nhất trong trường hợp này.

Question 28: Dùng thì quá khứ đơn để diễn tả một hành động chen vào một hành đọng khác đang xảy ra. "Occur" là nội động từ nên không dùng ở dạng bị động.

Question 29: Dùng thì hiện tại hoàn thành để nói về những việc xảy ra và lặp lại nhiều lần trong quá khứ (three times this week).

Question 30: Be welcome to something/to V: được phép tự do lấy cái gì/làm gì xin cứ tự nhiên.

Question 31: So as not to V: để không làm gì. Các lựa chọn còn lại sai trật tự cấu trúc.

Question 32: S + V + such +a/an + adj + N + that + clause: đến nỗi mà.

Question 33: whose + N: chỉ sự sở hữu.

Question 34: Non- existent (a): không có, không tồn tại.

Question 35: Degree (n): học vị, bằng cấp (sau khi tốt nghiệp, hoàn thành chương trình 4 năm Đại học).
Các lựa chọn còn lại không phù hợp:
Diploma (n): văn bằng, chứng chỉ (học xong trung học phổ thông, cao đẳng).
Certificate (n): giấy chứng nhận (tham gia một khóa học nào đó, văn bằng hỗ trợ).
Bachelor (n): người có bằng tú tài.

Question 36: Tiêu đề phù hợp nhất với bài đọc : Ong mật- những đặc điểm và công dụng. Học sinh đọc lướt qua cả đoạn văn sẽ nhận thấy rằng C là đáp án phù hợp nhất.

Question 37: Câu trả lời nằm ở đoạn này: While gathering the nectar and pollen with they land- Cùng với hoa, chúng tạo ra mật ong trong quá trình thu thập mật và phấn. Đồng thời, ong giúp thụ phấn cho những bông hoa mà chúng đậu vào.

Question 38: Simultaneously (adv) = Concurrently (n): đồng thời.

Question 39: Thông tin ở câu 2 và câu 3 đoạn 3: The male honeybees are called drones; they do no work and cannot sting. They developed from unfertilized eggs, and their only job is to impregnate a queen. Do đó, dựa vào cụm từ "their only job is to impregnate a queen", ta chỉ ra được đáp án đúng là đáp án B: giao phối với ong chúa và không nhằm mục đích khác nữa.

Question 40: Hàm ý khác của tác giả là : Ong mật đực không bao giờ là con cái.

Question 41: Thông tin ở câu 3 đoạn 2: The worker bee carries nectar to the hive in a special stomach called a honey stomach- Ong thợ mang phấn hóa vào tổ bằng dạ dày ong – đó là một chiếc dạ dày đặc biệt. Đáp án D là hoàn toàn chính xác.

Question 42: Thông tin ở câu cuối đoạn 1: While gathering the nectar and pollen with which they make honey, bees are simultaneously helping fertilize the flowers on which they land. Many fruits and vegetables would not survive if bees did not carry the pollen from the blossom to blossom.

Question 43: Thông tin ở hai câu cuối đoạn 1: Many fruits and vegetables would not survive if bees did not carry the pollen from the blossom to blossom.- Nhiều loại trái cây và rau quả sẽ không tồn tại được nếu mật ong không mang phấn hoa từ bông này sang bông khác. Do đó, đáp án A, ong thu phấn cho cây trái là chính xác.

Question 44: Thông tin ở câu đầu tiên trong bài: Bees, classified into over 10,000 species, are insects found in almost every part of the world except the northernmost and southernmost regions.- Ong, được phân loại vào khoảng hơn 10,000 loài, là côn trùng được tìm thấy ở hầu hết các khu vực trên thế giới, ngoại trừ vùng cực Bắc và cực Nam.

Question 45: Theo như thông tin ở câu 4 đoạn 2: sáp ong rất dễ uốn nặn thì đáp án là B: pliable (a): dễ uốn, xoắn, nặn hình, mềm dẻo.

Question 46: Take an interest in something: quan tâm, thích thú về điều gì.

Question 47: Consulting experts (n): chuyên gia tư vấn.

Question 48: There is no doubt that: không còn ngi ngờ gì nữa

Question 49: Take off: trở nên phổ biến một cách nhanh chóng.

Question 50: Bring somebody something: mang lại cho ai cái gì.

Question 51: Based on something: dựa trên cái gì

Question 52: must + V nguyên thể:phải làm gì.

Question 53: prevent something: ngăn chặn, ngăn ngừa điều gì.

Question 54: believe in something: tin tưởng vào điều gì.

Question 55: way (n): cách, cách thức.

Question 56: Dùng sai từ loại, phải thay "majority" bằng "major" vì tính từ đứng trước danh từ để bổ sung ý nghĩa cho danh từ đó.

Question 57: phải thay "operated" bằng "operated on" vì theo cấu trúc : operated on somebody for something: mổ, phẫu thuật.

Question 58: Sử dụng sai cấu trúc: phải thay "for having" bằng "to have" vì "long to do something: mong ước làm gì"

Question 59: Phải thay "most of them" bằng " most of which" để tạo sự liên kết trong mênh đề quan hệ.

Question 60: Phải thay "admired" bằng "admiring". Các động từ chỉ tư thế như "stand, sit , run,…" đi với V-ing mang ý nghĩa hai hành động xảy ra đồng thời với nhau.

Question 61: Các từ nghi vấn "whether, what, which, why,…" đứng đầu câu dùng làm từ nối thì động từ theo sau mệnh đề mở đầu phải chia ở ngôi thứ 3 số ít.

Question 62: " when wet" là một mệnh đề lược bỏ chủ ngữ và động từ, vì vậy để thể hiện rõ ý nghĩa, chủ từ bị lược sẽ được giới thiệu ở vế sau.

Question 63: bring something to somebody: mang cái gì đến với ai.

Question 64: Mệnh đề "while- trong khi", động từ chia ở thì tiếp diễn. Các lựa chọn còn lại không phù hợp.

Question 65: shouldn't have done sth: đáng lẽ ra không nên làm gì, nhưng thực tế đã làm điều đó trong quá khứ.

Question 66: Thông tin ở đoạn 1dùng để trả lời cho câu hỏi dưới đây:The Hubble was sent into orbit with a satellite by the Space Shuttle Discovery in 1990 amid huge hype and exception. Yet after it was in position, it simply did not work, because the primary mirror was misshapen. It was not until 1993 that the crew of the Shuttle Endeavor arrived like roadside mechanics, opened the hatch that was installed for the purpose, and replaced the defective mirror with a good one- Vào năm 1990, Hubble được đưa vào quỹ đạo cùng với một vệ tinh bởi tàu con thoi Discovery giữa sự thổi phồng và kì vọng rất lớn. Nhưng sau khi đưa vào vị trí, nó đã không làm việc, bởi vì gương chính bị biến dạng. Mãi đến năm 1993, phi hành đoàn tàu con thoi Endeavor đã đến với tư cách là những người thợ cơ khí đi đường, họ mở nắp lắp đặt và thay cái gương bị lỗi bằng 1 cái tốt. Đáp án C : nó bị lỗi trong suốt 3 năm đầu ở ngoài không gian.

Question 67: Từ " burnt" ở câu 1 gần nghĩa với từ "subject- chủ đề chính"

Question 68: Tác giả ngụ ý rằng, khi mới rời khỏi Trái Đất, đã có sự kì vọng rất lớn về tính khả dụng của Hubble (admid huge hype and expectation)

Question 69: Vệ tinh mang theo kính viễn vọng không gian Hubble được thiết kế đặc biệt nhằm: việc bảo trì có thể thực hiện được bởi các phi hành gia đi đường.

Question 70: Tác giả đã ví phi hành gia của tàu Endeavor như là những người thợ cơ khí.,

Question 71: Thông tin ở câu đầu đoạn cuối: The Hubble telescope was named after Edwin Hubble, a 1920s astronomer who developed a formula that express the proportional relationship of distances between clusters of galaxies and the speeds at which they travel- Kính thiên văn Hubble được đặt tên theo Edwin Hubble, một nhà thiên văn học vào những năm 1920. Ông đã phát triển công thức thể hiện mối quan hệ tỉ lệ thuận về khoảng cách giữa các cụm thiên hà và tốc độ chúng di chuyển. Qua đó, Edwin Hubble đã phát triển một công thức toán học để đo tốc độ và khoảng cách giữa các thiên hà.

Question 72: Thông tin ở câu: when you look deep into space, you are actually looking back through time,because even though light travels at 186,000 miles a second, it requires time to get from one place to another. In fact, it is said that in some cases, the Hubble telescope is looking back eleven billion years to see galaxies already forming.

Question 73: Thông tin ở câu: Astronomers use stars known as Cepheid variables to measure distances in space: các nhà thiên văn học sử dụng những ngôi sao được biết đến như là biến quang Ceipheid để đo lường khoảng cách trong vũ trụ.

Question 74: billowing-pouring: đổ, chảy vào.

Question 75: Thông tin ở câu : Hubble has also provided a close look at black holes, which are described as cosmic drains-Hubble cũng đưa ra một số cái nhìn sâu hơn về các lỗ đen, chúng được miêu tả như cống vũ trụ.

Question 76: Sau mệnh đề "so that" ta dùng một số động từ khuyết thiếu (can/could/will/would...) phù hợp với thì ngữ pháp và ý nghĩa để thể hiện rõ ý chỉ mục đích. Đáp án A thích hợp nhất.

Question 77: There's no need for somebody to do something: không cần thiết phải làm gì.

There was no need for somebody to have done something= Needn't have done something: đáng lẽ ra không cần thiết phải làm gì, nhưng thực tế đã làm điều đó trong quá khứ.

Question 78: Go (like) a bomb = to be very successful: rất thành công.

Đề đại học năm 2007 khối D

Question 1: D

Động từ trong mệnh đề chính của câu trên được chia ở dạng tương lai hoàn thành trong quá khứ (would have gone) do đó động từ ở mệnh đề If tương ứng phải ở dạng quá khứ hoàn thành (hadn't been). Câu trên thuộc mẫu câu điều kiện loại III (không có thật trong quá khứ):

If + QKHT (had done), S + would have done.

Question 2. A

According to sth (theo như cái gì), because of (bởi vì), adding up (tính tổng, cộng tất cả lại), resulting in (dẫn tới kết quả). "The number of points scored" là điều kiện để xét giải thưởng nên ta phải dùng "according to" .

Tạm dịch: Các giải thưởng được trao theo số lượng điểm ghi được.

Question 4: A

so that (nên), if (nếu), such as (như là), as if (như thể). Mệnh đề đứng trước phục vụ cho mục đích được nêu ở mệnh đề sau nên "so that" là đáp án.

Tạm dịch: "Tòa nhà có một bộ máy dò khói nên bất kỳ ngọn lửa nào cũng bị dập tắt ngay tức khắc."

Question 5: C

Động từ trần thuật trong câu được chia ở thì quá khứ đơn giản "was announced" do vậy các đáp án are injured (động từ chia ở thể bị động thời hiện tại đơn giản), và have been injured (động từ chia ở bị động thời hiện tại hoàn thành) không phải là sự lựa chọn chính xác. Chủ ngữ đứng gần động từ cần được chia nhất ở dạng ngôi thứ ba số ít vì thế đáp án đúng là was injured.

Question 6: D

counterproductive (mang tính hiệu quả trái với mong muốn), **unproductive** (không mang tính hữu ích), productivity (năng suất), **productive** (hữu ích). Xét về mặt ý nghĩa thì đáp án **productive** là phù hợp hơn cả. Khi đó câu được hiểu là "Hai quốc gia này đã tiến tới một hợp hiệp định thông qua các cuộc đàm phán được coi là mang tính hữu ích."

Eg: It's counter – productive to be too tough: it just makes the staff resentful: Thật là phản tác dụng khi quá cứng nhắc; nó chỉ tổn làm cho nhân viên oán giận

Question 7: C

Ta có cấu trúc **to persit in sth/ Ving** mang nghĩa khăng khăng làm điều gì.

Question 8: A

So as to (để/ để mà), **so that** (nên), **in view of** (xét thấy, bởi vì), **with a view to** (với ý định/ với hy vọng): Về mặt ý nghĩa của câu thì **so as to** là phù hợp hơn cả.

Tạm dịch: "Đảm bảo có ít nhất một khoảng trống 3cm để cho vừa đủ lỗ thông gió."

Question 9: D

Chúng ta có cấu trúc **would like to do sth** mang nghĩa thích làm điều gì đó.

Question 10: C

Cụm từ **to trade sth in** mang nghĩa đổi cái cũ lấy cái mới (có các thêm tiền).

Question 11: C

Cụm từ **to knock down** mang nghĩa phá đổ (nhà), dỡ (nhà).

Tạm dịch: Những ngôi nhà cũ này đã bị phá đổ để xây một tòa nhà cao tầng.

Question 12: A

Such that : đến nỗi mà/ đến mức mà là đáp án chính xác.

Tạm dịch:"Nỗi tức giận đến mức làm cô ấy òa khóc."

Question 13: A

Until (cho tới khi), **when** (khi mà), **only after** (chỉ sau khi), **in case** (phòng khi). Động từ **realize** trong câu trên được chia ở thì quá khứ hoàn thành (**hadn't realized**) diễn đạt một hành động đã xảy ra và kết thúc trước một hành động khác trong quá khứ. Do đó liên từ **when** để nối hai mệnh đề trong câu trên là hoàn toàn chính xác.

Tạm dịch: Tôi không nhận ra cô ấy là người Anh cho tới khi cô ấy nói.

Question 14: B

Cụm từ **to have contact with sb** mang nghĩa liên lạc với ai.

Question 15: C

Chúng ta có cấu trúc **would prefer sth to be done** mang nghĩa thích điều gì đó được làm hơn.

Question 16: C

Lời đáp mang tính lịch sự nhã nhặn nhất cho câu **"Thanks for the nice gift!"** (Cám ơn về món quà xinh xắn này!) chỉ có thể là **"I'm glad you like it"** (Mình rất vui vì cậu thích món quà này.)

Question17: A

Diễn đạt một lời khen ta dùng cấu trúc **S + tobe + so + adj + a/ an + N**. Do đó so good a là đáp án chính xác. **Tạm dịch:** "Anh ấy là một nhà hùng biện tài ba làm sao!"

Question 18: A

Cụm từ **to take sth for granted** mang nghĩa cho điều gì là đúng, cho điều gì là hiển nhiên.

Eg: I take it for granted you have read this book: Tôi cứ cho như là anh đã đọc cuốn sách này

Question 19: D

Discard : loại bỏ, vứt bỏ. **EG**: old discarded ~~clothes~~ (quần áo cũ đã thải bỏ)

Refuse : chối bỏ, khước từ. **EG**: She refuse his proposal of marriage. (Cô ấy từ chối lời cầu hôn của anh ấy)

Eliminate :loại ra, thải ra. **EG**: The police have eliminated two suspects from their enquiry. (Cảnh sát đã loại bỏ 2 đối tượng nghi vấn ra khỏi vụ điều tra.

Dismiss : bỏ/ không xét một vụ; bác đơn. Để đi với danh từ **"the case"** (vụ kiện) thì động từ **dismissed** là đáp án chính xác.

Question 20: C

To lose one's (own) life in sth/ Ving mang nghĩa dành cả đời mình vào việc gì.

Question 21: A

It trong **"it was very dangerous"** thay thế cho cả mệnh đề **"David drove so fast"**. Viết lại câu đã cho bằng cách dùng mệnh đề quan hệ với **which – which** có thể thay thế cho mệnh đề đứng trước.

Question 22: C

Câu nói trực tiếp là câu mệnh lệnh và có thái độ ra lệnh (động từ abandon và dấu chấm cảm cuối câu). Tương ứng với nó ở dạng gián tiếp ta dùng **order sb + to infinitive** (ra lệnh cho ai đó làm gì).

Question 23: C

To undervalue = to have a low opinion: đánh giá thấp, coi rẻ, coi thường. Câu C là cách viết lại của câu đã cho bằng cách dùng cụm từ tương đương.

Question24: B

"Shall I make you a coffee?" là một câu mời lịch sự do đó khi chuyển sang gián tiếp ta dùng động từ offer (đề nghị, đưa ra mời).

Question 25: B

No sooner…than: ngay sau khi…thì. Câu đã cho có nghĩa như sau: "Ngay sau khi cô ấy đặt điện thoại xuống thì sếp của cô ấy gọi lại". Các câu C, D đều sai về mặt ngữ pháp. Câu C phải đảo động từ lên trước chủ ngữ vì có trạng từ đứng đầu câu. Câu D sai vì sau without không là mệnh đề mà phải là danh từ hoặc Ving. Câu A sai về mặt ngữ nghĩa: "Ngay khi sếp cô ấy gọi lại, cô ấy đặt luôn điện thoại xuống" Đáp án đúng là B.

Question 26: C

A, B và D đều sai về mặt ngữ pháp. A sai vì chỉ có **in spite of**, không có **despite of.** B sai vì sau as không dùng đảo ngữ. D sai vì sau **despite** là danh từ chứ không phải mệnh đề, sau **though/although** mới là mệnh đề.

Question 27: C

Câu gián tiếp ở quá khứ nên động từ to start phải chia ở quá khứ - what time the film started là đáp án vì đã được chuyển sang gián tiếp nên không còn ở dạng hỏi mà dạng trần thuật.

Question 28: A

Unless = if not. Đáp án của câu là **unless she takes a few days' rest.**

Question 29: B

What we refer to: những gì mà chúng tôi nói tới. Chúng ta không dùng that hay which vì đây không phải mệnh đề quan hệ.

Question 30: A

Câu có trạng từ đứng đầu ta phải dùng đảo ngữ - đảo trợ động từ have lên trước chủ ngữ (historical changes) – đáp án đúng là **A: have historical changes been.**

Question 31: D

Trọng âm của từ circumstance rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất, còn các từ còn lại trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ 2.

Considerate: /kən'sidərit/

Photographer: /fə'tɔgrəfə/

Community: /kə'mju:niti/

Circumstance: /'sə:kəmstəns/

Question32: B

Giải thích: Trọng âm của từ anthem rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất, còn các từ còn lại trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ 2.

Apply: /ə'plai/

Attend: /ə'tend/

Appear: /ə'piə/

Anthem: /'ænθəm/

Question33: D

Trọng âm của từ location rơi vào âm tiết thứ 2, còn các từ còn lại trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ 1.

Scenery: /'si:nəri/

Festival: /'festivəl/

Atmosphere: /'ætməsfiə/

Location: /lou'keiʃn/

Question 34: B

Trọng âm của từ recent rơi vào âm tiết thứ 1, còn các từ còn lại trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ 2.
Prevent: /pri'vent/
Recent: /'ri:snt/
Remote: /ri'mout/
Receive: /ri'si:v/

Question 35: A

Trọng âm của từ opposite rơi vào âm tiết thứ 1, còn các từ còn lại trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ 2.
Opposite: /'ɔpəzit/
Geography: /dʒi'ɔgrəfi/
Geometry: /dʒi'ɔmitri/
Endanger: /in'dæŋdʒ/

Question 36: B

Chú ý câu :"**They find that the phones are more than a means of communication - having a mobile phone shows that they are cool and connected.**" **Cool** đồng nghĩa với **fashionable** hoặc **stylish.**

Question 37: B

Chú ý câu: "**On the other hand, medical studies have shown changes in the brain cells of some people who use mobile phones**". **Brain cells = the smallest units of the brain**: tế bào não

Question 38: C

A means of communication: phương tiện/ cách thức giao tiếp. Do đó **means** đồng nghĩa với **method**.

Question39: B

Chú ý câu: "**What is it that makes mobile phones potentially harmful?**" Xét trong ngữ cảnh của câu **potentially** có nghĩa là "có thể", do đó từ có nghĩa gần nhất với nó là possibly.

Question 40: B

Chú ý câu: "**In England, there has been a serious debate about this issue. Mobile phone companies are worried about the negative publicity of such ideas.**" **Negative publicity** có nghĩa là việc làm cho công chúng biết đến những mặt tiêu cực hoặc ảnh hưởng xấu của điều gì đó. Đáp án của câu trên là B (**widespread opinion** about **bad effects of cellphones**).

Question 41: B

Chú ý câu: "**In one case, a traveling salesman had to retire at young age because of serious memory loss. He couldn't remember even simple tasks. He would often forget the name of his own son. This man used to talk on his mobile phone for about six hours a day, every day of his working week, for a couple of years. His family doctor blamed his mobile phone use, but his employer's doctor didn't agree.**" Như vậy việc dùng điện thoại di động có thể gây ảnh hưởng đến các chức năng về mặt thần kinh. Đáp án của câu là cause some mental malfunction.

Question 42: D

Chú ý câu: "**In one case, a traveling salesman had to retire at young age because of serious memory loss. He couldn't remember even simple tasks.**"

Question 43: D

Chú ý câu: "**What is it that makes mobile phones potentially harmful? The answer is radiation.**" Radiation chính là những tia vô hình - invisible rays.

Question 44: A

Chú ý câu: "**Mobile phones can be very useful and convenient, especially in emergencies.**"
emergencies = urgent cases: những trường hợp khẩn cấp.

Question 45: B

Bài đọc đề cập đến 2 mặt của một vấn đề. Tác giả đưa ra sự tiện lợi hữu ích của điện thoại di động đồng thời cũng nêu lên những tác hại có thể gây cho con người. Đề tựa phù hợp nhất cho bài đọc trên là: "**Technological Innovations and Their Price**" vì nó thể hiện được đúng nội dung của bài.

Question 46: B

Giải thích: **his qualifications are** → **his qualification** is vì trong câu này thì **qualifications** (bằng cấp) được chia ở dạng số ít.

Question 47: B

Giải thích: **film directions** → **film directors** (các đạo diễn phim).

Question 48: D

Giải thích: **she is honest → her honesty** vì trong một chuỗi liệt kê thì các từ (cụm từ) phải cùng thuộc 1 lớp từ loại.Trong câu này **her intelligence và cheerful disposition** là cụm danh từ thì sau từ nối and cũng phải là 1 cụm danh từ.

Question 49: A

Giải thích: **however → In spite of/Despite being small. However** chỉ đứng trước 1 mệnh đề.

Question 50: A

Giải thích: Ta chỉ dùng **In my opinion**, hoặc **I think**. Cả 2 cụm từ này đều dùng để đưa ra ý kiến nên chỉ dùng 1 cụm từ trong 1 câu mà thôi.

Question 51: A

Giải thích: Bằng chứng cho câu trả lời này nằm trong câu "**Arriving immigrants depended mainly on predecessors from their homeland to help them start a new life.**" Trong đó, từ predecessors có nghĩa tương đương với the people who came earlier (những người đến trước).

Question 52: A

Giải thích: Trong câu "**several European nations instituted public-welfare programs. But such a movement was slow to take hold in the United States because the rapid pace of industrialization**" từ fast growth cùng nghĩa với từ rapid pace. Vậy dáp án **A** là đáp án đúng.

Question 53: C

Giải thích: Từ **instituted** có nhiều nghĩa nhưng trong ngữ cảnh của bài đọc này nó mang nghĩa là thành lập/mở. Vậy cho nên nó gần nghĩa nhất với từ introduced.

Question 54: A

Giải thích: Theo câu "**one of the programs Social Security - has become an American institution. Paid for by deductions** (sự cắt giảm) **from the paychecks** (tiền lương) **of working people**", tổ chức này được chi trả bởi 1 phần cắt giảm từ tiền lương của những người lao động.

Question 55: B

Giải thích: Trong câu "**Most of the programs started during the Depression era were temporary relief measures, but one of the programs Social Security - has become an American institution.**" từ "**Depression era**" tương đương với cụm từ "**severe economic crisis**" đều mang nghĩa là cuộc khủng hoảng kinh tế. Theo câu trên thì phần lớn các chương trình hỗ trợ ở thời kỳ khủng hoảng kinh tế ấy chỉ là giải pháp tạm thời sau đó các tổ chức ấy có thể lạitự giải tán và trong số đó chỉ có Social Security được thành lập.Vậy đáp án B là đúng.

Question 56: C

Giải thích: "**Recently, there has been concern that the Social Security fund may not have enough money to fulfill its obligations in the 21st century (=Social Security payments will be a burden) , when the population of elderly Americans is expected to increase dramatically (= the number of elderly people is growing).**

Question 57: D

Giải thích: Đọc đoạn văn thứ 2 từ cuối lên ta sẽ tìm thấy thông tin: những người có thu nhập thấp có thể được trợ giúp bởi chương trình public housing (**which is built at federal expense = federal expenditure).**

Question 58: D

Giải thích: Ngoài chính nguồn trợ cấp từ chính phủ thì những người nghèo còn có thể tìm kiếm sự giúp đỡ từ các tổ chức từ thiện hay tình nguyện nữa. (**Needy Americans can also turn to sources other than the government for help. A broad spectrum of private charities and voluntary organizations is available.**). Vậy đáp án D là đúng.

Question 59: C

Đáp án C là đúng vì càng ngày càng có thêm nhiều người tham gia vào các chương trình tình nguyện kể cả người trẻ và người già như trong bài đọc đã viết "**Volunteerism is on the rise, It is estimated that almost 50 percent of Americans over age 18 do volunteer work, and nearly 75 percent of U.S. households contribute money to charity.**"

Question 60: A

Toàn bộ bài đọc cho thấy nội dung chính của bài đọc là nói về các tổ chức công cộng hỗ trợ người nghèo (nên C sai), ở Mỹ nói chung chứ không chỉ là người nhập cư (nên B sai). Bài đọc đề cập đến việc các tổ chức này lấy tiền từ đâu chứ không phải là cách gây quỹ nói chung ở Mỹ nên D sai.

Question 61: B

Chỗ trống cần điền là một đại từ quan hệ bổ sung ý nghĩa cho cụm từ "**this complex force**" nên đại từ chỉ vật "**which**" là phương án thích hợp nhất. Lưu ý ta không thể dùng "**what**" vì mệnh đề quan hệ không có hàm ý nghi vấn, dấu chấm hỏi là của cụm từ "**how much**" ở đầu câu.

Question 62: C

Attack: tấn công (bằng vũ lực), công kích

Besiege: bao vây, vây hãm (quân sự). **EG:** Troy was besieged by the Greeks. (Thành Troy bị bao vây bởi quân binh Hy Lạp.)

Strike: tấn công người hoặc vật bằng sức mạnh lớn (có thể dùng cho các hiện tượng thiên nhiên). **EG:** The stone struck me on the side of the head.

Beat: đánh/ đập ai/ cái gì nhiều lần (có sự tiếp xúc trực tiếp).

Chủ ngữ gây ra hành động cần điền là "**strong winds**" (những trận gió lớn), là hiện tượng thiên nhiên nên động từ "**strike**" (quá khứ phân từ là "struck") là phương án thích hợp nhất.

Question 63: B

Run: chạy (người và động vật); **blow**: thổi, cuốn đi (gió); **flow**: chảy (nước); **spread**: trải, căng ra, bày ra. "130 km/h" trong đoạn văn là con số chỉ sức gió trong cơn mưa nên động từ "**blow**" là đáp án.

Question 64: D

Pay: trả; **create**: tạo ra; **result**: xảy ra; **cause**: gây ra. Ta có cấu trúc to **cause damage:** gây thiệt hại. Trong đoạn văn trên có xuất hiện "**damage**" với vai trò là chủ ngữ trong câu nên động từ dạng bị động phải điền vào chỗ trống ở đây là "**caus**ed".

Question 65: D

Cấu trúc **think of sth as sth**: cho rằng cái gì là cái gì. **Like** không được dùng để thay thế cho as trong trường hợp này.

Question 66: D

Strength: sức mạnh, cường độ, mặt mạnh

Length: độ dài

Power: quyền năng. **EG**: I will do everything in my power to help you. (Tôi sẽ làm mọi thứ trong khả năng của mình để giúp anh)

Force: đơn vị đo sức gió.

Sau chỗ trống là số 7 chỉ sức gió (cấp 7) nên danh từ phải điền chính là force.

Question 67: C

Đại từ quan hệ cần điền đóng vai trò là trạng ngữ trong mệnh đề quan hệ bổ sung ý nghĩa cho ngày 25 tháng 1 năm 1990 đứng trước đó nên đáp án đúng là **when.**

Question 68: C

Đứng trước chỗ trống cần điền là cụm từ **even though**: mặc dù (chỉ ý ngược lại với mệnh đề đứng trước) nên **unlike** (không giống với…) là đáp án.

Question 69: D

Recall: khả năng nhớ lại, sự hồi tưởng

Remains: phế tích, tàn tích (chiến tranh, tòa nhà…). EG: After the fire, very little remained of my house. (Sau vụ cháy, ngôi nhà của tôi còn lại rất ít.

Memory: trí nhớ, bộ nhớ

Reminder: vật làm nhớ lại, cách nhắc nhớ.

Recall và **memory** dùng cho khả năng của con người nên với chủ ngữ nói về thời tiết thì đáp án là **reminders.**

Question 70: D

Cấu trúc **to give a second thought to**: nghĩ đến lần thứ hai (không quan tâm). Danh từ **help** và **care** không được dùng trong cấu trúc này nên đáp án cuối cùng là "**thought**".

Question 71: A

Discipline: kỷ luật, phương pháp rèn luyện; **ruling**: sự cai trị, sự điều khiển; **strictness**: tính chính xác, tính nghiêm ngặt; **regulation**: quy tắc, điều lệ. Chế độ ăn kiêng và tập thể dục chính là phương pháp rèn luyện để có sức khỏe tốt nên **discipline** hợp lý nhất.

Question 72: A

Tất cả các phương án ở trên đều có thể kết hợp được với danh từ **exercise** (tập thể dục) . Tuy nhiên, dựa vào ý nghĩa của câu văn, để mang lại sức khỏe tốt thì việc tập thể dục phải diễn ra thường xuyên và đều đặn. Do vậy, **regular** được chọn là đáp án.

Question 73: D

Run: điều hành (công ty)

Malfunction: sự trục trặc, sự cố. EG: a major malfunction (một trục trặc lớn)

Operate: hoạt động, vận hành, điều khiển.

Perform: hoạt động. Chỗ trống cần điền đứng sau cụm từ "able **to**" nên nó phải là 1 động từ. Hai động từ **run** và **operate** chỉ dùng để nói về việc điều khiển máy móc hoặc hệ thống máy móc, tổ chức... Để chỉ các hoạt động ở người thì **perform** là hợp lý nhất.

Question 74: D

Sau cấu trúc **to be made** thường xuất hiện giới từ **(of, from, in)**. Mặt khác sau cấu trúc **to be believed/ thought** thường là cụm động từ **(to infinitive)**. Tuy nhiên, sau chỗ trống lại là một tính từ (normal) nên đáp án đúng là **considered**.

Question 75: B

Sau cụm từ **instead of + Ving** (thay vì...) là một mệnh đề mang nghĩa đối lập. Trong mệnh đề đi sau xuất hiện từ "limited" (có giới hạn) nên chỗ trống cần điền là một tính từ mang nghĩa ngược hlại. Vì thế, **"more"** (dạng so sánh hơn của much) là đáp án đúng.

Question 76: B

Eager: háo hức, hăm hở. EG: eager of success (hám thành đạt)

Active: tích cực, nhanh nhẹn.

Bold: dũng cảm, táo bạo. EG: the bold outline of the mountain (đường nét rất rõ của quả núi)

Passive: bị động, thụ động. Nội dung câu và đoạn có chứa chỗ trống đang bàn về vấn đề tăng cường sức khỏe cho người già nên tính từ "active" là hợp lý nhất về nghĩa.

Question 77: B

Passive: thụ động, **competitive**: có sức cạnh tranh; **equal**: ngang nhau, bằng nhau; **comparative**: tương đối. Đoạn văn đề cập tới một số ví dụ tích cực về sức khỏe ở một số đối tượng. Với từ professional athletes (vận động viên chuyên nghiệp) thì tính từ competitive là hợp lý nhất.

Question 78: D

Stay in shape: khỏe đẹp. Các hoạt động thể thao như bơi lội hoặc đi bộ không có tác dụng nào khác ngoài giữ sức khỏe tốt và cơ thể khỏe đẹp.

Question 79: D

Với một số hoạt động đặc thù như **push-up, sit-up** hay **exercises** thì ta dùng động từ do (động tác nằm xuống rồi ngồi dậy, tập thể dục v.v...).

Question 80: C

Hai mệnh đề đứng trước và sau chỗ trống cần điền là hệ quả của nhau (mệnh đề trước là hệ quả của mệnh đề sau). Trong mối quan hệ này, ta có thể chọn unless hoặc if. Xét về nghĩa, **unless = if not** (nếu không) thì if hợp lý hơn (những bài tập thế này sẽ ít tác dụng nếu bạn dùng nó mà vẫn uống sôda và ăn khoai tây rán

Đề đại học năm 2008 khối D

Question 1: D

Cấu trúc **to explain something to somebody**: giải thích cho ai cái gì, vì vậy phương án D sẽ chuyển thành **the rules of the game to the children.**

Question 2: B

Chủ ngữ của 2 vế câu không đồng nhất nên **His name** phải chuyển thành **He**.

Question 3: D

Cấu trúc với động từ **to like** có thể đi với **to V** hoặc **Ving** và mang nghĩa là thích làm cái gì đó, nhưng trong câu trên, cụm từ đồng vị với "going shopping" đều là cụm động từ nguyên thể có **to** nên **going shopping** sẽ sửa lại thành **to go shopping.**

Question 4: C

To join something = to do together: tham gia, như vậy câu này không có giới từ in sau động từ **join.**

Question 5: A

Chủ ngữ của câu này là đại từ **she** chỉ người nên tương đương với nó, danh từ chính của vế so sánh đầu câu cũng phải là danh từ chỉ người: **writings** phải chuyển thành **writers**. Câu này có thể hiểu là "Không giống như những nhà văn cùng thời, bà không bận tâm đến vấn đề đạo đức".

Question 6: A

Mệnh đề "**he can make other workers follow his advice**" có nghĩa là "ông có thể khiến những người công nhân nghe theo lời khuyên của ông". Như vậy trong 4 đáp án **influential** (có tính thuyết phục), **creative** (sáng tạo), **deciding** (cótác dụng quyết định), **effective** (hiệu quả) thì đáp án **influential** là phù hợp về nghĩa nhất.

Question 7: B

Cụm từ **to toss a coin**: tung đồng xu, cụm từ này thường được sử dụng khi mô tả hành động của vị trọng tài thực hiện trong một trận đấu để xác định đội nào có bóng trước.

Question 8: D

Dựa vào hai cụm từ chính ở hai vế của câu "**has increased**" và "**has gone down**" có ý nghĩa đối lập nhau, như vậy liên từ thích hợp trong câu này là **whereas.**

Question 9: D

Câu hỏi hàm ý là một câu mời ai đó, và câu trả lời **That would be great** là phù hợp về nghĩa nhất. Cụm từ **You're welcome** được sử dụng như một câu trả lời lịch sự khi ai đó cảm ơn, đáp án **I don't agree, I'm afraid** sử dụng khi muốn trình bày quan điểm của mình về một vấn đề nào đó, và cụm từ **I feel very bored** thể hiện cảm xúc của bản thân.

Question 10: A

Stretch: trải dài. ***EG:*** *stretch a rope across a path.* (Căng một sợi dây thừng ngang qua một con đường.)

Extend :mở rộng. ***EG:*** *Can you extend your visit a few day longer*? (Bạn có thể kéo dài chuyến đến thăm thêm vài ngày được không)

Prolong (nối dài, gia hạn) EG: Drugs that help to prolong the life. (Thứ thuốc mà có thể giúp kéo dài tuổi thọ.)

Đáp án A mang ý nghĩa về thời gian. Như vậy đáp án chính xác là **last**. ***Tạm dịch***: Vở kịch diễn ra bao lâu?

Question 11: C

Có 2 liên từ được sử dụng trong câu nguyên nhân – kết quả: **so that + clause** và **so as to verb.** Như vậy đáp án chính xác của câu là **so that.**

Question 12:C

Từ cần điền trong câu phải là một tính từ hoặc động từ ở dạng tiếp diễn hoặc bị động.

Trong 4 đáp án: **quality** (chất lượng), **qualifying** (làm cho ai có đủ tư cách), **qualified** (đủ tư cách), **qualitative** (định tính), thì đáp án **qualified** là phù hợp về nghĩa và chính xác về mặt ngữ pháp nhất.

Question 13: B

Cấu trúc **To have no difficulty doing something**: không gặp khó khăn khi làm việc gì đó

Question 14: C

To consider doing something: cân nhắc vấn đề gì đó

Question 15: C

Amount được sử dụng để chỉ số lượng của những danh từ không đếm được còn **number** được sử dụng để chỉ số lượng những danh từ đếm được. Câu trên đề cập đến một loại trái cây nói chung đã được xác định nên đáp án chính xác là **the amount**.

Question 16: B

"**What a lovely house you have!**" - Ngôi nhà của anh thật tuyệt! - là một câu cảm thán thể hiện lời khen ngợi về ngôi nhà, và "**Thank you. Hope you will drop in**" – (Cảm ơn anh. Hi vọng là anh sẽ ghé thăm) là lời đáp lịch sự và phù hợp nhất. A dùng để đáp lại lời xin lỗi, C dùng để đồng ý với ý kiến người khác còn câu từ chối lời khen ở phương án D không phù hợp với văn hóa phương Tây.

Question 17: A

Cấu trúc **to charge somebody (amount of money for something:** tính giá (bao nhiêu) cho cái gì/ dịch vụ gì đó.

EG: They charge you $20 to get in the night club. (Họ tính giá 20 đô la cho việc vào Question lạc bộ đêm).

Question 18:B

Câu trên đang đề cập một sự kiện mà bạn chưa gặp trước đây bao giờ (**never**) nên động từ trong câu được chia ở thì hiện tại hoàn thành.

Question 19: D

Nội dung của câu văn trên đang kể lại một sự kiện đã diễn ra trong quá khứ nên thì của động từ trong câu phải để ở quá khứ đơn. Bên cạnh đó, tân ngữ của câu (**a lot of happy memories**) được đặt lên làm chủ ngữ nên động từ phải để ở dạng bị động. Như vậy đáp án chính xác của câu là **were brough.**

Question 20: D

Cấu trúc **to be capable of doing something**: có khả năng làm gì đó

Question 21: B

Weakened : trở nên suy yếu. ***EG:*** *They watched her gradually weaken as the disease progressed*. (Họ quan sát sự yếu dần của cô ấy vì căn bệnh phát triển)

Faded : bạc màu. ***EG:*** *Willmthe colour in this material fade?* (Liệu màu của thứ vải này có nhanh phai không?)

Fainted :uể oải, mờ nhạt. ***EG:*** *Only fain traces of the tiger's tracks could be seen.* (Chỉ có thể nhìn thấy những dấu chân mờ mờ của con hổ)

Lightened : chiếu sáng, rọi sang. ***EG:*** *These new windows have lightened the room considerably.* (Những cửa sổ mới này khiến căn phòng sáng lên đáng kể.

Đáp án **faded** là phù hợp về nghĩa nhất. ***Tạm dịch***: Màn cửa đã bị bạc màu vì nắng gắt.

Question 22: C

Electrical appliances: thiết bị điện, đồ gia dụng chạy bằng điện

Question 23: A

Cấu trúc **need** + **doing something**: việc gì đó cần làm (ý nghĩa bị động)

Question 24: C

To lose touch with someone: mất liên lạc với ai đó, **to pay attention to**: tập trung, chú ý; **to catch sight of**: gặp trong chốc lát ; **to keep an eye on**: theo dõi. Như vậy đáp án phù hợp với nghĩa của câu là **caught sight of**.

Tạm dịch: Hôm qua tôi tình cờ gặp Mike khi băng qua đường ở khu trung tâm buôn bán".

Question 25: B

Cả 3 đáp án đều B, C, D đều thể hiện dự đoán một sự việc có thể diễn ra trong quá khứ, trong đó D có nghĩa "đáng lẽ anh ấy nên …", còn B và C nghiêng về tình chất dự đoán, nhưng độ chắc chắn của B cao hơn. Ở vế sau của câu có đề cập **I know he very much wanted to hear the speaker** nên đáp án của câu là B.

Question 26: C

Ở đoạn đầu tiên có câu "**The Sun today is a yellow dwarf star… The Sun has existed in its present state for about four billion six hundred million years**". Như vậy, Mặt trời đã tồn tại được hơn 4 tỉ năm với đặc tính là một ngôi sao lùn màu vàng. Đoạn tiếp theo có câu "**About five billion years from now, the core of the Sun will shrink and become hotter.**" Câu này có nghĩa là khoảng 5 tỉ năm sau, lõi mặt trời sẽ nhỏ lại và trở nên nóng hơn. Như vậy dựa vào các thông tin trên, ta thấy rằng mặt trời đã trả qua gần 1 nửa thời gian tồn tại là ngôi sao lùn màu vàng. C là đáp án đúng.

Question 27: D

Đoạn 2 có câu "**About five billion years from now, the core of the Sun will shrink and become hotter.**" Trong đó, **the core** chính là **central part** (phần lõi) và **shrink** nghĩa là **to become smaller, or to make something smaller** (nhỏ đi). D chính là cách nói tương đương với câu trên và là đáp án đúng.

Question 28: D

Cuối đoạn 2 có câu "**The Sun will then be a red giant star. Temperatures on the Earth will become too high for life to exist.**" Vì vậy, D là đáp án đúng.

Question 29: D

Ở đầu đoạn 3 có câu "**Once the Sun has used up its thermonuclear energy as a red giant, it will begin to shrink.**" **To shrink = to become smaller, or to make something smaller** nghĩa là nhỏ đi nên D là đáp án.

Question 30: C

The Sun may throw off huge amounts of gases in violent eruptions called nova explosions as it changes from a red giant to a white dwarf." Ta thấy rằng mặt trời thải ra 1 lượng lớn khí ga khi nó chuyển từ ngôi sao khổng lồ màu đỏ sang sao lùn màu trắng, vì vậy hiện tượng này xuất hiện ở cuối giai đoạn sao đó. C là đáp án đúng.

Question 31: D

Giữa đoạn 3 có câu "**After it shrinks to the size of the Earth, it will become a white dwarf star.**" Mà ta lại có thông tin ở đoạn đầu như sau "**The Sun … is thousands of times larger than the Earth.**" Điều này chứng tỏ khi trở thành ngôi sao lùn màu trắng, Mặt trời sẽ nhỏ hơn hàng ngàn lần so với hiện tại.

Question 32: A

Đoạn cuối cùng có câu "**After billions of years as a white dwarf, the Sun will have used up all its fuel and will have lost its heat. Such a star is called a black dwarf.**" Vậy A là đáp án đúng.

Question 33: B

Chú ý câu "**After the Sun has become a black dwarf, the Earth will be dark and cold. If any atmosphere remains there, it will have frozen over the Earth's surface.**" Trong ngữ cảnh này, phó từ there thay thế cho "the Earth" (Trái Đất) câu trước, và đó chính là hành tinh của chúng ta (our own planet).

Question 34: C

Cấu trúc của bài mô tả trạng thái hiện tại của Mặt trời, sau đó nêu lên các dự đoán về các thay đổi của nó trong khoảng thời gian 5 tỉ năm kể từ hiện tại. Theo thứ tự, mặt trời sẽ từ ngôi sao lùn màu vàng trở thành ngôi sao khổng lồ màu đỏ; rồi thành sao lùn màu trắng và cuối cùng là sao lùn màu đen. Đây chính là những thay đổi mà Mặt trời sẽ trải qua.

Question 35: B

Bài viết đưa ra các dự đoán khoa học về quá trình thay đổi của Mặt trời. Đây không phải là tác phẩm tiểu thuyết hư cấu, cũng không phải một bản báo cáo mới, cũng không phải là bản ghi chép những sự kiện khoa học. Đây là một đoạn trong 1 bài báo khoa học.

Question 36: C

Đoạn đầu có câu "**Reading to oneself is a modern activity which was almost unknown to the scholars of the classical and medieval worlds**". Kỹ năng "**reading to oneself**" hầu như không được biết đến ở thời Trung cổ nên C là đáp án đúng.

Question 37: B

Commonplace = happening frequently or often seen or experienced and so not considered to be special: xảy ra thường xuyên và với phạm vi rộng. Từ này gần nghĩa nhất với cụm từ "widely used".

Question 38: B

Chú ý câu: "**Examinations of factors related to the historical development of silent reading have revealed that it became the usual mode of reading for most adults mainly because the tasks themselves changed in character.**" Ta thấy rằng "**silent reading**" phát triển là do sự thay đổi trong bản chất (**in character**) của việc đọc (**the tasks themselves**) nên B là đáp án.

Question 39: D

Chú ý câu: "**The last century saw a steady gradual increase in literacy and thus in the number of readers. As the number of readers increased, the number of potential listeners declined and thus there was some reduction in the need to read aloud.**" Cả đoạn 2 lý giải việc tại sao "**silent reading**" ngày càng phổ biến và nguyên nhân chính cũng là nguyên nhân khởi đầu cho sự phát triển này chính là "**a steady gradual increase in literacy**".

Question 40: A

Chú ý câu: "**...the old shared literacy culture had gone and was replaced by the printed mass media...**" Dựa vào thông tin này, ta có thể thấy rằng việc xuất hiện của phương tiện truyền thông và các loại hình tài liệu chuyên ngành ra đời là do sự thay đổi về văn hóa đọc của độc giả.

Question 41: A

Readership chính là số người đọc một tờ báo; **specilised** là chuyên dụng, dành cho mục đích riêng. Như vậy cụm từ này được hiểu là số người đọc các tờ báo chuyên dụng, và số lượng này là có giới hạn.

Question 42: B

Oral (adj): bằng miệng, bằng lời nói. Cụm từ này có nghĩa là diễn thuyết bằng lời nói cho công chúng.

Question 43: D

Chú ý câu: "**By the end of the twentieth century, students were being recommended to adopt attitudes to books and to use reading skills which were inappropriate, if not impossible, for the oral reader.**" Như vậy, các một số kỹ năng đọc dù không phù hợp nhưng vẫn được khuyến khích để duy trì "**oral reader**" và cũng chính là "**old shared literacy culture**".

Question 44: C

C không đúng dựa vào bài đọc vì ngoài ảnh hưởng làm người khác bị sao nhãng thì các yếu tố về văn hóa, xã hội, kỹ thuật v.v... cũng góp phần làm cho hiện tượng "**reading aloud**" bị giảm dần và thay thế bởi "**silent reading**".

Question 45: B

Mục đích của bài viết chủ yếu tập trung vào việc giải thích các thói quen đọc của loài người thay đổi và phát triển từ "**reading aloud**" đến "**silent reading**" là như thế nào nên D chính là đáp án.

Question 46: D

Đây là tình huống kể lại và liệt kê các hành động liên tiếp xảy ra trong quá khứ và có vai trò bình đẳng nha nên phải chọn D.

Question 47: A

Câu trên là cấu trúc câu điều kiện loại 3. "**If + S + had done, S + would + have done**". Trong trường hợp đảo ngữ thì có cấu trúc sau: "**Had + S + done, S + would + have done**". Vậy phải chọn phương án A.

Question 48: A

Cấu trúc: **Tell somebody that + clause**: kể lại cho ai về cái gì. Đây là cây tường thuật gián tiếp nên động từ ở vế sau phải lùi một thì so với câu trước. Vậy ta chọn phương án A.

Question 49: D

Đây là câu với mệnh đề danh động từ "**Having been delayed**". Danh động từ sử dụng trong trường hợp câu rút gọn khi hai vế có cùng chủ ngữ. Do đó, chủ ngữ của cả hai hành động này phải là "she". Câu trên dịch là: Vì bị chậm trễ do tắc đường nên cô ấy không thể đến đúng giờ.

Question 50: C

Mệnh đề với tính từ "**Tired as**" đứng ở đầu câu dùng để nhấn mạnh. Cảm giác mệt mỏi là của chủ ngữ "**he**" ở phía sau, nên ta phải chọn đáp án C mới chính xác.

Tạm dịch: Dù rất mệt mỏi, anh ấy vẫn quyết tâm tiếp tục leo lên ngọn núi đó.

Question 51: A.

Invent: tạo ra một cái gì đó mà chưa bao giờ có từ trước. Trong khi đó: **discover** (khám phá ra một cái gì đó đang tồn tại), **make** (tạo ra mang nghĩa nói chung), **create** (tạo ra cái gì đó mang tính sáng tạo; có thể là một ý kiến, tư tưởng, tác phẩm…)

Question 52: C

Unknown = be a mystery: điều bí ẩn, không ai biết. Còn **secret** (điều bí mật) thì lại có người biết nhưng không được tiết lộ rộng rãi.

Question 53: D

Bổ nghĩa cho động từ **invented** ta phải dùng phó từ **somehow** (bằng cách nào đó). Trong khi đó:

Somewhat + adj/adv: một chút

However + tính từ + mệnh đề = whatever + mệnh đề: dù đến đâu, dù như thế nào.

Tạm dịch: Tất cả những gì chúng ta thực sự biết được là con người, không giống như động vật, bằng cách nào đó đã sáng tạo ra những âm thanh nhất định để diễn tả những tâm tư, tình cảm, hành động và sự vật.

Question 54: B

Agree with somebody on/upon something: đồng ý với ai về cái gì

Question 55: A

Whether…or (hoặc là…hoặc là): được sử dụng khi giới thiệu nhiều hơn một khả năng

Question 56: B

Appeal to something/somebody: thu hút, cuốn hút đối với cái gì. Còn các từ khác thì đi liền với tân ngữ trực tiếp.

Question 57: B

Literary style: văn phong

Question 58: B

Convey something: bộc bạch, diễn đạt một ý kiến, một tư tưởng, một ý nghĩ cho người khác hiểu

Question 59: A

Cụm từ "**move somebody to tears**" có nghĩa là làm cho cảm động chảy nước mắt.

Question 60: A

Trong trường hợp này **or = if not**: nếu không thì (đóng vai trò liên từ)

Question 61: C

Dwell: cư ngụ, tồn tại. Chọn phương án C vì ở đây muốn nói đến vị trí: nơi mà những xúc cảm tình yêu nảy nở.

Question 62: A

Ta có cụm từ **go together with something/somebody**: đi kèm với

Question 63: C

Cấu trúc **view something as something**: xem như, coi cái gì như cái gì

Question 64: A

A reference to: ám chỉ đến, nhắc đến

Question 65: A

Sau động từ liên kết (linking verb) **feel** thì chúng ta phải dùng một tính từ. **To be attracted to something**: bị thu hút, quyến rũ bởi cái gì

Question 66: D

Feeling for somebody: những xúc cảm dành cho một ai đó

Question 67: C

Speed up: tăng tốc

Question 68: B

Arouse something: đánh thức, khuấy động (tâm tư, tình cảm)

Include something = comprise something: bao gồm.

Involve something: kéo theo, dẫn đến

Question 69: B

Vị trí cần phải điền là một danh từ. Do đó chọn B: **reaction.**

Tạm dịch: Đây được gọi là phản ứng "chiến đấu hoặc bỏ chạy" khi gặp nguy hiểm bằng cách hoặc là chống lại nó hoặc

là rút lui.

Question 70: A

Breathing (sự thở, hô hấp), **sweating** (sự ra mồ hôi), **exhaling** (sự thở ra), **inhaling** (sự hít vào). Xét về nghĩa thì chỉ có **breathing** là phù hợp.

Tạm dịch: Khi yêu thì tim đập nhanh và nhịp thở cũng gấp gáp hơn.

Question 71: D

Cấu trúc "**If I were you, I would do something**" là cấu trúc khuyên bảo ai đó.

Question 72: D

Cấu trúc "**The sooner…., the better**" có nghĩa là: càng sớm càng tốt. Để tương ứng với thì của câu gốc thì phải chọn câu điều kiện loại 1. Và xét về nghĩa thì chỉ có D là có nghĩa tương đương.

Tạm dịch: Nếu chúng ta có thể giải quyết vấn đề này sớm thì sẽ tốt hơn cho tất cả những người có liên quan.

Question 73: B

Câu trên là một lời hứa (**promise**) hơn là một gợi ý (**suggestion**), cầu khẩn (**insist**), đề nghị (**offer**).

Tạm dịch: Tom nói với Janet rằng: Tôi sẽ cho bạn biết câu trả lời vào cuối tuần này.

Question 74: B

Cấu trúc: "**Why don't + mệnh đề**" thể hiện sự gợi ý ai đó làm gì. Do vậy chọn B.

Question 75: C

To run out of something: hết sạch .

Question 76: A

Ta thấy Cả 3 từ **physicist /'fizisist/**, **president /'prezidə nt/** và **property /'prɔ pə ti/** trọng âm đều rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất, còn **inventor /in'ventə /** trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ 2.

Question 77: D

Apply /ə 'plai/, **reduce /ri'dju:s/**, **persuade /pə 'sweid/** đều có trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ 2. **Offer /'ɔ fə /** có trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất.

Question 78: A

Preferential /,prefə 'renʃl/ có trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ ba, còn trọng âm của 3 từ còn lại **congratulate/kə n'grætjuleit/**, **preservative/pri'zə :və tiv/**, **development /di'velə pmə nt/** trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ 2.

Question 79: D

3 từ **communicate /kə 'mju:nikeit/**, **particular/pə 'tikjulə (r)/**, **economy/i:'kɔ nə mi/** có trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ 2. Còn từ **unemployment /,ʌ nim'plɔ imə nt/** có trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ 3.

Question 80: A

Potential /pə 'tenʃl/ có trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ 2, **còn recommend/,rekə 'mend/; understand /,ʌ ndə 'stænd/** và **volunteer /,və lə n'tiə /** trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ 3.

Đề đại học năm 2009 khối D

Question 1: A is correct.

Giải thích: Đọc đoạn thứ nhất, ta có thể thấy ý tưởng của bộ phim là từ cuộc hội thoại ***(conversation)*** *khi Charlin nói chuyện với phóng viên. Trong đoạn đầu có câu: "Charlie Chaplin was* ***motivat****ed to make the film by a reporter who, while* ***interviewing*** *him,* happened to describe the working conditions in industrial Detroit."

- *Động từ **motivate** nghĩa là động cơ, trong ngữ cảnh này chính là khơi nguồn cảm hứng làm bộ phim Modern Times.*

Question 2: C is correct.

*Giải thích: Ý trong đoạn : **"healthy young farm boys were lur**ed **to the city to work on automotive assembly lines."***

*Động từ **lure** = **attract** chia ở bị động tức là bị cuốn hút, lôi kéo.*

E.g: The wonder attracts people all over the world: Kì quan đó cuốn hút mọi người trên toàn thế giới.

*Chúng ta có thể thấy rằng, **young farm boys** ra thành phố bởi họ hi vọng có cuộc sống tốt đẹp hơn.*

Question 3: B is correct.

*Giải thích: - **jostling one another** nghĩa là xô đẩy lẫn nhau, vậy đáp án B: **pushing one another** là gần nghĩa nhất.*

- ***Jog side by side:*** đi bộ bên cạnh nhau.
- ***Run against each other:*** chạy ngược nhau.

Question 4: B is correct.

*Giải thích: Cảnh đầu của bộ phim là **"mass of sheep making their way down a crowd**ed **ramp"** ẩn dụ về hình ảnh những công nhân nhà máy. Vì vậy đáp án đúng là B.*

- ***Tacit****(adj): ngụ ý.*

Question 5: C is correct.

*Giải thích: **effortlessly** (một cách dễ dàng), **recklessly** (một cách thiếu thận trọng), hopelessly (tuyệt vọng), **carelessly** (một cách bất cẩn), **vainly = in vain** (vô ích, vô vọng).*

*E.g: **She tri**ed **to sleep vainly = She tri**ed **to sleep in vain**: Cô ấy cố gắng ngủ trong vô vọng.*

***Laura** walk**ed alone in the street at night very recklessly**: Laura đi một mình trên đường vào buổi đêm một cách liều lĩnh.*

Question 6: C is correct.

*Giải thích: Question đứng trước từ **"this"** có nhắc đến sự cố máy cho ăn, vì vậy **"this"** ám chỉ tới. Đáp án đúng là C.*

Question 7: C is correct.

*Giải thích: Trong đoạn 2 có câu: " **Scenes of factory interiors account for only** about **one-thi**rd **of M**odern **Times**". **interior** là bên trong, vì vậy **two-thi**rds sẽ được quay bên ngoài là **"outside a factory".***

Question 8: D is correct.

*Giải thích: Đoạn cuối có câu:"**It does not offer a rad**ical **soc**ial **message**":* nó không mang đến những thông điệp xã hội một cách triệt để". *Vì vậy nó không có **revolution**.*

Question 9: D is correct.

*Giải thích: Question D vì trong đoạn 4 có Question **"This serves to illustrate people's utter helplessness in the face of machines that are meant to serve their bas**ic needs.": Qua đó ta thấy những người công nhân này không được cung cấp những nhu cầu tối thiểu nhất.*

Question 10: A is correct.

Giải thích: Mục đích của đoạn văn trên là những lời nhận xét, bài phê bình một trong những bộ phim nổi tiếng của Chaplin.

Question 11: D is correct.

*Giải thích: Danh từ **domestication**: sự thuần hóa tức là thuần chủng những con thú hoang dã trở thành vật nuôi trong gia đình và làm việc cho con người. Vì vậy đáp án đúng là D.*

Question 12: B is correct.

*Giải thích: Trong đoạn 1 có câu: **"This meth**od **of harvesting from nature's provision is the-**oldest **known subsistence strategy and has been practis**ed **for at least the last two million years"**, ta có thể thấy sự tồn tại của xã hội thời kì đó phụ thuộc phần lớn vào tự nhiên. Vì vậy, đáp án đúng là B.*

- ***Hunter-gather(n):*** người săn bắt.
- ***Farming meth**od:* phương pháp nuôi trồng.

Question 13: A is correct.

*Giải thích: "marginal environments, such as deserts and arctic wastelands." Vậy có thể suy luận rằng **marginal** (ví dụ vùng sa mạc, đất hoang Bắc Cực) là gần nghĩa nhất với từ **disadvantag**ed: có nghĩa là đất hoang hoá/khó trồng trọt.*

- ***Suburban****(adj):* ngoại ô.
- ***Forgotten*** = ab*andon*ed(adj): bị lãng quên.

Question 14: B is correct.

Giải thích: Ý trong đoạn 2: *"**The abundance of vegetation in the lower latitudes of the tropics, on the other hand, has provided a greater opportunity for gathering a variety of plants.**": Mặt khác, sự phong phú về các loại rau củ ở những vùng có khí hậu lạnh hơn đã mang lại cơ hội lớn hơn để thu hoạch một lượng lớn cây cối.* Vậy đáp án đúng là B.

Question 15: A is correct.

Giải thích: Ý trong đoạn 3: ***"Contemporary hunter-gatherers may help us understand our prehistoric ancestors"**: những người đi săn thời này có thể giúp chúng ta hiểu rõ hơn về tổ tiên thời tiền sử của mình"*. Vì vậy A là đáp án đúng.

Question 16: C is correct.

*Giải thích: **Conditions** là những khó khăn được nhắc ở ngay Question trước nó. **"In higher latitudes, the shorter growing seasons have restricted the availability of plant life."**: Ở những vùng ấm áp hơn, những mùa trồng ngắn hạn đã hạn chế sự phát triển của các loại cây trồng.* Vì vậy, đáp án hợp lý nhất là C.

Question 17: D is correct.

Giải thích: Đặc điểm của họ là ***"very mobile"**, **"When the food in the area ha become exhausted, the community moves on to exploit another site."***. Vì vậy ta chọn Question D là đúng về nghĩa nhất.

- ***Sense of community: the quality of connections, understanding and feelings between community members:*** chất lượng của những mối liên hệ giữa các thành phần của xã hội.

Question 18: B is correct.

Giải thích: Đọc đoạn văn ta thấy tất cả các phương án khác đều nêu trong bài trừ phương án B. Trong bài có nói đến sự khác nhau của môi trường sống, nhưng nó tác động đến sự tồn vong của xã hội ***"In short, the environmental differences have restricted the diet and have limited possibilities for the development of subsistence societies."**: Tóm lại, sự khác biệt về môi trường đã hạn chế chế uống và các khả năng để phát triển một xã hội tự cung tự cấp.* Không phải là "no effect" như đáp án B.

Question 19: B is correct.

Giải thích: Đọc Question cuối cùng trong bài ta thấy: ***"These patterns of behavior may be similar…"***. Vậy đáp án đúng là B.

- *Duty division: sự phân chia công việc.*

Question 20: A is correct.

A. **Hunter-gatherers and Subsistence Societies:** những người săn bắn và xã hội tự cung tự cấp.

B. **Evolution of Humans' Farming Methods:** sự phát triển của những phương pháp trồng trọt.

C. **A Brief History of Subsistence Farming:** lược sử của chế độ trồng trọt tự cung tự cấp.

D. **Hunter-gatherers: Always on the Move:** những người săn bắn: luôn luôn chuyển động.

Giải thích: Đọc toàn đoạn văn, ta thấy nói về "hunter -gatherers and subsistence societies", vậy chủ đề hợp lý nhất cho đoạn văn trên là A.

Chọn phương án (A hoặc B, C, D) ứng với từ/ cụm từ có gạch chân cần phải sửa để các Question trở thành Question đúng.

Question 21: A is correct.

*Giải thích: Động từ **found**: thành lập ở Question trên phải chia ở thể bị động.*

*Sửa: **Found => Founded**.*

- ***Among + danh từ số nhiều…**: thuộc, nằm trong số…*

  *E.g: **She is among the most beautiful girls of the school**: Cô ấy nằm trong số những người đẹp nhất ở trường.*

Question 22: C is correct.

*Giải thích: Question này ta làm phương pháp loại trừ, A, B, D là đúng. Vì vậy đáp án sai là C. Ta có cấu trúc **other + danh từ số nhiều/danh từ không đếm được nghĩa là "những …còn lại". Ta phải dùng with the other students** thay vì **with other students.***

*Lưu ý: **in comparison with = compared with: khi so với***

*E.g: **She is clever when compared with Mai = She is clever in comparison with Mai:*** So với Mai thì cô ấy thông minh hơn.

- Bill was about average…: Bill nằm ở khoảng trung bình…

Question 23: A is correct.

*Giải thích: Sau **even though** là mệnh đề, nhưng **the extremely bad weather** là cụm danh từ, vì vậy ta phải dùng **Inspite of** hoặc **Despite***

Question 24: B is correct.

*Giải thích: Không dùng danh từ "**covering**"với tính từ live (trực tiếp) mà phải dùng danh từ **coverage** kết hợp với **live** có nghĩa là tin tức trực tiếp.*

Question 25: D is correct.

*Giải thích: Cụm từ **get rid of something**: thoát khỏi cái gì, Question D không **có of** nên là **đáp án sai**.*

- ***Harmful to sth**: có hại*

*E.g: **Smoking is harmful to your health**: Hút thuốc rất có hại cho sức khỏe của bạn.*

Question 26: D is correct.

*Giải thích: **elephant** /'elifə nt/, **dinosaur** /'dainə sɔ :/, **buffalo** /'bʌ fə lou/ đều có trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất trong khi đó **mosquito** /mə s'ki:tou/ có trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ 2.*

Question 27: C is correct.

Giải thích: ab***normal** /æb'nɔ :mə l/, **init**ial /i'niʃə l/, **impatient** /im'peiʃ ə nt/ đều có trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai, **innocent** /'inə snt/ có trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất.*

Question 28: C is correct.

*Giải thích: **signif**icant /sig'nifikə nt/, **convenient** /kə n'vi:njə nt/, **traditional** / trə 'diʃə nl/ đều có trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai , **fashion**able /'fæʃnə bl/ có trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất.*

Question 29: A is correct.

*Giải thích: **agriculture** /'ægrikʌltʃə /, **d**ictionary /'dikʃə nri/, **supervisor** / 'su:pə vaizə / đều có trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất, **catastrophe** /kə 'tæstrə fi/ có trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai.*

Question 30: A is correct.

Giải thích : protect /prə 'tekt/, compose /kə m'pouz/, relate /ri'leit/ đều có trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai, settle /'setl/ có trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất.

Question 31: D is correct.

*Giải thích: Cấu trúc **to find out/ know/ wonder + whether + mệnh đề**: tìm xem/biết xem/băn khoăn liệu....được hay không.*

Question 32: D is correct.

*Giải thích: **"into the water"**: dưới nước.*

Question 33: A is correct.

Giải thích: Cụm từ at a/the depth of: ở độ sâu bao nhiêu.

Question 34: C is correct.

*Giải thích: **Much** đứng trước tính từ trong so sánh hơn để nhấn mạnh tính từ.*

Question 35: C is correct.

Giải thích: Danh từ obs***ervation** kết hợp với động từ **make** tạo thành cụm từ cố định: **make (an)*** obs***ervations** =* obs*erve: quan sát*

Question 36: D is correct.

Giải thích: Động/danh từ cultivating: trồng trọt, canh tác là hợp lý về nghĩa nhất vì người ta nghĩ đến khả năng trồng trọt ở dưới đáy biển để cung cấp lương thực cho dân số ngày càng tăng.

Question 37: A. enquiring **B.** imploring **C.** exploring **D.** inquiring

*Giải thích: - Cấu trúc **spend time + Ving**, và trong Question này hợp lý về nghĩa nhất là động từ **exploring**: khám phá.*

- ***Enquire = inquire**(v): tìm hiểu, hỏi thăm.*

*E.g: **If you want to know more, please enquire at the information desk**: Nếu bạn muốn biết thêm điều gì, hãy hỏi tại bàn thông tin.*

- ***implore**(v): cầu khẩn, van nài.(**implore sb for doing sth**)*

*E.g: **She implore**d **him for not leaving her**: Cô ta van nài anh ấy đừng bỏ rơi mình.*

Question 38: A. breeds **B.** forms **C.** systems **D.** castes

Giải thích:

- ***Forms of = kinds of**: nhiều loại*
- ***Breed**(n): giống E.g: a breed of horse.*

- ***System****(n): hệ thống.*
- ***Caste****(n): chế độ đẳng cấp; đẳng cấp, tầng lớp trong xã hội.*

Question 39: A. herd **B.** flock **C.** school **D.** pack

Giải thích: cụm lượng từ cố định "a school of crabs/fish": bầy /đàn cua.

- ***A pack of wolves/dogs****: một bầy chó sói.*
- ***A herd of rhinos/chicken****... (herd được dùng với các loại vật nuôi trong gia đình hoặc vật nuôi cho một mục đích nào đó)*
- ***A flock of sheep/birds****: một đàn cừu/chim.*

Question 40: C is correct.

Giải thích: Question này diễn tả khả năng có thể xảy ra đối với sự vật (phỏng đoán), vì vậy đáp án đúng là C.

Chọn phương án đúng (A hoặc B, C, D) để hoàn thành mỗi Question sau.

Question 41: B is correct.

Tạm dịch: *"Nên có một luật quốc tế chống lại việc phá rừng".*

Giải thích: **afforestation** *(sự trồng cây gây rừng),* ***deforestation*** *(sự phá rừng),* ***forestry*** *(lâm nghiệp),* **reforestation** *(tái trồng rừng). Xét về mặt nghĩa thì đáp án* **deforestation** *là phù hợp hơn cả.*

Question 42: D is correct.

Giải thích: ***S1 + would rather that + S2 + [verb in simple past tense] ...*** *là Question giả đối lập với thực tế ở hiện tại. Động từ sau chủ ngữ hai sẽ chia ở simple past, to be phải chia là were ở tất cả các ngôi.*

Question 43: A is correct.

Giải thích: - ***Another*** *(một thứ khác, một người khác) + danh từ đếm được số ít/một cụm danh từ số nhiều*

có số đếm đi cùng .

- ***Other*** *(khác)đứng trước danh từ số nhiều đếm được và đóng vai trò là tính từ bổ*

nghĩa. ***Others*** *đóng vai trò là một danh từ số nhiều và thường đứng một mình và được dùng khi đề cập đến nhiều thứ khác.*

- ***The other + danh từ số nhiều/danh từ không đếm được*** *nghĩa là "...còn lại".*

Như vậy chỉ có đáp án ***another*** *là chính xác cả về nghĩa và cấu trúc ngữ pháp.*

Question 44: D is correct.

Giải thích: Cấu trúc ***Hardly had + S + V past participle + when S + V past perfect :*** *Ngay sau khi...là/thì...*

Question 45: C is correct.

Giải thích: Cấu trúc ***To insist on doing something/to insist that someone did something = insist that ...*** *: khăng khăng làm gì/khăng khăng yêu cầu ai làm gì, chính vì thế ta chọn đáp án C:* ***that she rest*** *là chính xác nhất.*

Lưu ý*: Cấu trúc bàng thái cách:*

important/necessary/odd/imperative/insist/recommend + S + (should) bare-V

Question 46: C is correct.

Giải thích: Ta có cụm từ ***fly economy*** *là chỉ việc "đi máy bay ngồi ghế tiết kiệm/rẻ tiền" nên đáp án đúng là đáp án C.*

- ***Sold out****: được bán hết.*

Question 47: D is correct.

Giải thích: ***"Your letter was left unanswered"****: "lá thư của bạn bị bỏ lại chưa được trả lời". Trong 4 đáp án* ***overtone(n)****: lời ngụ ý;* ***overcharge(v)****: nạp quá nhiều điện;* ***overtime(adj/adv)****: ngoài giờ và* ***oversight(n)****: sự bỏ sót. Đáp án* ***oversight*** *là phù hợp về nghĩa nhất.*

E.g: - ***She has sent me a reply full of overtone****: Cô ấy đã gửi cho tôi một Question trả lời đầy lời ngụ ý.*

Question 48: D is correct.

Giải thích: "Mum, I've got 600 on the TOEFL test." Người con khoe với mẹ là đã đạt điểm cao trong bài thi TOEFL. Và lời khen ngợi đáp lại của người mẹ trong tình huống này chỉ có thể là ***Good job!*** *(tốt lắm!). Cả 3 đáp án* ***Good way!*** *(cách đấy tốt đấy!),* ***You are right*** *(con đúng đấy),* ***Oh, hard luck!*** *(thật bất hạnh!) đều không hợp về nghĩa.*

Question 49: B is correct.

Giải thích: Nội dung Question văn trên hàm ý muốn nhấn mạnh đến thời gian học luật của Jane ở Havard là

4 năm, chính vì thế ta dùng thì hiện tại hoàn thành tiếp diễn. Vì vậy B là đáp án đúng.

Question 50: B is correct.

Tạm dịch: *Sau vụ tai nạn lẽ ra anh ta đã phải đến gặp bác sĩ, vậy mà anh ta vẫn tiếp tục chơi".*

*Giải thích: - **Should have** +Ved **(past participate)** được dùng để nói về những sự việc đã không hoặc có thể đã không xảy ra trong quá khứ.*

- ***Must have**+ Ved **(past participate)** được dùng để diễn tả một việc gì đó trong quá khứ mà người nói gần như biết chắc.*
- ***Couldn't + V:** Khả năng không thể xảy ra.*
- ***Did not + have to + V:** không phải làm gì trong quá khứ.*

Question 51: B is correct.

Tạm dịch: *Tôi sẽ không thay đổi quyết định cho dù bạn có nói gì đi nữa.*

Giải thích: Cấu trúc **no matter + what + S + verb in present**: Dù có…đi chăng nữa…thì….

Các đáp án còn lại đều không hợp lý về nghĩa và cấu trúc ngữ pháp.

Question 52: C is correct.

*Giải thích: **To tell somebody to do something/not to do something** : bảo ai làm/không làm việc gì. Cả 4 đáp án đều dùng phủ định nhưng ta chọn đáp án C. **not to play** là đúng về mặt cấu trúc.*

Question 53: B is correct.

Tạm dịch: *Làm ơn đừng xin lỗi và dọn dẹp phòng đi.*

Giải thích: Cụm từ **make an excuse:** xin lỗi

Question 54: A is correct.

Tạm dịch: *Lúc chiếc quạt của mẹ tôi hỏng, bà đã dặn tôi mời thợ điện đến.*

*Giải thích : Cụm từ to **send for someone:** nhắn ai đến, mời ai đến là hợp nghĩa nhất cho nội dung Question văn này.*

Question 55: B is correct.

Tạm dịch: Thẻ thư viện sẽ cho bạn 8 tiếng kết nối Internet miễn phí hàng ngày.

*Giải thích: Cụm từ **access to something:** Kết nối với...*

Question 56: A is correct.

Tạm dịch: Nước Mỹ bao gồm 50 tiểu bang, mỗi bang đều có chính quyền riêng.

*Giải thích: Cấu trúc mệnh đề quan hệ thay cho chủ ngữ **"each of which"** có nghĩa tương đồng và thay thế cho **"each of states"** dùng để kết nối hai mệnh đề.*

Question 57: D is correct.

Tạm dịch: Việc một công ty bắt kịp với những thay đổi trên thị trường là rất quan trọng.

*Giải thích: Cụm từ **keep up with sth = come up with sth**: Bắt kịp... đồng nghĩa*

- ***keep track of:** nắm bắt được diễn biến của...*

*E.g: **I keep track of the stock market development:** Tôi nắm bắt được sự phát triển của thị trường chứng khoán.*

*- **keep in touch with sb**: giữ liên lạc với sb.*

Question 58: B is correct.

Giải thích: Trong các đáp án đưa ra ta phải chọn đáp án có dùng so sánh bằng để Question văn được dịch

*đúng nghĩa nhất "John phải trả 2 đô la cho bữa ăn, không tốn nhiều như anh đã nghĩ". Chúng ta chọn đáp án B mà không chọn đáp án D vì "tiền" là danh từ không đếm được nên ta chọn tính từ **much**.*

Question 59: C is correct.

Giải thích: Question hỏi hàm ý là một lời gợi và lời đáp:

- ***There's no doubt** about it (Tất nhiên rồi) là phù hợp về nghĩa nhất.*
- ***Of course not. You bet!** (Tất nhiên là không rồi. Anh cá đi!).*
- ***Well, that's very surprising**(Ôi, thật ngạc nhiên).*
- ***Yes, it's an** absurd **idea** (Ừ, đúng là một . tưởng ngớ ngẩn)*

Chọn phương án đúng (A hoặc B, C, D) để hoàn thành mỗi Question sau.

Question 60: D is correct.

Tạm dịch: *Dự báo nguồn nguyên liệu dự trữ của thế giới chúng ta sẽ cạn kiệt vào năm 2015*

*Giải thích: **taken over** (tiếp quản), **caught up** (bắt kịp), used **off** (sử dụng hết) và **run out** (cạn kiệt) thì chỉ có **run out** là hợp nghĩa nhất.*

E.g: ***He will take over the company from his father when his father retire****: Anh ta sẽ tiếp quản công ty khi mà bố anh ấy nghỉ hưu.*

The student caught up well with the lessons even though he was late for the class*: Bạn học sinh theo bài rất tốt mặc dù đến lớp muộn.*

Question 61: D is correct.

Giải thích: Trong Question này ta thấy xuất hiện ***Only when****, mệnh đề sau* ***Only when*** *dùng ở thì hiện tại đơn, nên mệnh sau sử dụng cấu trúc đảo ngữ ở tương lai đơn.*

Question 62: A is correct.

Giải thích: Lời đáp thích hợp nhất cho lời khen của Lora "Cái áo sơ mi mới của bạn trông rất sang trọng, Hellen ạ!" là đáp án A ***"Thanks, I bought it at Macy's"*** *(Cám ơn, mình mua nó ở hiệu Macy).*

- ***It's up to you = It depends on you****: Cái đấy phụ thuộc vào bạn.*
- ***I'd rather not****: Tôi không muốn làm.*
- ***You can say that again = There's no doubt*** *ab**out it**: Chính xác, chắc chắn rồi.*

Question 63: B is correct.

Giải thích: ***"can't be"*** dùng để diễn tả khả năng không thể xảy ra của một sự việc trong hiện tại.

Question 64: – "Don't fail to send your parents my regards."

– "_______."

A. You're welcome **B.** Good idea, thanks **C.** Thanks, I will **D.** It's my pleasure

Giải thích: *Lời thoại phản hồi lịch sự nhất cho Question nói* ***"Don't fail to send your parents my regar****ds"(Đừng quên gửi lời hỏi thăm của mình tới cha mẹ bạn nhé" là* ***"Thanks, I will"*** *(Cảm ơn, mình sẽ chuyển lời giúp cậu). 3 đáp án còn lại là* ***You're welcome*** *(Không có gì;* ***G****ood* ***idea, thanks*** *(Ý kiến hay đấy, cám ơn) và* ***It's my pleasure*** *(Đấy là hân hạnh của mình!) đều không hợp nghĩa.*

Question 65: D is correct.

Giải thích: So that + mệnh đề *(để) dùng để chỉ mục đích;* ***though + mệnh đề*** *(mặc dù) chỉ sự đối lập, nhượng bộ;* ***because + mệnh đề*** *(bởi vì)chỉ nguyên nhân,* ***In case + mệnh đề*** *(phòng khi).*

Trong Question trên ta thấy ***in case*** *là hợp nghĩa nhất vì chỉ điều dự phòng, có thể xảy ra trong tương lai: "Chúng ta nên mang theo tiền phòng trường hợp chúng ta quyết định ở lại lâu hơn."*

Question 66: C is correct.

Giải thích: Question C ***"Well done"*** *(chín kĩ) là lời đáp thích hợp nhất cho Question hỏi:* ***"How do you like your steak?"****: Cậu thích món thịt bò được làm thế nào.*

Question 67: C is correct.

*Giải thích: Cụm từ "****in advance****" có nghĩa là trước (về mặt thời gian) =* ***before…***

Ví dụ:

- ***book in advance****: đặt vé (chỗ) trước*
- ***hand in her notice in advance****: nộp đơn thôi việc trước.*

Question 68: A is correct.

Giải thích: Cấu trúc ***find it + adjective + to Verb****. Vì vậy Question trên ta chọn đáp án A.*

Question 69: A is correct.

Giải thích: Question ***"Buy me a newspaper on your way back"*** *là Question mệnh lệnh, vì vậy Question hỏi đuôi cho Question mệnh lệnh/Question cầu khiến sẽ là* ***"will you?"***

- ***On your way back****: trên đường về nhà.*

Question 70: A is correct.

Tạm dịch: *Họ chẳng làm được gì ngoài việc bỏ cái xe đó ở ngoài đường nơi mà nó bị hỏng.*

Giải thích: Phương án B: ***instead of + Ving****, phương án D:* ***unless + mệnh đề****, vì vậy ta loại B, D.*

Hai phương án A, C ta chọn A vì ***but = except to*** *(loại trừ) là hợp về nghĩa nhất.*

Chọn phương án đúng (A hoặc B, C, D) ứng với Question có nghĩa gần nhất với mỗi Question cho sẵn sau đây.

Question 71: A is correct.

Giải thích: Cấu trúc ***"Why don't + mệnh đề"*** *thể hiện sự gợi ai đó làm gì thế nên ta phải chọn đáp án có từ* ***"suggest"*** *mang nghĩa gợi ý. Do vậy chọn đáp án A.*

Question 72: D is correct.

Giải thích:
Nghĩa Question gốc: "Anh ta đã sống sót nhờ bác sĩ phẫu thuật lành nghề "
Đáp án A: "Anh ta đã sống sót vì anh ta là bác sĩ phẫu thuật lành nghề", đáp án B: "Mặc dù bác sĩ phẫu thật khá lành nghề, anh ta không thể cứu sống ca phẫu thuật, đáp án C: "Vì không có bác sĩ phẫu thuật lành nghề, anh ta đã chết" đều không tương ứng nghĩa so với Question gốc. Phương án D là Question điều kiện loại 3 (giả định không có thật ở quá khứ)
Lưu ý: ***thanks to**: nhờ vào*

Question 73: B is correct.

***Giải thích: "Please don't drive so fast, Tom"** (Xin anh đừng có lái xe quá nhanh như thế, Tom ơi) là một lời nói hàm ý. "nài nỉ" nên đáp án B là đáp án có nghĩa gần nhất với nội dung Question văn trên "**Lisa plead**ed **with Tom not to drive too fast"** (Lisa cầu xin Tom đừng có lái xe quá nhanh).*
Lưu ý:

- ***Plead with sb to V**: nài nỉ ai làm gì.*
- ***Insist on V-ing**: van nài ai làm gì.*
- ***Grumble at/over/**about **sth**: cằn nhằn về cái gì.*

Question 74: B is correct.

***Giải thích: It doesn't matter** được dùng để giới thiệu Question chỉ có một mệnh đề và nghĩa là "chẳng vấn đề gì, chẳng quan trọng". Nghĩa của Question này là "Họ xem bộ phim gì cũng được". Vậy Question có nghĩa tương đương với Question này chỉ có đáp án B. "**They don't mind wh**ich **film they go to**" (Họ chẳng quan tâm đến bộ phim nào họ sẽ xem.*

Question 75: A is correct.

*Giải thích: Chỉ có đáp án A "**Everyone had hea**rd ab**out the chang e of sche**d**ule before James did**" (Mọi người đều nghe về lịch thay đổi làm việc trước James) tương đương với nghĩa của Question gốc: "**James was the last to know** ab**out the change of sche**d**ule**" có nghĩa là "James là người cuối cùng biết sự thay đổi của kế hoạch làm việc"*
*Lưu ý: - **at last = finally**: cuối cùng.*

Question 76: C is correct.

*Giải thích: Nghĩa của cụm từ "**talk** ab**out nothing except...**"(chỉ nói chuyện về chủ đề...) cùng nghĩa với cụm từ "**the sole top**ic..."**= the only top**ic (chủ đề duy nhất trong buổi nói chuyện là...)*

Question 77: D is correct.

*Giải thích: Cụm từ **To fall short of some**body's **= not to come up to some** body**'s expectation:** không được tốt đẹp như ai mong đợi.*

- Ab***ruptly(adv) = suddenly(adv)***

Question 78: D is correct.

*Giải thích: Cấu trúc **There's no point in V-ing something = It's useless to Verb something** : làm cái gì đó vô ích.*

Question 79: B is correct.

*Giải thích: Ta phải chuyển Question gốc ở dạng trực tiếp sang gián tiếp. She said, "**I'll show you round my city when you're here**" sẽ được chuyển sang là "**She promis**ed **to show John round her city.**" Đáp án A, C, D không đúng vì dùng sai động từ **made, plann**ed, **organiz**ed vì cô ta mới chỉ "**promis**ed": I'll...*

Question 80: C is correct.

*Giải thích: Đáp án A, B có ý nghĩa phủ định rằng: **"Peter không thể xoay sở với số tiền"** sẽ bị loại vì không sát so với Question đưa ra. Đáp án C là thích hợp nhất vì cụm từ **get by on = manage**.*
***Peter got by on very little money**: Peter xoay sở được với số tiền rất ít.*
*Lưu ý: - **make ends meet**: tự xoay sở chi trả được cuộc sống.*

Cao đẳng 2010

Question 1: A

Cấu trúc: **The first/the last + to V**

EG: He is the first person to know why she said that.

Question 2: B

Câu này có cụm từ **"This year"** diễn tả hành động đã xảy ra và chưa hoàn thành.

Question 3: D

Câu này nếu dùng **when** hoặc **because** thì phải có sự phân cách 2 mệnh đề bằng dấu phẩy nên loại.

A và D đều đúng văn phạm nhưng khác nhau về nghĩa. **Whether / that** đứng đầu một câu sẽ biến câu đó thành mệnh đề danh từ và có thể làm chức năng của một danh từ (trong đây là làm chủ từ) .

Nếu chọn A sẽ dịch thành: " Đội Serbia đánh bại đội Đức hay không làm mọi người ngạc nhiên".

Chọn D sẽ dịch thành " Việc đội Serbia đánh bại đội Đức làm mọi người ngạc nhiên"

Như vậy, theo nghĩa ta thấy D chính xác.

That Serbia defeated Germany surprised everyone.

Question 4: B

Save (sth) for a rainy day : đánh dụm tiền bạc cho ngày mai = to keep an amount of money for a time in the future when it might be needed

Question 5: D

Row: cuộc cãi lộn.

Tạm dịch: Laure có một trận cãi lộn nãy lửa với Eddie và đùng đùng lao ra khỏi nhà.

Question 6: A

numerate = giỏi toán

EG: The importance of making children numberate (tầm quan trọng của việc làm cho trẻ em giỏi toán.

Question 7: C

Loại B vì hiện tại đơn không đi với quá khứ hoàn thành.

Loại A vì 2 chủ từ giống nhauLoại D vì mẫu này nếu dùng it thì phải đi với mệnh đề chứ không đi với to inf

Question 8: D

"Can I get you another drink?" = uống thêm 1 ly nữa được nhé?

Do you want to do it now? (bạn có muốn làm nó bây giờ không ?)

- No, I don't => đúng (không, tôi không muốn)

-Yes, I do => đúng (vâng tôi muốn làm bây giờ)

- No. I don't => sai (không tôi không muốn làm bây giờ, tôi không muốn) => dư khúc sau vì đồng nghĩa

- No. I will do it later => đúng (không, tôi không muốn làm bây giờ. Tôi muốn làm sau) = No, I don't. I will do it later.

Question 9: B

Câu B chính xác vì mang nghĩa đại khái là: có gì đâu, nhắc tới làm gì

Question 10: B

Out of order : bị hư (dùng cho máy móc, xe cộ)

EG: His mobile phone is out of order a long time ago.

Question 11:B

Never mind: không sao.

Question 12: A

As long as: Miễn là.

Tạm dịch:

Bạn có thể đến tham dự bữa tiệc miễn là bạn tỉnh táo khi về nhà.

Question 13: B

Cool off: làm mát.

Tạm dịch: Chúng ta có thể làm mát bằng cách xuống bơi dưới hồ lớn.

Question 14: C

Take effect: tác dụng.

Take action: hành động

Tạm dịch:

Khi thuốc có tác dụng, thằng bé trở nên yên tĩnh hơn

Question 15: C

Có chủ từ : chia thì

Không có chủ từ : chia dạng (to inf. , Ving ...)

Question 16: A

Tạm dịch: Tỉ lệ lạm phát ở Hy lạp cao gấp 5 lần tỉ lệ lạm phát ở đất nước tôi

Question 17: C.

Loại B và D vì **else** chỉ đi sau đại từ phím chỉ như : **someone, anyone, something, anything ....**

Loại A vì **any** không dùng trước **another.**

Question 18: B

Đó là : khi gặp **Ving** đầu câu thì phải nghĩ ngay đến nguyên tắc " **chủ từ của Ving cũng là chủ từ câu sau**" từ đó suy ra đáp án B.

Question 19: B

For the time being: hiện nay

Tạm dịch: Hiện nay họ đang ở cùng chúng tôi cho đến khi họ đủ tiền trang trả cho ngôi nhà.

Question 20: D

Chú ý: Sau "so that" ,mệnh đề không có may/might.

In case (phòng khi) dùng diễn tả trường hợp làm một việc gì đó để phòng bị cho sự việc gì đó có thể xảy ra ở tương lai

Tạm dịch: Chúng tôi mua thêm thực phẩm để phòng khi khách ở lại.

Question 21: C

Câu D sai nghĩa (can thiệp) => loại.

A. interconnect : kết nối các thứ tương tự nhau không dùng cho người. **EG**: *It's strange how people's lives interconnect*. (Cuộc đời con người liên kết với nhau thật kì lạ.)

B. interlink : kết nối các thứ với nhau (thường dùng bị động)

EG: *Transport systems that interlink with each other*. (Các hệ thống giao thông được nối với nhau.

C. interact = to communicate with sb, especially while you work, play or spend time with them

Chữ này khác biệt với 2 chữ kia ở chỗ nói về sự giao tiếp giữa con người với nhau

Question 22: A

A. By all means, sir. (dạ được, bác cứ thử ạ)

Cụm từ này dùng khi ta sẵn lòng và rất muốn người kia làm gì đó => áp dụng vào ngữ cảnh này rất phù hợp.

B. That's right, sir. (đúng rồi, thưa ông)

Dùng khi mình đưa ra ý kiến

C. Why not?

Dùng khi đồng ý với đề nghị rủ làm gì của ai đó

D. I'd love to.

Dùng đáp lại lời mời tham dự tiệc hay hoạt động gì đó.

Question 23: B

B. Yes, with pleasure

Thông thường câu trả lời sẽ là : **yes, of course / certainly/ sure/ ok** còn **with pleasure** ít dùng hơn, nhưng vì các đáp án kia sai nên phải chọn đáp án này.

C. I feel sorry

Feel sorry thường đi với **for** mang nghĩa : cảm thấy tội nghiệp ai đó . Trong câu này hoàn toàn sai nghĩa nên loịa dễ dàng

Question 24:C

Cấu trúc: **V + as/thought + S + might**,...: đến thế nào đi nữa.

Question 25: C

Respectively : **tương ứng**.

Tạm dịch: Mathar, Julia, Max có số tuổi tương ứng là 17,19 và 20.

Question 26: A

Dạng này cũng hay gặp trong các cấu trúc câu

Cả 4 đáp án đều có công thức là chữ hỏi đứng đầu câu

Wh... + S + v

Đây là mệnh đề danh từ, trong câu này nó làm chủ từ cho động từ annoys

A. What

Cái mà anh ta làm thinh thỏang làm tôi rất tức giận

B. When

Khi nào anh ta làm thinh thỏang làm tôi rất tức giận

C. How

Anh ta làm thế nào thinh thỏang làm tôi rất tức giận

D. Why

Tại sao anh ta làm thinh thỏang làm tôi rất tức giận

Cả B,C,D đều thiếu tức từ nên loại

Question 27: B

Sit và **take** đều có thể đi với **exam** nhưng điểm khác biệt là **sit** có thể dùng với **for**, trong khi **take** thì không thể.

Như vậy, mấu chốt của câu này nằm ở chỗ giới từ **for**, chính chữ **for** này đã loại câu A.

Sit/ take khi đi với kỳ thi sẽ mang nghĩa **tham dự** nhưng có sự khác biệt trong cách dùng:

Take an exam = **Sit** an exam = **Sit for** an exam

Question 28: A

Đây là câu điều kiện loại 2.

Tạm dịch: Nếu mỗi người đều có thể bay thì làm cách nào chúng ta có thể kiểm soát được phương tiện giao thông.

Question 29: B

Chủ từ là 2 danh từ nối nhau bằng as well as nên động từ chia theo danh từ trước, captain là số ít nên loại A à D B và C khác nhau về thì, ta chọn thì quá khứ vì dù không có thời gian xác định nhưng phải tự hiểu là câu này có nội dung kể lại sự việc chứ không phải thói quen.

Question 30: B

Trong câu có tính từ imperative nằm trong danh sách các từ dùng **hiện tại giả định** nên mệnh đề đi sau dùng **should + nguyên mẫu** hoặc **nguyên mẫu.**

Question 31: B

Đoạn 1 và 2 mô tả về tranh biếm họa phương Tây, nên ta sẽ tìm thông tin trong 2 đoạn này.

- Đoạn 1 có câu:

The important feature of all these cartoons is the joke and the element of surprise which is contained.Even though it is very funny....(Điểm đặc biệt của những tranh biếm họa này là chuyện cười và yếu tố gây ngạc nhiên ở trong đó. Mặc dù nó hài hước....)

- Đoạn 2 có câu:

Nowadays cartoons are often used to make short, sharp comments on politics and governments as well as on a variety of social matters.(Ngày nay, tranh biếm họa thường được sử dụng để đưa ra những lời bình luận ngắn gọn, sắc bén về chính trị, chính quyền cũng như nhiều vấn đề xã hội khác)

Question 32 : A

- Trong đoạn 3 ta thấy có câu:

Such cartoons about the lives and sayings of great men in China have proved extremely useful in bringing education to illiterate and semi-illiterate people throughout China".(Những bức tranh biếm họa về nhân sinh và những câu châm ngôn của những bậc vĩ nhân Trung Hoa như thế đã chứng tỏ cực kỳ hữu ích trong việc dạy học cho những người thất học và hầu như thất học khắp Trung Hoa)

Question 33: A

Chú ý đoạn 1:

In the West , cartoons are used chiefly to make people laugh(Ở phương Tây , tranh biếm họac chủ yếu được dùng để gây cười cho mọi người)

- Xem qua đoạn 4 , ta lại thấy câu :

Many Chinese cartoons are different from Western cartoons in so far as they do not depend chiefly on telling jokes .(Nhiều tranh biếm họa Trung Hoa khác với tranh biếm họa phương Tây bởi vì chúng không phải chủ yếu là dựa vào việc kể chuyện cười).

Rồi ta lại thấy câu :

This is not their primary aim.(Đây không phải là mục đích của chúng)

**** Lưu ý : aim = purpose : mục đích.***

Question 34: D

"This" là **"điều đó , việc đó"**. Muốn biết **"điều đó , việc đó"** là gì thì ta phải xem phía trước coi người ta đang đề cập đến cái gì. Câu trước đó là :

There is nothing to laugh at when you see Chinese cartoons.(Chẳng có gì đáng cười khi bạn xem tranh biếm họa Trung Hoa)

Question 35: A

Many Chinese cartoons are different from Western cartoons.(Nhiều tranh biếm họa Trung Hoa khác với tranh biếm họa phương Tây)

=> thấy **khác nhau** ta sẽ nghĩ đến sự **tương phản.**

Question 36: C

Ở đoạn 1 và 2 ta thấy tác giả tập trung miêu tả về tranh biếm họa phương Tây , qua đoạn 3 và 4 tác giả lại tập trung miêu tả tranh biếm họa Trung Hoa.

Question 37: C

Câu cuối đoạn 4 chính là thông tin cho câu này :

In addition to commenting on serious political and social matters. Chinese cartoons have aimed at spreading the traditional Chinese thoughts and culture as widely as possible among the people.(Ngoài việc bình luận về các vấn đề chính trị và xã hội nghiêm trọng, tranh biếm họa Trung Hoa còn nhắm vào việc phổ biến những tư tưởng và văn hóa Trung Hoa truyền thống cho mọi người càng rộng rãi càng tốt)

Question 38:C

Imbalance (n) : sự mất cân bằng.

- Nếu em nào biết nghĩa từ này thì sẽ nhanh chóng thấy được đáp án. Vì câu C có chữ **dominant : thống lĩnh, chiếm trội**; mà đã "chiếm trội" tức là "mất cân bằng"

Question 39: D

Such cartoons ab***out the lives and sayings of great men in China.***(những bức tranh biếm họa về nhân sinh và những câu châm ngôn của những bậc vĩ nhân ở Trung Hoa như như thế)

Ta thấy rõ ràng tranh biếm họa Trung Hoa đã lấy triết lý sống và những câu châm ngôn của những bậc vĩ nhân Trung Hoa xưa làm chủ đề truyền thống.

Question 40: C

Câu A: Lưu ý **"usually has a serious purpose"** mà đoạn này lại đang nói đến tranh biếm họa phương Tây nữa chứ, nhưng nếu để ý kỹ ta sẽ thấy trong bài người ta dùng trạng từ chỉ tần suất **usually** (thường thường) còn trong câu này lại là **always** (luôn luôn)" => cẩn thận nhé các em => loại

Câu **B** : Trong bài không hề thấy nói đến chi tiết này => loại.

Câu D : Ngay đầu đoạn cuối ta đã thấy :

Cartoons can overcome language barriers in all foreign countries.(Tranh biếm họa có thể vượt qua được rào cản ngôn ngữ ở mọi quốc gia).

Mà trong câu này lại nói " Rào cản ngôn ngữ hạn chế tranh biếm họa" => loại

Question 51: C

Tạm dịch đoạn 1 như sau:

Người ta thường nói rằng chúng ta học mọi thứ không đúng thời điểm. Sinh viên ĐH thường học ít bởi vì họ quá say mê cuộc sống xã hội. Trẻ con thường **hét** lên trước việc tập đàn của chúng bởi vì nó quá chán. Người lớn phải trao cho chúng những ngôi sao và huy chương vàng để dụ chúng đi bơi, hoặc phải mua chuộc chúng để chúng dự thi. Nhưng mọi chuyện khác đi khi bạn lớn lên.

Question 52: A

Tạm dịch đoạn 2 như sau:

Tôi học ĐH và tham gia khóa học về lịch sử và tiếng anh lúc tôi 30 tuổi. Đó là một trải nghiệm đáng kinh ngạc. Trước hết, tôi phải đóng tiền, vì vậy không có lý do gì để đi trễ - Nếu người dạy đi trễ, tôi không đi loanh quanh như người khác mà cau mày khó chịu và gõ ngón tay xuống bàn (ra chiều sốt ruột). Quả thật, nếu tôi có thể thuyết phục ông ấy nán lại để cho kiểm tra thêm 5 phút thì đó là 1 phần thưởng chứ không phải là 1 điều phiền toái. Tôi không sợ trả lời câu hỏi, và bài tập về nhà đối với tôi luôn là 1 niềm vui chứ không phải là 1 cực hình. Khi tôi đậu 1 kỳ thi, tôi đậu vì chính bản thân tôi chứ không phải vì cha mẹ hay thầy cô.

Question 53: A

For starters : đây là một thành ngữ dùng để nhấn mạnh ý trước tiên, trước hết của một chuỗi nguyên nhân, ý kiến.
First and foremost (**đầu tiên và trước hết**)

Question 54: B

Chú ý đoạn 2:

surprise : kinh ngạc, ngạc nhiên

amazing : đáng kinh ngạc

Question 55: B

Rusty có nghĩa là: **rỉ sét, han gỉ.** Nếu nói về **kiến thức hoặc kỹ năng** thì nó có nghĩa là: **bị lụt đi.** Trong bài này ta thấy trước chữ "rusty" có chữ **brains: trí tuệ** => vậy là đang nói đến kiến thức, kỹ năng.

RUSTY (of a sport, skill, ect.): not as good as it used to be, because you have not been practising.

Question 56: B

Application: sự chuyên cần, mà ở câu B có chữ **hard work: sự chăm chỉ**

Question 57: A

Chú ý phần đầu của đoạn 4:

age is a positive plus (tuổi tác là 1 lợi thế)

Question 58: D

Trong đoạn 4 ta thấy có câu:

If you're calm and simply do something carefully again and again.

Chú ý: **again and again (nhiều lần)** ta đã thấy được sự kiên nhẫn

Question 59: B

Đọc đoạn cuối ta thấy có câu:

at the age of ten, I could ***never grasp.(Khi tôi lên 10, tôi không bao giờ hiểu được bài học)***

Rồi đến câu cuối cùng của đoạn ta lại thấy câu:

But soon,..................., I could ***understand why practice makes perfect.(Nhưng gần đây,..........., tôi đã có thể hiểu được rằng tại sao có công mài sắt, có ngày nên kim)***

* **Practice makes perfect** (IDM) : có công mài sắt, có ngày nên kim

Chúng ta có thể suy ra: Hồi bé thì không hiểu bài, nhưng qua quá trình tìm tòi, thực hành thì cuối cùng cũng hiểu được.

Question 60: A

Question 61: D

Question 62: C

Cấu trúc: So + adj + N that + clause

Question 63: A

Đang ăn = giữa bữa ăn

Question 64: D

Các em chú ý :**possible/ impossible** : không dùng cho chủ từ người khi dùng với nghĩa này

Câu này tuy **them** là túc từ trong câu nhưng về nghĩa nó vẫn là chủ từ của impossible

Question 65: D

Câu này để dàng loại B và C vì sai nghĩa thấy rõ, còn câu A nếu hiểu nghĩa chữ considerable (đáng kể) thì cũng loại được luôn vì câu đề nói chỉ có hơn 25% thôi . Cuối cùng còn lại câu D cũng là đáp án

Hispanic cũng đồng nghĩa với Spanish thôi (thuộc Tây Ban Nha).

Question 66: D

Câu đề : Bởi vì A đóng cửa, nên B không thể ra.

A. Câu A : A đóng cửa để mà B sẽ vào (sai nghĩa)

C. Câu C : A đóng cửa phòng khi B không thể ra (sai nghĩa) – câu này phải biết nghĩa in case (phòng khi

D. Câu D : A đóng cửa , và kết quả là, B không thể ra (ok) – câu này phải biết nghĩa chữ : result (kết quả)

Question 67: C

Câu đề có dạng: would you like + món ăn: câu này thường sử dụng để mời ăn uống. Nhìn các chọn lựa là câu tường thuật, ta nhìn sơ qua thấy câu D sai vì vẫn còn đảo ngữ . Các câu kia thấy cũng ổn về văn phạm nhưng nếu xét nghĩa sẽ thấy câu A là tường thuật câu hỏi yes/no chứ không phải câu mời nên loại. Câu B nhìn kỹ cũng sẽ thấy dư giới từ for (invite sb sth)

Question 68: D

Chữ **or** trong câu đề mang nghĩa " nếu không" chứ không phải "hoặc là" (hãy bỏ thuốc nếu không bạn sẽ bị bệnh) như vậy ta thấy rõ đây là câu tường thuật dạng khuyên bảo.

Câu A sai vì dư cụm a lot of cigarettes nhưng lại thiếu ý "bị bệnh"

Câu B sai nghĩa, nếu không phân biệt sự khác nhau giữa **suggest + Ving và suggest sb + V** thì thí sinh rất dễ chọn nhầm câu này

Suggest + Ving => câu đề nghị có người nói cùng làm

Câu C dùng động từ order (ra lệnh) thì không sát nghĩa lắm, ngoài ra cụm "recover from illness" mang nghĩa " khỏi bệnh" nên sai so với câu đề là " sẽ bị bệnh"

Câu D chính xác về nghĩa lẫn cấu trúc (bác sĩ khuyên tôi bỏ thuốc để tránh bị bệnh)

Question 69: D

Câu này muốn dịch được câu đề cho phải hiểu được :

- Cấu trúc về đảo ngữ với as : **adj + as + S + be** (cho dù ...)
- Biết nghĩa cụm: " **far from**" = không

Dịch thành: cho dù họ có giàu cở nào đi nữa, họ cũng không hạnh phúc

Câu A sai nghĩa

Câu B : họ không vui vì họ giàu => sai ngĩa luôn

Câu C : not unhappy: ngược nghĩa với câu đề bài.

Question 70:A

Câu này thuộc dạng câu tường thuật , chỉ cần thấy câu đề mang nghĩa "mời" thì chọn ngay câu A vì có invite .

Question 71:D

A: holds up : đưa ra

B: cleans out: dọn sạch

C: carries out: tiến hành, thực hiện

D: picks up: cuốn theo

- Trong câu này ta thấy có chữ **"wind: gió"**, vì vậy phải chọn từ mang nghĩ "cuốn theo"

Question 72 **: C**

A: though: mặc dù

B: still: vẫn

C: even: thậm chí

D: such: như thế

Tạm dịch: Khi những hạt cát này va vào những tảng đá cứng, những tảng đá này dần dần bị bào mòn đi. Theo cách này, thậm chí là những tảng đá rất cứng cũng bị gió bào mòn.

Question 73: B

A: backside : mông

B: hillsides: các sườn đồi

C: borders: biên giới

D: topside: thịt bò bạc nhạc, phần nổi lên trên của một con tàu

Tạm dịch: Khi vụn đất đá tơi ra, nước chảy cuốn chúng xuống các sườn đồi)

Question 74**: B**

A: large: lớn
B: little: ít
C: few: ít
D: much: nhiều
Loại A vì sau "**large**" không có "**of**" => không dùng "**very large of**" được => loại
Loại C vì sau "**few of**" phải là 1 danh từ số nhiều, mà ở đây danh từ "**soil**" là danh từ không đếm được => loại
Còn lại 2 đáp án "**little: ít**" và "**much: nhiều**"
Tạm dịch câu đề bài: ***Đất mà được cây cỏ bao phủ thì xói mòn rất chậm, và vì thế mất đi rất ít đất.***
Question 75: D
A: store: tích trữ
B: **back:** lùi lại
C: stay: ở lại
D: hold: giữ lại
Tạm dịch: Rễ cây giúp giữ lại đất đá tại chỗ.
Question 76 : A
A: facilitate : làm cho thuận tiện
B: aid: giúp đỡ
C: assist: giúp đỡ
D: help: giúp đỡ
Tạm dịch: Vì thế, rừng và đồng cỏ _____________ làm chậm lại quá trình xói mòn
Câu A ta thấy không hợp nghĩa => loại
Cả 3 đáp án B C D đều mang nghĩa giúp đỡ, nên các em chú ý:
aid => thường được dùng để nói đến sự giúp đỡ về tiền bac, vì thế nó còn có nghĩa là "viện trợ"
assist => được dùng để nói người này giúp người khác làm việc gì đó
help => cũng được dùng để nói người này giúp người khác làm việc gì đó.
Chú ý:"**help**" còn có nghĩa "**giúp ích**" cho cái gì đó, còn "**assist**" thì không.
Question 77: C
A: thinly: mỏng
Strongly: mạnh mẽ
Thickly: dày đặc, rậm rạp
Scarcely: chắc chắn là không
Tạm dịch: Thậm chí ở những vùng đất có cây cối rậm rạp, sự xói mòn vẫn diễn ra
Question 78: C
Trong câu này ta thấy trước chỗ trống là mạo từ "**the**" và sau nó là danh từ "**snow**" => vậy trước danh từ phải là 1 tính từ. Trong 4 đáp án, ta thấy chỉ có "**melting**" là tính từ
Question 79: B
Till : cho đến khi
As: khi
C: Until: cho đến khi
D: Although: mặc dù
Tạm dịch : Khi một con suối cuốn đất đi thì lòng suối càng ngày càng sâu hơn
Question 80: C
A: During: trong suốt
B: Among: giữa
C: After: sau
D: in: vào, trong
Tạm dịch: Sau hàng ngàn năm xói mòn như thế đã cho ra đời những thung lũng rộng lớn.
=> Xét về nghĩa thì chỉ có "**after**" là hợp nghĩa

Cao đẳng 2011

Question 1: D
Headaches: âm es đọc là [s] vì trước nó là âm [k]. Phần gạch dưới của những từ còn lại đọc là [IZ]
Question 2: C
Timber: âm gạch dưới đọc là [b]. Phần gạch dưới của những từ còn lại là âm câm.
Question 3:C
Thorough: âm gạch dưới là âm câm. Phần gạch dưới của những từ còn lại đọc là [f]
Question 4: A
Apply : âm gạch dưới đọc là [e]. Phần gạch dưới của những từ còn lại đọc là [a]

Question 5: D

Student : âm gạch dưới đọc là [ju]. Phần gạch dưới các từ còn lại đọc là [^]

Question 6: A

Chúng ta dùng hình thức nguyên thể của tính từ khi dùng trong câu so sánh bằng với "as…as".

EG: He is not as tall as I.

Các phương án còn lại đều cho hình thức so sánh hơn hoặc so sánh nhất nên không thích hợp

Question 7: C

Excited about: phấn khích, thích thú.

Tạm dịch: Helen sẽ đi đến Đức ngày mai trong chuyến công tác đầu tiên và cô ấy rất phấn khích về chuyến đi này.

Question 8: B

Trong câu nói này có trợ động từ "had" và có trạng từ phủ định hardly nên trong phần đuôi chúng ta dùng hình thức khẳng định của "had" cho câu hỏi đuôi.

Question 9:D

Đáp án D là cách bày tỏ sự đồng ý khi chúng ta được mời làm việc gì.

Phương án A không đúng vì dùng từ "won't" là không hợp với động từ trong câu hỏi.

Phương án B không đúng vì câu này không mang ý nghĩa lịch sự trong câu nói.

Phương án C không đúng vì chúng ta chỉ sử dụng Yes, let's để đáp lại lời đề nghị bắt đầu bằng "Shall we.. ?" hoặc "Let's".

Question 10:C

Câu điều kiện loại 3: If + S + had (not) + PII, S + would (not) + have + PII = Had + S + PII, S + would (not) +have +PII (Diễn tả hành động không có thực trong quá khứ).

EG: If they had arrived at the shop earlier, they would have bought those shirts. = Had they arrived at the shop earlier, they would have bought those shirts. (Nếu họ đã đến cửa hàng sớm hơn thì họ đã có thể mua những chiếc áo kia.)

Question 11: A

Ingredients (n): vật liệu để chế biến món ăn. Tạm dịch: Trước khi bạn bắt đầu nấu nướng, bạn nên tập hợp lại tất cả những vật liệu cần thiết.

Factors (n): nhân tố, yếu tố. EG: It is the factor that influenced my decision. (Đó là những nhân tố tác động đến quyết định của tôi.)

Substances (n): loại vật chất nào đó. EG: It is a poisonous substance like cyanide. (Đó là một chất độc như xyanua)

Elements (n): yếu tố hoặc nguyên tố hóa học.

Question 12: D

Tạm dịch: Người Mỹ và người châu Á có những quan điểm truyền thống nào về tình yêu và hôn nhân?

Từ cần điền phải là hình thức tính từ. Phương án A và C là hình thức danh từ. Phương án B là trạng từ. Vì vậy những phương án này đều không đúng.

Question 13: A

Put up with = tolerate: (v): chịu đựng. EG: I can't put up with this noise any longer. (Tôi không thể chịu đựng tiếng ồn thêm một lúc nào nữa)

Take away from: đồ ăn đem đi. EG: Two chicken curries and rice to take away, please. (Cho mua 2 cơm gà cà-ri đem về.)

Question 14: B

Tạm dịch: Bạn thích đi chơi biển hay đi lên núi? – Chắc chắn là biển rồi.

Phương án A: Bạn thật tử tế.

Phương án C: Tôi rất thích đi.

Phương án D: Cám ơn núi.

Question 15: D

Tạm dịch: Cô mặc áo đầm này trông thật xinh đẹp – Cám ơn lời khen của anh.

Question 16: D

Phương án "Although" là liên từ để nối ý của 2 mệnh đề: Bill tự xoay sở đến được nhà ga mặc dầu chân anh ấy bị gãy.

Câu A liên từ "because" không thích hợp với ý nghĩa. Câu B "because of" vừa không hợp ý nghĩa vừa không thể dùng đứng trước một mệnh đề. Câu C "in spite of" chỉ dùng trước một cụm từ, không thể dùng trước mệnh đề.

Question 17: B

Chúng ta dùng đại từ quan hệ "Whom" để thay cho danh từ chỉ người "person" đi trước.

Câu A "which" không dùng để thay thế cho danh từ chỉ người, câu C "him" chỉ là một đại từ nhân xưng nên không thể dùng để nối hai mệnh đề với nhau, câu D không đúng vì trong câu có giới từ "in" trước nên không thể dùng "that".

Question 18: B

Make film: làm phim.

Question 19: D

Cấu trúc: What + trợ động từ + S + look like?: .. trông như thế nào?

EG: What does she look like?

Question 20: D

Farm produce: nông sản.

Question 21:C

By far: nhất và vượt trội. (Chúng ta thường sử dụng cụm từ này với so sánh hơn nhất.)

By heart: thuộc lòng. EG: I learned the lesson by heart. (Tôi đã học thuộc lòng bài học.)

By chance: tình cờ. EG: He went to the market and met her by chance there. (Anh ấy đến siêu thị và tình cờ gặp cô ấy ở đấy)

By myself: bởi một mình tôi. EG: I completed the test all by myself. (Tôi hoàn thành bài kiểm tra ấy bằng chính sức mình)

Question 22: B

Chúng ta sử dụng thì tương lai hoành thành "Will have P2" để diễn tả một hành động dự kiến sẽ hoàn tất trước một thời điểm tron tương lai, nhất là khi trong câu được nối bằng liên từ "by the time" và mệnh đề theo sau nó được dùng ở thì hiện tại đơn.

Tạm dịch: Hãy nhanh lên, nếu không họ sẽ ngừng phục vụ bữa ăn trước khi chúng ta đến nhà hàng.

Question 23: A

Trong câu này, chúng ta sử dụng cấu trúc rút gọn chủ ngữ. Vì chủ ngữ của câu là sự vật (the powers and uses) nên phải dùng hình thức bị động của động từ.

Tạm dịch: Trong thời kì Khai sáng, sức mạng và cách vận dụng lý trí được khai thác mạnh.

Question 24: D

Optimist: người lạc quan. Tạm dịch: Anh ấy là một người lạc quan điển hình, luôn nhìn vào mặt tốt của mọi việc.

Introvert: người hướng nội. EG: An introvert is likely to enjoy time spent alone. (Người hướng nội thường thích thưởng thức thời gian một mình)

Extrovert: người hướng ngoại. EG: Unlike his brother, she is an extrovert. (Không giống anh trai, cô ấy là người hướng ngoại.)

Question 25: C

Cấu trúc: S + can't have + past participle : suy đoán một việc không thể xảy ra trong quá khứ.

Tạm dịch: Kiểu áo đầm này không thể nào được thiết kế bởi Titian, bởi vì nó đã không được mặt cho tới khi ông ấy mất.

Question 26: D

In case = because something may happen: đề phòng trường hợp có thể xảy ra.

Tạm dịch: Những chai đựng thuốc uống phải có nắp đậy an toàn đối với trẻ em để đề phòng trường hợp các em nghĩ thuốc là kẹo và có thể tự đầu độc.

Question 27: C

Chúng ta sử dụng thì hiện tại hoàn thành để diễn tả một hành động đã được làm nhiều lần cho tới nay và có thể còn tiếp tục trong tương lai.

Lưu ý: Thường sử dụng trong câu có cụm trạng từ "so far: cho tới nay".

Tạm dịch: Đội bóng mà tôi yêu thích tới nay đã thắng 15 trận trong mùa này và có thể giật chức vô địch.

Question 28:D

Go over = to examine or check ST carefully: kiểm tra kĩ lại việc gì. Tạm dịch: Bạn nên kiểm tra lại bài luận thật kĩ trước khi nộp,

See through ST: thấy rõ sự thật về việc gì. EG: We saw through his unsuccessful project. (Chúng tôi thấy rõ về kế hoạch không thành công của anh ấy.)

Think of ST: suy nghĩ về việc gì.. EG: I spent all my time thinking of you. (Tôi dành hết thời gian của tôi để suy nghĩ về bạn)

Question 29:B

Take care of = look after: chăm sóc.

Question 30: B

Look into ST: xem xét hoặc điều tra. Tạm dịch: Cảnh sát sẽ điều tra việc mất tích của đứa bé.

Question 31: C

Frightened = terrified: sợ hãi.

Question 32: A

Exactly as things really happen = truthfully: một cách trung thực. Tạm dịch: Bạn phải trả lời những câu hỏi của cảnh sát một cách trung thực, nếu không thì bạn sẽ gặp rắc rối.

Question 33: D

Easily annoyed and irritated: dễ bực mình hoặc dễ nổi cáu. Tạm dịch: Mẹ tôi luôn luôn nổi cáu khi tôi để phòng tôi bừa bãi.

Question 34: B

Fell down unexpectedly: bất ngờ sụp đổ. Tạm dịch: Trong trận động đất, nhiều toàn nhà sụp đổ giết chết hàng ngàn người.

Question 35: A

Feel thankful for: cảm thấy biết ơn. Tạm dịch: Chúng tôi thực sự cảm kích sự giúp đỡ của anh, nếu không có nó chúng tôi đã không hoàn thành nhiệm vụ đúng thời hạn.

Question 36: A -> biggest

Chúng ta sử dụng so sánh hơn nhất khi so sánh từ 3 sự vật trở lên, dùng so sánh hơn khi so sánh với 2 sự vật.

Question 37: C -> comes from

Come of ST: là kết quả của việc gì. EG: Nothing came of his experiments. (Không có kết quả gì từ thí nghiệm của anh ấy.)

Come from: xuất phát từ.

Question 38: A -> Built

Đây là câu rút gọn chủ ngữ, và chủ ngữ là sự vật vì thế chúng ta cần phải dùng hình thức phân từ mang ý nghĩa bị động.

Tạm dịch: Được xây dựng hàng nghìn năm trước, lâu đài cổ này vẫn rất phổ biến với các du khách hiện đại.

Question 39: C -> where/ in which.

Chúng ta phải sử dụng Where/ In which để thay thế cho từ chỉ nơi chốn trong mệnh đề quan hệ.

Question 40: B -> strange.

Cấu trúc: to find SB/ST + adjective

Question 41: C

Tạm dịch: Thứ mà tôi thích nhất cho bữa sáng là bánh mỳ và trứng.

Question 42: C

Tạm dịch: Trước khi anh ấy 20 tuổi, anh ấy đã phát triển ngôn ngữ máy tính đầu tiên cho máy tính cá nhân của mình.

Question 43: A

Tạm dịch: Theo những điều kiện của học bổng của tôi, sau khi tốt nghiệp, tôi sẽ được tuyển dụng vào trường Đại học.

Question 44: C

Tạm dịch: Anh ấy đã đến thư viện của trường vài lần kể từ khi học kì bắt đầu.

Question 45: A

Tạm dịch: Sau khi được sấy khô và đóng hộp,thức ăn nên được tiêu thụ ngay.

Question 46: B

Tạm dịch: Bài kiểm tra này không khó bằng bài kiểm tra chúng ta đã làm lần trước.

Câu A và C không đúng với ý nghĩa của câu cho trước. Câu D "Bài kiểm tra chúng ta làm lần này không khó chút nào cả" , câu này ko có ý so sánh với bài kiểm tra lần trước nên không sát với ý nghĩa câu cho sẵn.

Question 47: C

Tạm dịch: Lý do anh ấy không tập lặn với bình dưỡng khí là vì anh ấy bị yếu tim.

Câu A: Việc anh ấy bị yếu tim không ngăn cản anh ấy tập lặn với bình dưỡng khí

Question 62: B

Chú ý câu cuối của đoạn 1: For many people,Mantle symbolized the hope,prosperity,and confidence of America at that time.

Tạm dịch: Với nhiều người, Mantle là biểu tượng của niềm hy vọng,sự giàu có và niềm tự hào của nước Mỹ vào thời đó.

Question 63: B

Chú ý câu "Mantle was a fast and powerful player, a "switch-hitter" who could bat both righ-handed and left-handed."

Tạm dịch: Mantle có thể dùng chày đánh banh từ hai phía cơ thể.

Question 64:B

Từ "this" trong đoạn 2 đề cập đến "việc Mantle là một vận động viên tuyệt vời"

Question 65: A

Chúng ta có thể suy ra từ bài đọc rằng đối với hầu hết người Mỹ, "sự thành công trong sự nghiệp của Mantle thật khó tin". Chúng ta thấy chi tiết này trong đoạn 3, câu: "His career,..of the American dream." Sự nghiệp của anh ấy, từ những khu mỏ chì ở miền Tây đến những đỉnh cao của thành công và danh vọng,là một câu chuyện thần tiên của giấc mơ Mỹ"

Question 66:D

Tác giả dùng But trong đoạn 4 để thay đổi đề tài bài đọc. Chúng ta thấy trong các đoạn trước,tác giả nói về sự thành công và những điều tốt đẹp của Mantle,nhưng từ đoạn này,tác giả chuyển sang nói về những vấn đề trong cuộc sống của Mantle.

Question 67: A

Từ "fulfill" trong đoạn 4 có nghĩa là "Đạt được những gì hy vọng,ao ước hoặc chờ đợi"

Question 68:D

Từ "accelerated" trong đoạn 5 sát nghĩa với "quickened" đẩy nhanh then, tăng tốc.

Question 69:B

"suffered a lot of pain": Mantle đã chịu nhiều đau đớn"

Question 70:A

Nguyên nhân của việc huỷ hoại cơ thể của Mantle là do "cách sống của anh ấy". Chúng ta có thể thấy rõ chi tiết này trong đoạn 5: anh ấy trở nên nghiện rượu nặng và bị ung thư gan. Đến khi anh ấy từ bỏ lối sống cũ thì đã muộn: "Even when Mickey Mantle.... Could not be stopped"

Question 71:B

Chúng ta có thể suy ra từ bài đọc rằng ở miền quê nước Anh "chỉ có một ít nông trại là sở hữu công".

Chú ý chi tiết :Most farmland is privately ... public footpaths"

Question 72: D

Surrounded: được vây quanh. Sát nghĩa với từ "Enclosed" trong đoạn 1

Question 73: A

Chú ý chi tiết" "They spent their free time... and other fruit"

Question 74:A

Chú ý câu cuối đoạn 2: "Many others dream of living in the country,where they believe ..."

Question 75:B

Chú ý chi tiết trong 2 câu đầu của đoạn 3: The countryside faces many threats .... To plants and wild life.

Question 76:D

Associated with = related to : liên quan đến.

Question 77:D

Chú ý chi tiết trong đoạn 3, câu: "Plans to build new roads ... the country side"

Question 78: B

Endless : bất tận. Sát nghĩa với cụm từ "reach to the horizon": chạy đến chân trời.

Question 79:B

Chú ý chi tiết trong đoạn 5, câu: "In spite of the disadvantages, ... attractive environment"

Question 80:D

Điều không nói đến trong bài đọc là "Cả người Anh và người Mỹ đều nghĩ đến việc chuyển đến sống ở miền quê."

Chịu trách nhiệm xuất bản: Công Ty Cổ Phần Giáo Dục Trực Tuyến Việt Nam
Biên tập nội dung: Lương Văn Thùy – Trịnh Thùy Nhung
Biên tập mỹ thuật: Lương Văn Thùy
Thiết kế bìa: Kim Đình Sơn

Hà Nội 01/2014

Câu B: Việc lặn với bình dưỡng khí làm anh ấy bị yếu tim.

Câu D: Anh ấy bị yếu tim nhưng vẫn tiếp tục tập lặn với bình dưỡng khí.

Cả 3 câu A B D đều không sát nghĩa với câu đã cho.

Question 48: B

Tạm dịch: Bà ấy nói: "John, anh vui lòng lặp lại lời anh đã nói."

Question 49: A

Tạm dịch đáp án A: Người ta tin rằng không phía nào đã muốn có chiến tranh.

Câu B: Không phía nào chịu trách nhiệm về việc chiến tranh bùng nổ.

Câu C: Người ta tin rằng cả hai phía cùng muốn có chiến tranh.

Câu D: Người ta tin rằng chiến tranh đã bùng nổ từ hai phía.

Cả 3 câu B C D đều không hợp với câu có sẵn.

Question 50: D

Tạm dịch: Jean đã phủ nhận ăn cắp số tiền đó. Đây là câu tường thuật hợp với ý nghĩa của câu trực tiếp cho sẵn: "Jean nói: Tôi không ăn cắp số tiền đó"

Các câu còn lại không phù hợp ý nghĩa câu đã cho:

Câu A: Jean từ chối ăn cắp số tiền đó

Câu B: Jean đã không có ý định ăn cắp số tiền đó

Câu C: Jean đã thừa nhận ăn cắp số tiền đó.

Question 51: B

As recently as 1958: chỉ mới gần đây vào năm 1958.

Question 52:C

The number of: (thường được dùng trước một danh từ số nhiều đếm được) : Con số của …

Tạm dịch: Con số thư viện của các trường công lập đã gia tăng nhanh chóng.

Digit: dùng với ý nghĩa là một con số đếm từ 0 đến 9 . EG: Each telephone number contains at least nine digits. (Mỗi chiếc điện thoại đều có ít nhất 9 con số)...

Amout không dùng với danh từ đếm được.

Question 53: C

Chúng ta dùng đại từ quan hệ "which" sau dấu phẩy để thay thế cho cụm từ "the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965"

Question 54: D

Nevertheless: tuy nhiên (= however)

Tạm dịch: Tuy nhiên, nhiều nhà giáo dục cho rằng từ khi đạo luật được thông cao, chi tiêu liên bang đã không gia tăng đủ để áp ứng chi phí gia tăng của những phương tiện kĩ thuật cho thư viện mới…

Question 55: C

Cost: phí tổn hoặc chi phí.

Chú ý: Từ "fine" thường dùng với nghĩa "một món tiền phạt", "fee" thường dùng có ý nghĩa "học phí", "đoàn phí, hội phí"

Question 56: C

Rely on: tuỳ thuộc vào.

Question 57:C

Financial: về mặt tài chính. Tạm dịch: Do đó, các thư viện của trường công có xu hướng phản ánh khả năng tài chính của cộng đồng mà chúng toạ lạc.

Question 58:B

Tạm dịch: Những quận trong những khu ngoại ô giàu có thường có thư viện đầy đủ nhân sự với nguồn sách phong phú, phương tiện rộng rãi, và có sự hỗ trợ về chương trình học và hướng dẫn.

Question 59: A

Tạm dịch: Trái lại, các quận ở những khu vự c nghèo thường đặt thư viện trong các phòng học hoặc những phòng nhỏ bé.

Question 60:A

Tạm dịch: Các thư viện trong các khu vực như thế thường có nhân sự là những người tình nguyện, họ sắp xếp và bảo quản những sách lỗi thời, không thích hợp hoặc bị hư hỏng.

Question 61: A

Đại ý của bài đọc này là "Thành công và đời tư đầy những vấn đề của Mickey Mantle"